The Sun.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1873.

Amusements To-Day

Booth's Theatre—The Ticket-of-Leave Man. Matinee.
Bowery Theatre—Buffalo Ball.
Bryant's Opera House—Twenty-third street.
Cooper Institute—Free Lecture.
Daly's New 5th Av. Theatre—Alice. Matinee.
Grand Opera House—Cataract of the Ganges. Matinee.
Niblo's Garden—Lou and Lotos. Matinee.
Olympic Theatre—Alhambra. Matinee.
Steinway Hall—Readings.
St. James Theatre—San Francisco Minstrels.
Theatre Comique—Chicago. Matinee.
Tony Pastor's Opera House—Dare Devil Pat. Matinee.
Union Square Theatre—One Hundred Years Old. Matinee.
Wallack's—David Garrick. Matinee.
Wood's Museum—Kit. Matinee.

Terms of The Sun.

DAILY, per year, to mail subscribers,	$6 00
SEMI-WEEKLY, per year,	2 00
Ten copies to one address,	18 00
Twenty copies to one address,	35 00
Fifty copies to one address,	80 00
WEEKLY, per year,	1 00

ADVERTISING RATES.

DAILY ADVERTISING, per line,	40cts.
Two lines,	80cts.
Three lines,	$1 20
BUSINESS NOTICES, before Marriages and Deaths, per line,	75cts.
SPECIAL NOTICES, after Marriages and Deaths, per line,	50cts.
READING MATTER, with "ADV," after it, 50 page, per line,	$1 50
READING MATTER, with "ADV," after it, 1st or 2d page, per line,	$2 50

ADVERTISEMENTS IN WEEKLY, 50 cents per line.
ALL ADVERTISEMENTS charged per line of solid Agate space.
ADVERTISEMENTS IN SEMI-WEEKLY, 75 cents per line.
LEADED ADVERTISEMENTS charged double the space occupied. Cuts and display type may be used in the Weekly and Semi-Weekly, with extra charge, at the option of the advertiser.

For the accommodation of up-town resident's advertisements for THE SUN will be received at our regular rates at the up-town advertisement offices 548 West Thirty-second street, junction of Broadway and Sixth Avenue, and 308 West Twenty-third street, opposite Grand Opera House, from 8 A. M. to 8.30 P. M.

Not Bribery—Only Perjury.

Some leading Republican journals say of the Credit Mobilier that the acceptance of the stock and dividends of the company by Senators and Representatives, so far from being corrupt transactions, formed an entirely proper and harmless affair, and that all the trouble which has come upon these members of Congress is owing to their foolish attempts to conceal, misrepresent, and even deny the facts of the case.

That is to say, these gentlemen have not been guilty of bribery, but have only committed perjury! Does it not occur to such apologists of the implicated Congressmen that inquisitive people will be apt to ask, If the original transactions were free of all corrupt taint, why do the beneficiaries of AMES try to cover them up by false swearing? If when JOHN DOE is on trial for setting fire to a house he goes on the stand and unequivocally denies under oath that he fired the building at all, his lawyer must be a great fool to then get up and argue to the jury that his persecuted client set fire to the house by accident, and therefore he is not guilty of arson, but only of lying while under oath as a witness. What would the jury say in response to a defence like this? The jury would promptly convict the prisoner of arson, and the Court would immediately hand him over to the Sheriff to await an indictment for perjury.

And this is the precise predicament into which COLFAX, PATTERSON, ALLISON, and the others have got themselves.

A Map Wanted.

The Department of the Interior is covered with shame and confusion for want of an appropriate map for exhibition in the American department of the Vienna Exposition. Through Mr. B. R. COWEN, the acting Secretary, who writes to Speaker BLAINE to that effect, it asks for an appropriation to build one; a miserable appropriation of $1,500; a sum of money which in these flush times seems hardly worth the asking. Why, there's more money than that lying idle in the hands of the Sergeant-at-Arms as unclaimed dividends from the Credit Mobilier. Vice-President COLFAX would pay it rather than not have the map. Witness what a handsome thing he did for OAKES AMES when that gentleman's means were reduced to two or three millions—lent him $500 and then told him to keep it and say nothing about it. Or if the Treasury is running low, President GRANT, who has been paying off the national debt out of his own pocket, would without doubt pay for the map himself. Then there's another expedient which might be resorted to rather than not have the map built, and that is for the Interior Department to take a few shares of Credit Mobilier on its own account, and return it after deducting dividends enough to pay for the map.

At any rate let us have the map, for the acting Secretary of the Interior writes to the Speaker of the House that he deems the subject "of great importance," and "earnestly recommends" the appropriation. The reason why he wants the map is because it will "place the United States in her proper rank among the nations of the world before the eyes of the assembled thousands who will congregate at said exposition." COWEN states it clearly. And not without visible emotion. There's something picturesque in his suggestion that the eyes of thousands will rest upon the map, and that the United States will take her proper rank among the nations of the world immediately after the map is hung. It is graphic, striking. And all for a paltry fifteen hundred dollars. Shall we refuse it? When we can take our proper rank among the nations of the earth for $1,500, shall we lose the chance? Never! And when the nations of the earth go through the Vienna Exposition looking for a map of the United States shall they be disappointed? Not if $1,500 will prevent it. Pay the money, gentlemen of the Forty-second Congress, and have the map put under contract without further delay.

And as the object of the map is to give to the nations of the earth an adequate idea of the extent of the country and its resources, we shall insist that it shall be accompanied by a key, showing, for instance, the extent of the State of North Carolina by the time it took to get in the election returns last August; showing the population of Philadelphia by the pay brought out on the trial of repeater BROWN, who was lately pardoned by the President; also, the greatness of our resources and the magnificence of our future by the internal improvements proposed by President GRANT at an expense of a hundred millions or so; also, the extent of our commerce by a statement of subsidies paid by the Government; and finally, our wonderful financial energy and enterprise by a list of Credit Mobilier stockholders, with the amount of dividends paid each, and life-size pictures of OAKES AMES and JOHN B. AYLEY, the Great American Resource Developers.

This ought to be a great map. And to give us our proper place among the nations of the earth, it ought to be accompanied with a price current of seats in the United States Senate, and an approximate statement of how much an average Congressman can make per annum by having OAKES AMES invest his money so that the stock purchased will be either AMES's or the other fellow's or nobody's, as the case may be. There ought to be somewhere on the map a picture of Secretary BOUTWELL counselling with Col. SHAW about the national debt.

Let's have the map by all means.

One of Pomeroy's Subsidies.

Although Subsidy POMEROY is dead, his subsidy measures yet live. One of them is Senate bill No. 502, intended to amend a former act approved July 28, 1868, by which 200,000 acres of agricultural land were granted to the State of Minnesota to aid in the improvement of the Mississippi river, by building a lock and dam at the falls of St. Anthony, the lands to be selected at the rate of one section in a township, and to be sold to actual settlers at $1.25 per acre. The amended job provides that pine lands may be selected and sold in lieu of the agricultural lands, and sold at auction to the highest bidder.

The bill is in reality intended to enrich a corporation created by act of the Territorial Legislature of Minnesota in 1857, called the Mississippi River Improvement and Navigation Company. The ostensible design of this corporation is to create a water power below the falls of St. Anthony, but its real purpose seems to be to enrich itself by the sale of pine land subsidies in Credit Mobilier fashion.

By the original act of the Territorial Legislature, work was to have been commenced within one year, and finished within three years; but the time was extended from session to session, no work whatever being done, until in 1868 Congress was asked for a grant of land to aid the scheme. A large amount of stock and bonds was issued by the company, and Congress made a grant of 200,000 acres of land to the State of Minnesota, which the Legislature of that State granted to the company. Instead of agricultural lands worth $250,000, the company now asks for pine lands worth $1,000,000, which they may sell at auction when they please, at any place they please, and at the highest price which is offered by those who are lucky enough to learn beforehand the time and place of the intended sale.

Calling a Halt.

THE SUN shines for all, President GRANT included. Some time in November we called the attention of the public to the fact that though the Quartermaster's Department had on hand uniforms to last the army for thirty years yet a new uniform had been ordered for the whole army, involving an expense of nearly half a million dollars besides the dead loss of the good clothing on hand, which of course must be sold at a ruinous sacrifice.

The Quartermaster-General has now addressed a written communication to his subordinates, stating that no new-pattern uniforms will be issued, but that the clothing on hand will be issued instead, thus postponing for about thirty years the excessive expenditure contemplated just prior to the election.

Who will doubt now that the press is powerful, or think that the million readers of THE SUN have no voice in the saving of the public money?

On the whole, it is a good time to begin a crusade against the peculiar institution of Utah. Nothing could be more shrewdly devised than the President's proposition to go for the twin relic of barbarism. The party of moral ideas has pretty much exhausted its great Indian philanthropy. Its Christian statesmen have been falling away in public estimation, and its capital as a great moral engine is pretty much exhausted. With Congress occupied entirely with investigations into the moral obliquities of Senators and Representatives, and the whole country aghast at the astounding disclosures of infamies the like of which had not been suspected or dreamed of, and with the general belief growing in the public mind that the whole Congress and party are rotten to the core, it seems a very shrewd and cunning device to distract the attention of the public by stirring up excitement in regard to the Mormons, an inoffensive people who, if their peculiar institution is a blot upon our civilization, are at least working their way out of it under the pressure of public opinion and the increase of light thrown upon it by the opening of communication with the East. An elaborate bill has been introduced by Mr. MERRITT, delegate from Idaho, purporting to be in aid of the execution of the laws in the Territory of Utah, the object being to bring on a collision between the Federal and the Territorial authorities on the question of polygamy. Should it have the effect desired, and a collision be precipitated, it will bring to the Administration and the party the *éclat* of a successful crusade against polygamy, and it is hoped will strengthen the attachment of the religious portion of the community to the Republican party. President GRANT has had this scheme in his mind ever since the Rev. Dr. NEWMAN visited Utah and took a notion that it was his mission to exterminate polygamy and crush out the Mormons; but there has been no such opportunity as the present to carry it out, as it is believed the majority in Congress will be eager to seize upon every occasion for the diversion of the popular mind from the investigation now in progress. Mr. HOOPER, the delegate from Utah, thinks that there will be no collision under any circumstances; that BRIGHAM YOUNG, who is old and worn out, will make no opposition, but will sit down quietly under whatever laws Congress may pass. Unprejudiced visitors to Utah who have observed carefully the workings of Mormonism and the changes that have gradually taken place during the past five years, are almost unanimously of the opinion that the evil of polygamy will shortly work its own cure if left to itself. There can be no object in special legislation against it at this time except to divert attention from the shortcomings and the crimes of the party in power.

It is reported that the Committee of Ways and Means have agreed upon a portion of Mr. ROBERTS's bill to reorganize the customs service at New York. Night permits are to be granted for unloading steamships arriving from foreign ports, and $10 per night is to be the pay of the inspectors engaged in this work, to be paid by the steamship companies. This change is eminently proper and necessary, as the steamship companies are now at the mercy of the inspectors, who are not obliged to work after a certain hour in the evening.

It is understood that there will be no increase of salaries.

There's been so much lying on a large scale in and around Congress of late that ordinary fibbing goes almost unnoticed. But CALDWELL of Kansas, who is in process of investigation by the Senate for having bought in, manages between himself and Judge CROZIER, his lawyer, to do such a snug little business at it every day before his committee, that he really deserves special mention. His case isn't well made up. He doesn't agree with his bank books, and his counsel don't agree with him; but he fights shy of raising his right hand to anything, and confines himself to making statements to which he declines to make oath. The other day in CALDWELL's absence, Senator MORTON asked CROZIER whether CALDWELL desired to make oath to his statement. CROZIER replied he had not thought of the matter at all and had not consulted Mr. CALDWELL. He had hardly finished his answer when Mr. CALDWELL entered and Mr. MORTON asked him the same question; and before CROZIER could stop him he had replied that after full consultation with Judge CROZIER, the latter had advised him not to swear to the statement. But these things are getting so common that even perjury scarcely excites any remark.

The Hon. Mr. POMEROY, better known as the Christian statesman of Kansas, was interviewed last Saturday in Chicago by a reporter who extracted from him much interesting reading. He thinks he is the victim of a villainous conspiracy, and asks a suspension of judgment until the facts are investigated by the courts. When asked whether his silence might not be misconstrued, the Christian statesman replied with dignity that he thought not; that he had served the nation a long time; and he added, "I think I have their confidence." His impression is that "this man YORK" was opposed to him, and he said of him incidentally, "he is a JUDAS." Mr. POMEROY added, "He is a wolf in sheep's clothing." In fact he does not seem to esteem Mr. YORK highly. In the course of his conversation with the reporter he says he has "a clear conscience, and that is a good deal of satisfaction." It must be. Doubtless Brother HARLAN, who has witnessed the controversy with heavings of anxiety from afar, will rejoice to learn that Brother POMEROY is returning with a clear conscience, and has reached Chicago with it unmolested. Whether he will succeed in lugging it on to Washington is an open question. If he gets there with it, it will doubtless create excitement. Such things are very rare in that latitude.

The New Canaanite colony from Massachusetts, which settled about a year ago in Columbia county, Georgia, is in serious trouble. CURRY, the leader, proclaimed himself "Saviour of the World, Great Ruler of the Universe," and so on, and proclaimed a code of laws to which he compelled implicit obedience. He declared that marriage laws were abolished, and took unto himself a wife without clerical or judicial sanction. This woman he kept in royal state. Twenty-four of his followers have seceded and returned to Massachusetts, and the prophet himself was arrested by citizens, taken before a Justice, and bound over in the sum of $500 for trial at the March term of the Superior Court. Being unable to obtain bail to this paltry amount the scoundrel or lunatic now languishes in jail.

In this world of uncertainties there is nothing more uncertain than the chances of a Louisiana election. The testimony on the investigation now in progress goes to show that no matter what you put into the ballot box there is absolutely no telling what will come out. An aged colored man who was a candidate having waited anxiously to have his name called when the Supervisors declared the result, but in vain, at last broke out with, "Well, is it possible I ain't got one vote out of that box. 'Fore God, I know I voted for myself."

SO CHARLEY SPENCER is going to Washington. And in full uniform, with his long sword, saddle, bridle, whack fol-de-rol. His gallant regiment follow their Colonel with a full band, and the inauguration will see no more gorgeous panoply than theirs. President GRANT will feel himself flattered by this affectionate compliment, and we trust will make CHARLEY, in full uniform, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of some new Territory. Then what joy there will be among the honest Teutons, who knew the brilliancy of his military genius and the plenitude of his purse and chose him for their commander, while his warlike capabilities were still unsuspected by the outside world.

Hans Breitmann gife a party—
I dells you it cost him gear;
Dey rolled in more ash sefen kecks
Of foost-rate iager beer.
Und veneefer dey knocks de shpicket s
De Deutschers gifes a cheer.
I dinks dat so vine a party
Nefer coom to a het die year.

JONES, the new Senator from Nevada, in a speech to the Legislature of that State, delivered after he had been chosen as the successor of JIM NYE, says that "Custom has sanctioned the use of money in Senatorial elections. To inveigh against the use of money is simply to deny the inevitable, and to incur more than a suspicion of want of candor and intelligence."

Of course the other Senators will welcome the entrance of JONES into the Capitol with all the delight that springs from a cordial sentiment of brotherhood.

Some amusing things crop out in the course of the numerous railway investigations now going on by order of Congress. One of the most funny of these amusing things is found in the testimony of the Hon. E. H. ROLLINS, formerly member of Congress from New Hampshire, and now Secretary of the Union Pacific Railway Company. "The composition of the Board of Directors," said ROLLINS, "both political parties being well represented therein, would render the devotion of corporation funds to any party improbable in the past, and it certainly would be next to impossible in the immediate future." Simple-hearted ROLLINS! Did he never hear of buying up men in both parties? Did he never hear of the New York Legislature, where the Tammany Ring used to purchase both Democrats and Republicans right and left? Did he never hear of the New York County Board of Supervisors, made up equally from both parties, and one of the most corrupt bodies that ever existed in this country? The simplicity of the unsophisticated ROLLINS touched bottom when, in describing his own conduct while lobbying in Washington as Secretary of the company, he said "he never asked a member of the Senate or House of Representatives to do for the company *what he would not have done himself had he occupied their positions!*" Mr. ROLLINS can leave the stand!

The Pittsburgh *Commercial* has discovered that public sentiment in this country is debauched by calumny. It has not heretofore been known by that name, but this must be what Mr. COLFAX referred to when he propounded in the *Independent* his great conundrum, "Does calumny pay?" Calumny is undoubtedly the name of it, and it must be something like Credit Mobilier stock.

The over-taxed and bond-ridden people of Alabama are selling their best cotton land at $5 an acre, and this while agents of the usurping State Government are in this city begging capitalists to allow the ruined Commonwealth to be plunged deeper into debt.

The *Christian Union* of Jan. 8 published a poem entitled "At the Shrine," copied from and credited to the *Catholic World*. The poem had previously appeared in Mr. BONNER's *Ledger*. It was sent to the *Catholic World* as original by some gentleman who had the prevailing infection of kleptomania and piety mixed. Accompanying the poem was a letter in which the writer said he asked nothing for it, but desired to give it "as a free-will offering to help on our common cause." He added: "I have been somewhat successful with my pen, and for that reason want to give a tithe of the fruits to the Church." The closing sentence, "Pray for me, and believe me, my dear sir, &c.," has a flavor of POMEROY and HARLAN. These fellows who steal anything, from a religious poem to a land grant, and make free-will offerings to the Church, asking for prayers at the same time, are getting to be very numerous.

The pardon of another mail robber, JOHN TUCKER of Indiana, is announced from Washington. Why will President GRANT persistently interfere with the operation of the law for the punishment of this heinous and dangerous crime?

Austria and France, having both been whipped by Prussia, are quarrelling as to which of the two is to blame for their common overthrow. It needs but little statesmanship to see that Prussia is to blame, as but for Prussia they wouldn't have been whipped. Instead of quarrelling about the origin of war, the two nations had better apply themselves in earnest to healing its wounds.

The *World* says that Pennsylvania is the paradise of the poor relation. What an erroneous assertion. The paradise of the poor relation is Washington. If his name is GRANT or DENT he finds there a whole Treasury to fatten on.

FUN EVEN IN THE MOBILIER

THE SCIENCE OF TAXATION AS ILLUSTRATED IN IOWA.

Two Hundred and Thirty-four Voters Taxing a Land Grant $200,000—A Woman Paid $60 a Month for Teaching Her Own Children—Mr. Blaine Annoyed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Judge Poland's Committee held another secret session this afternoon. It is understood that the question of the jurisdiction of the committee and House to deal with the implicated members of Congress was under consideration. This question has been raised by the guilty innocents and suggested to the committee by their friends. They claim that as these alleged censurable acts were committed during another Congress, this present Congress has no authority to deal with them. The Chairman of the Committee has been engaged for several days in looking up the authorities on this point, and a number of books, such as the "Annals of Congress," "May's Constitutional History of England," and "Cushing's Manual," were noticed on the table this morning. Whatever conclusion the committee may arrive at in regard to

THE QUESTION OF JURISDICTION,

it is certain that many of the ablest men in the House, Republicans as well as Democrats, hold that there is not the slightest doubt about the authority of the Forty-second Congress to punish a member for acts done while he was a member of the Thirty-ninth, or any other Congress anterior to this. They hold that it would be absurd to raise such a question. The provision in the Constitution which gives Congress the exclusive right to judge of the qualifications of its members ought to be sufficient. A man who was clearly proven to be a bribe taker while a member of a State Legislature would certainly not be qualified in a moral sense to hold a seat in the United States House of Representatives. So also in the case of a Representative who accepted a bribe while a member of the Thirty-ninth or Fortieth Congress. But in the case of the Credit Mobilier incontinence there is something besides bribery to be dealt with by the committee. The oral testimony of Ames, corroborated as it is by documentary evidence, establishes beyond doubt that a still more damnable crime has been committed by these men—perjury. There can be no question as to jurisdiction in this instance, for the false swearing was done this very session.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE

this morning were quite interesting, although they had no direct bearing on the Credit Mobilier business. John J. Blair, the President of the Iowa Falls and Sioux City road, was examined at great length by Mr. Stevenson, but very little information was elicited. He admitted that the company was incorporated and organized before the act of 1868 extending the time for building the old Dubuque and Sioux City road was passed by Congress. He also admitted that he had solicited some members of Congress to take stock soon after the company was organized, but he was not certain whether it was before or after the passage of the act referred to. Mr. Blair is a very shrewd old gentleman and managed to confuse both the committee and Mr. Stevenson by talking of everything but the right thing. Stevenson would ask him a question about members of Congress, and he would answer by telling an anecdote; and under the cover of the laugh he invariably raised Mr. Stevenson was generally baulked by

THE SLY OLD GENTLEMAN.

Mr. Stevenson did not show much tact or adroitness in his examination. Instead of pressing his questions about the time at which members of Congress became interested in the road he allowed the witness to be very indefinite in his answers. Mr. Blair did not seem to entertain a very high opinion of Congressmen. He got off several very good jokes at their expense. For instance, in reply to a question of Stevenson's, as to whether Congressmen were required to pay up as other stockholders were, he said, "Yes, sir; when you undertake to build railroads you will find that a great reputation without any tin amounts to very little." Again, he said he was a man who would not submit to blackmailing operations under any circumstances, and for that reason he knew he was not very popular among public men. While on the whole Mr. Blair's testimony did not develop any astonishing facts, it nevertheless proved that there were

SEVERAL MEMBERS OF CONGRESS INTERESTED

in the road at the time the legislation of 1868 was procured, and that among the number was Glenni W. Scofield, whose name had not been mentioned before in this connection. The stockholders built the road for $4,625,000, and their bonds and capital stock amounts to nearly $9,000,000. They have their road, therefore, and a very valuable land grant, for about fifty-seven per cent. of the par value of their securities, with the land grant thrown in. He claimed that the investment had not yet proved a profitable one, but he was firm in his belief that it would one day prove very valuable. After Mr. Blair's examination was completed, Samuel Hooper was called and examined by Stevenson, but nothing important elicited.

MR. BLAINE GOING FOR STEVENSON.

Speaker Blaine was recalled at the request of Stevenson, who undertook to inquire into some business transactions of that gentleman with the Messrs. Coburn of Maine. This excited the ire of Blaine, who, while expressing a perfect willingness to answer if the committee so requested, denied the right of Stevenson to inquire into all his private matters. Mr. Blaine went for Stevenson in a savage style, and a mighty little rumpus was kicked up, which required all the severe dignity of Judge Poland to suppress. The Speaker carries too many guns for Job, and with one broadside knocks the daylights out of him before poor Job can bring his swivels to bear.

In Judge Poland's Committee.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Judge Poland's special committee resumed its session this morning. John J. Blair was sworn and examined by the Hon. Job Stevenson. He testified:

I was one of the original corporators of the Sioux City, Iowa Falls and Dubuque Railroad, with Pratt Smith of Dubuque, John F. Duncomb of Fort Dodge, and W. W. Walker of Cedar Rapids. Not a dollar was expended in procuring legislation, either upon Congress or the State Legislature. I have been interested in building seventy-five hundred miles of railroad in the West, and never expended a cent for blackmail to any one, either a member of Congress or private citizen.

CONGRESSIONAL STOCKHOLDERS.

Q.—What members of Congress joined in this subscription? A.—Oh, well, some I believe, but they were generally too poor to get much out of them. [Laughter.] William B. Allison took ten shares. He paid for his stock, and never got a penny for his services. The firm of Samuel Hooper also had stock. Oakes Ames was a large subscriber, some of the stock being in his own name, and some held by him as trustee. I do not know for whom Mr. Ames was trustee. J. F. Wilson and Glenni W. Scofield were subscribers also. The Government need not talk much of the land given to the State of Iowa, as it proved to be nothing, nearly all of it being worthless. It reminds me of the Frenchman who had given away $2,000 before breakfast, and when asked how he made it, replied, "I have just marked my goods up." [Laughter.]

CAN'T SAY ABOUT BLAINE.

Q.—Do you know of Mr. James G. Blaine of Maine, being a subscriber? A.—I cannot say about Mr. Blaine. I believe he held some stock which he got from the Coburns of Maine. I never had any correspondence with Mr. Blaine about the stock. The members of Congress who hold stock bought and paid for it, and none was given for corrupt purposes. The county tax upon the land grant held by the company was immense. In one county where there are but 254 voters they taxed us on our land grant and got $200,000. They tax us for building and supporting school houses which they never build. In one case, one of the counties taxed us enormously for building a school house which a man lived in, and we had to pay his wife $60 a month for teaching her own children. [Laughter.] They catch at every kind of taxation to get hold of our money.

Judge Merrick—Is that in Iowa?

A.—Yes, sir, that is where men of enterprise go. [Laughter.] Why, sir, it reminds me of the Dutchman's son who went West and wrote home to his father: "Dad, come out West; the meanest kind of men get office out here." [Renewed laughter.]

CONGRESSMAN HOOPER'S TESTIMONY.

The Hon. Samuel Hooper was then sworn. He testified that the firm of which he is a member subscribed to the stock in the Sioux City and Iowa Falls road.

Q.—To what extent was your firm interested, and what was your proportion? A.—I have no obligation to tell, but I cannot see why the committee want to inquire into my private affairs.

The witness then exhibited a statement showing the amount held by the firm to be $189,100. The subscription was made by the partner in the firm, though not until after a consultation between them. Witness knew that Mr. Ames and Mr. Allison held stock in the road.

STEVENSON TRYING TO CATCH THE SPEAKER.

The Hon. James G. Blaine was recalled and examined by Mr. Stevenson.

Q.—How was the subscription of the Coburns obtained to the Iowa Falls and Sioux City stock?

Mr. Blaine—I don't understand your question.

Mr. Stevenson—I will ask it more direct. Had you anything to do with the subscriptions of the Coburns?

Mr. Blaine—I answered that before very frankly. Mr. John J. Blair was here, and talking the matter over with some friends, among them Senator Grimes. He mentioned the subject to me. I said I had not the funds, and could not take any of the stock. I subsequently wrote to Messrs. Coburns, and they took $300,000 worth. I do not remember of having had a conversation with Mr. Blair. The subject came up in conversation with Senator Grimes.

Mr. Stevenson—You have stated so in your former testimony. Have you it with you?

Mr. Blaine—No, sir. I was deprived of getting it for several days on account of your detaining it in your possession, and could not correct it.

Mr. Stevenson—You stated in your former testimony that you had business transactions with the Messrs. Coburns. Will you state what those transactions were?

MR. BLAINE GETTING INDIGNANT.

Mr. Blaine—If the committee thinks that is a proper question and so asks me, I will answer, but those transactions were entirely of a private nature. However, I do not object to stating them if the committee wants me to.

Judge Poland—Oh well, we have no right to inquire into private business not affecting this investigation.

Mr. Stevenson—I now propose to cross-examine Mr. Blaine on his former testimony.

Mr. Blaine—I would like to know what new testimony you have been bringing in now that you wish to cross-examine me? Is that your knowledge of law? (To the committee)—I do not propose to be catechised by Mr. Stevenson in what I should call, out of this room, a very impudent manner. The proper course for Mr. Stevenson would have been, after introducing his resolution in the House, to come down here, give his testimony, and clear out; but instead of that he throws out a drag net in the House to catch the Speaker, and then comes down here as counter attorney asking me if the statements he makes are true. I confess, sir, I feel indignant at this course, I think it is so against common decency.

MR. STEVENSON ARRAIGNED.

Mr. Stevenson—It appears to me that I have been arraigned before this committee.

Mr. Blaine—Yes, sir; I do arraign you.

Judge Poland—Well, I rather think, gentlemen, we will have to suspend this course.

Mr. Stevenson—I wish to ask Mr. Blaine what he gave the Coburns for the stock he got?

Mr. Blaine—I told you before I gave them $32,500—neither more nor less.

Q.—In what?

Mr. Blaine—Partly in money and partly in bonds. I detailed the whole transaction in my former testimony, and every circumstance connected with it.

Mr. Stevenson wanted to inquire as to the other dealings between Mr. Blaine and the Coburns.

Judge Poland—Well, we can't allow any inquiry as to other dealings.

Mr. Stevenson—I have nothing else to ask.

Mr. Blaine—Then I desire to put Mr. Stevenson on the stand. He testified before that his motive in introducing the resolution was to "catch the Speaker. Now, I would like to show the animus he had in introducing that resolution, and if his relations with the Speaker were friendly.

ALTOGETHER TOO PERSONAL.

Judge Poland—Well, we must decline to go into that question.

Mr. Blaine—But I want to show what was back of Mr. Stevenson introducing the resolution—the animus he had in doing so. He wanted to "catch the Speaker."

Mr. Stevenson (very excitedly)—I have rights here, I wish it understood, as well as the Speaker.

Judge Poland—Well, this contest must end here.

Mr. Stevenson—The Speaker said in the House the other day that members must be loyal to the Speaker.

Mr. Poland—That will do; this must stop.

Mr. McCrary (laughingly to Mr. Blaine)—Do you submit?

Mr. Blaine—Oh, certainly (bowing to Judge Poland); I believe in being loyal to the Speaker, as Mr. Stevenson says.

Mr. Stevenson asked that the Messrs. Colburns of Maine be summoned.

Judge Poland thought the testimony already in covered all the points as to the transaction between Mr. Blaine and themselves.

YOU'RE ANOTHER.

Mr. Stevenson—My recent experience teaches me not to rely on the word of any man.

Mr. Blaine—That experience is so near home to you that you ought to rely upon it. [Laughter.]

Mr. Blaine (addressing the committee)—If it is the mind of any member of the committee to ask me any questions I hope they will be asked, as I have not the remotest shadow of a shade of reluctance to answering all. The matter between myself and the Messrs. Coburns was a plain, straight, business transaction, as I related the other day, and I have nothing in the world to conceal in regard to it.

Judge Poland announced that no further witnesses would be examined to-day, and the committee at 1 o'clock went into secret session, and afterward adjourned until 10 A. M. to-morrow.

Call it a Loan, Oakes.

As sung before the Credit Mobilier Investigating Committee in Washington City.

Judge Kelly came tripping
Adown the back stair;
Hotel clerk, hotel clerk,
Has Oakes Ames been here?
Oh, what can delay him
I long so to see?
I've money to pay him
That he loaned to me.
So call it a loan, Oakes,
Do call it a loan;
Just to fool the committee,
Please call it a loan.

Ah, there he is coming;
My skirts I must clear.
Oakes Ames, my dear fellow
Come step aside here.
To the Poland Committee
My name is made known,
And the bonds you hold for me
Please call them a loan.
Oh, call it a loan, Oakes, &c.

My check for three hundred
I tender to you.
On our private transactions
The money is due.
The bonds and certificates
Now you can bone,
And swear conscientiously
'Twas but a loan.
So call it a loan, Oakes,

My check through the middle
Oh why do you tear?
You can't mean to leave me
In doubt and despair.
That smile! Ah, I see it
My mind it has eased.
We part like good fellows,
Both of us pleased.
So call it a loan, Oakes, &c.

And now for this pother
But little care I;
The sharpest cross-questions
I scorn and defy.
Bonds, checks, and certificates,
All I disown.
With the cards I am holding
I go it alone.
So call it a loan, Oakes;
Do call it a loan.
Just to fool the committee
Please call it a loan. H. G. W.

Judge Wilson's Researches in Boston.

BOSTON, Feb. 7.—The books of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, which were telegraphed for, arrived this morning, and Mr. B. F. Ham, Secretary of the Credit Mobilier and Auditor of the Union Pacific Company in New York, proceeded to make up the figures upon which Mr. Wilson, Chairman of the committee, proposed to examine him.

Mr. Ham was recalled and testified that he had searched the books for the cost of the Hoxie contract on the road between Omaha and the 100th meridian. It cost $12,974,416.24, of which $1,994,769.96 remained unpaid. The $2,000,000 note was given on account of this indebtedness. The cost of building was $7,806,183.35; could not give the cost of the first 58 miles west of the 100th meridian. He knew of no adjustment of profits on the 58 miles, but $1,104,000 were paid on it by the Credit Mobilier on 2⅔ per cent. interest and prospective profits.

THE CREDIT MOBILIER

advanced $728,600.80 on the Ames contract. No adjustment was ever made to witness' knowledge, and he knew nothing of the cost of the 158 completed miles included in the Ames contract, nor of the 58 miles built on the Hoxie contract. There were charged as discount on securities in the Ames contract, according to the trustees' books, on $6,118,000 first mortgage bonds a loss of $517,440.08, and on $14,606,000 Government bonds a discount of $326,035.44. The assignees of the contract subscribed to the stock as provided by the terms of the contract. The total amount thus subscribed to the Ames and Davis contracts was $39,006,000 between January, 1868, and July, 1870, though a portion might have been subscribed for other purposes. Mr. H. C. Crane and Mr. John A. Rice made the subscriptions, probably on checks of the Union Pacific Company, representing the proceeds of the sales of stocks and bonds. The trustees had other bonds and stock beside those belonging to the contract. The amount of stock of the Union Pacific Railroad sold during the execution of the Hoxie contract was $5,000,000, a million and a quarter of which went to the Credit Mobilier in Government bonds.

THE CONTRACTORS' PROFITS.

Have examined the balance sheets presented by Mr. Crane yesterday, and find them substantially correct. The trustees' profits were described as in securities and stock, of which Mr. Crane gave the footings, and the several items were testified to. The summary is as follows: Profits on the Ames contract, $26,854,960; on the Davis contract, $7,862,135; and on the Hoxie contract, $35,168,232; total profit to the contractors of the entire road, $42,825,327, in stocks and securities at their par value. Mr. John A. Rice paid into the Union Pacific Railroad Company in cash $6,368,034.90, the proceeds of bonds and stocks sold.

Mr. Wilson—The aggregate profits on the Ames and Davis contracts, as shown by the balance sheets exhibited by Mr. Crane, are $37,657,095; now state how much of that amount is in bonds, stock, and money.

Mr. Ham—They received on account of the contract $3,750,000 in first mortgage bonds, amounting to $3,599,520; $4,400,000 certificates of first mortgage bonds, afterward turned into income bonds, amounting to $4,425,000; $5,841,000 income bonds, amounting to $3,486,600; and subscribed for $21,000,000 stock at par, the balance being $2,346,195 in cash.

THE COST OF THE WHOLE ROAD.

Mr. Wilson—Now will you look at the books of the Union Pacific Railroad Company and see what appears to be the cost of the whole road.

Mr. Ham—I should prefer to estimate it myself, and not trust myself to the estimates made by others as found on the books. It would take some time.

An intermission was taken, and the bookkeepers made up the answer under Mr. Ham's direction as follows: The whole cost to the company appeared to be by the books $114,038,728.52, an estimate of which was submitted. The actual cost to build was $71,298,399.18, the items of which were also submitted.

Mr. Ham continued—The Trustees under the Ames and Davis contracts were compelled, on account of the pressing necessities of the company, to sell securities received by them at so large a discount from the amount paid for them that the actual amount divided on both contracts, at its cash value, I should consider worth not more than $9,000,000.

Mr. Wilson—What securities do you refer to?

Mr. Ham—First mortgage bonds, land grant bonds, income bonds, and stock.

HOW SECURITIES WERE SOLD.

Mr. Wilson—What did the Trustees purchase the land grants at?

Mr. Ham—They bought them at 58 and sold them with other securities, the first mortgage bonds being offered at 85; $1,000 in land grants, $1,000 in first mortgage, and $5,000 stock were sold together for $2,000. Another sale was of $1,000 in land grants and $5,000 in stock for $800. The bonds were placed at 60c. and the stock at 10c., but I had no authority to so enter it. Nothing was divided according to the books. The securities were subsequently sold to the trustees.

Witness admitted that bonds were taken on the contracts. He also made an explanation of the shortage on bonds. In March, 1869, he was instructed to lock up his safe and leave New York until he was sent for, and he did not return until July, when, on making up his account, he discovered the shortage. Large amounts had been deposited in various places as collateral prior to his departure, and every effort had been made since to discover the holder of the missing bonds without success, though the coupons were regularly presented and paid.

E. H. ROLLINS AGAIN ON THE STAND.

Mr. Rollins, the Treasurer of the company, was recalled and presented a list of directors and officers from the organization to the present date; also, a resolution passed in 1869, authorizing the sale of $10,000,000 each of first mortgage and land grant bonds, the first at 85 and the latter at 55, the shareholders to take precedence in the purchase and the remainder to be offered at public and private sale, at not less than the prices stated. The sale was placed in the hands of a committee of five—Messrs. W. T. Glidden, Oakes and Oliver Ames, B. E. Bates, and Brooks. By a special vote on Jan. 19, 1871, Mr. C. S. Bushnell was allowed to buy $2,636,000 in land grant bonds at 70. The matter of settlement with Mr. Bushnell was afterward referred to a committee who submitted a report with the testimony. No other measures had been taken to settle with him.

Mr. Wilson—Can you furnish the names of outside parties who purchased 8,623 bonds?

Mr. Rollins—The matter was in the hands of the committee. They probably have the record of sales, and I will endeavor to procure it.

This closed the Boston investigation. Mr. Wilson, who has been very diligent while here, leaves for New York to-night, having provided for the computation of the imported office accounts and the despatch of certain of the company's books to Washington as aids in making up his final report.

PORT DEPOSIT IN DANGER.

Unsuccessful Attempt to Break Up the Ice Gorge—The River Rising and a Flood Apprehended by the Inhabitants.

PORT DEPOSIT, Feb. 6.—To-day the situation remains about the same. The weather is mild, the ice settling. The sky is obscured by haze, and there are indications of rain. The majority think that a flood was imminent, though the anti-floaders are gathering new confidence from the continued mild weather without rain. Down below the tugboat Atlas began pegging at the ice this morning, with about as much comparative effect as a small boy, armed with a knitting needle, would have on an iceberg.

Below Watson's Island and half way up its length the ice is smooth, not gorged, and much thinner than above. It is barely possible that a very heavy boat would have some effect there.

AN ENTHUSIAST.

One of the leading lumber merchants went down