State Historical Society

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CURRENT EVENTS.

A Berlin dispatch of the 5th announces that a decree has been issued proclaiming a regency, and nominating the Crown Prince Frederick William as Regent. The decree is signed by the Emperor William and countersigned by Prince Bismarck. The Emperor's wounds are said to be progressing satisfactorily, but some weeks must elapse before the crisis is passed. At the first fire the Emperor received seven shots in the right forearm and wrist and five in the head and face, his helmet being completely riddled. By the second discharge he received about twenty shots in the left upper arm and shoulders and six in the neck. The folds of his thick military cloak deadened the effect of this charge. A large number of arrests have been made of parties expressing sympathy with Dr. Nobling, the assassin, and a printer at Posen has been sentenced to four years' imprisonment for using offensive observations with regard to the Emperor.

The Michigan Greenback Convention, held on the 5th, nominated Henry S. Smith, of Grand Rapids, for Governor. The platform demands the unconditional repeal of the Resumption act and the National Banking law, and the issue by the Government of all paper money, to be a legal tender for all debts, public and private.

The Maine Greenback Convention, held on the 5th, nominated Joseph W. Smith for Governor. The Toledo platform is indorsed.

The Indiana Republican State Convention, held on the 5th, nominated the following ticket: For Secretary of State, Isaac S. Moore, of Vanderburg County; Auditor, Gen. A. O. Miller, of Boone; Treasurer, Major George F. Herritt, of Johnson; Attorney-General, Judge D. P. Baldwin, of Cass; Superintendent of Public Instruction, John T. Morrell, of Tippecanoe. The platform favors "a sound and staple currency of gold, silver and paper of the same value; national legislation authorizing the receipt of greenbacks at par in payment of customs and in the purchase of Government bonds; opposition to further financial agitation." The House investigation into the Presidential election is characterized as an act of party desperation, and any attempt to oust the President from office as revolutionary; and the Convention pledges the party "to support and maintain President Hayes and the lawfully constituted authorities of the Government in resisting the revolution."

A Washington dispatch of the 5th says: The friends of the Texas Pacific have abandoned all hope of reaching a vote on their measure during this session. Its advocates in the Senate state that the time between this and the adjournment is too limited to afford room for a full discussion of the measure, and they could not hope to secure its passage without permitting a number of Senators, who wish to speak on the subject to have an opportunity to express their views. It has, therefore, been deemed advisable not to press the matter, and they have formally decided to postpone action until December next.

The Oregon State election, held on the 3d, resulted in the election of Beckman, Republican, for Governor, by a small majority. Whitaker, Democrat, is elected to Congress, and the Legislature will be Democratic on joint ballot.

The Prussian Ministry, on the 6th, submitted to the Federal Council a motion signed by Bismarck, proposing the dissolution of the Reichstag. The motion points out that in view of a second attempt on the life of the Emperor the Government's responsibility for the maintenance of order does not permit them to rest content with having merely introduced the former abortive anti-Socialist bill, but they can not count upon another bill which they intend to introduce meeting with better success in the existing Reichstag. The Government, the motion says, does not wish to restrict any free legal movement. A special from Berlin states the dissolution of the Reichstag is as good as accomplished, the assent of the Federal Council being certain. Liberals are in a state of consternation. Government will, pending new elections, take the most extreme measures allowed by law to meet the great social crisis. It appears that a state of siege has been under discussion, but it will not be proclaimed at present. It is asserted that Germany has invited the Powers to consider necessary measures for checking conspirators, located abroad. The meeting of the Socialist Congress at Gotha has been forbidden.

Another fatal colliery explosion occurred at Haydock, England, on the 7th, by which 232 lives were lost. Only 10 men were rescued alive, and some of them subsequently died. It was reported that eight others were alive and had taken refuge in a working of the mine, from which they would probably be extricated. The cause of the explosion was unknown.

The spring crop reports received by the National Department of Agriculture show a very favorable condition throughout the country generally. There is an estimated increase in acreage of 45 per cent. in Kansas, 30 per cent. in Illinois and Nebraska, and a slight increase generally in most of the Western States. The Eastern States about hold their own.

The May cotton crop report of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange shows for the States of Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkansas, a generally favorable condition of the crop, which is from 10 days to two weeks earlier than last year. Labor is reported generally efficient. No fertilizers of any account are being used. The area planted is about 1½ per cent. less in Louisiana this year than last, and in Mississippi and Arkansas about 1 per cent. more.

The New York *Tribune* publishes a statement to the effect that an agreement has been entered into by which all the interests of the Union Pacific, Kansas Pacific, St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern, Colorado Central, Denver Pacific, St. Joseph & Denver City, and the Denver & Rio Grande Railroads will be consolidated, and will pass substantially into the control of Jay Gould. This combination, it is claimed by those interested in the Union Pacific Road, will furnish what has long been desired, an outlet it can control to St. Louis for Western and Southern traffic. The length of the various roads here enumerated, including leased lines, is 3,655 miles, of which 2,957 miles are built and in operation.

MINOR NOTES.

John Simons, alias Simon Robinson, colored, was hanged at Pensacola, Fla., on the 24th, for outraging and murdering a little negro girl.

Two little girls, aged 6 and 8 years, daughters of a farmer named Moench, residing at Dixon, Pulaski County, Mo., were recently smothered in a large trunk where they had secreted themselves while playing, the lid being fastened by a spring-lock.

A man named Caldwell, living near Americus, Ga., on the 3d killed his wife and three children and his wife's sister with a smoothing-iron. He then tried to kill himself by leaping into a well and from the roof of his residence, and finally succeeded by throwing himself from the top of his ginhouse.

The famous race-horse McWhirter broke down in the three-mile race at St. Louis on the 5th. Both of his fore-legs were broken, and he was shot on the track to put an end to his sufferings. He was owned by Col. Buford, of Kentucky, and was valued at $10,000.

Two boys, from 10 to 12 years old, named George Scott and Marcellus Anderson, ran away from their homes in Hastings, Minn., on the 3d. On the morning of the 5th their bodies were found on the railroad track near St. Paul in a terribly mangled condition. It is thought they were walking back home and fell asleep on the track, where they were killed by a night train.

A Yokohama (Japan) dispatch says that Okubo Toshimitsi, Senior Imperial Councillor and Minister of the Home Department, was assassinated May 14, by six men, while riding from his residence to the palace. The murderers were followers of the late rebel Saigo.

Jose Miguet Barcellon, President of the House of Representatives of Venezuela, was recently shot dead by Edward Scanlon, editor of the *Tribunal Liberal*. A political quarrel was the cause of the shooting.

The Kentucky Press Convention held its annual session at Hopkinsville, beginning on the 5th.

The Pope has directed Cardinal Franchi to dispatch urgent instructions to the Catholic clergy of Germany to use every effort to prevent the spreading of Socialism.

A train on the Texas Central Railroad was thrown from the track near McKinney, on the 7th, the sleeper and one day-coach being rolled down an embankment, about 40 feet high. The Rev. Knowls Shaw, a minister of the Christian Church at Columbus, Miss., was instantly killed, and George W. Henry, of Denison, Texas, was fatally injured. Other members of Mr. Henry's family were badly hurt, as was also the Rev. J. Todd Miller, of Ennis, Texas. Some 13 passengers in all were injured.

William Dixon was hanged at Vicksburg, on the 7th, for the murder of Henry Bachman, a peddler, on board the steamer Fair Play, in March, 1877. The killing was the result of a quarrel, but was done in cold blood.

Five negroes were hanged by a mob in Point Coupee Parish, La., on the 4th. They were charged with the attempted assassination of Dr. Wm. B. Archer, and with entering into an organized conspiracy to kill off the leading white citizens of the parish.

Mrs. Sarah J. Wilson, a widow, aged about 40, who resided on her farm about 9 miles north of Greenfield, Ind., and her niece, Annie Cass, aged 9, were found murdered on the morning of the 8th. The two were the only occupants of the house. The murderer gained admission by breaking the glass in the front door and then unlocking it from the inside. There were evidences that the brave woman had made a determined resistance, her clothes being badly torn and scattered about the room. Both, apparently, had been choked to death, but there was no evidence of any crime other than murder having been committed or attempted. Mrs. Wilson was possessed of considerable property, and robbery was probably the incentive to the crime.

An official telegram from Havana announces the surrender of the remnant of the insurgents and the pacification of the whole island.

The President has nominated Gen. John C. Fremont, of New York, for Governor of Arizona, and Mr. John P. Hoyt, of Michigan, for Governor of Idaho.

Dr. B. F. Holschaw, of Durham Station, Cal., who had been married only a week, on the 8th killed his wife and then committed suicide. Jealousy was supposed to be the cause.

Mrs. Geistlach, of Philadelphia, on the 8th killed herself and her two children. Family troubles caused her to commit the desperate deed.

Mrs. Jennie Miller, wife of Anderson Miller, of Burkeville, Va., on the morning of the 9th brained her husband with an ax because he said to her at the breakfast-table—"Jennie, you are a bad cook, to let flies get into the bread." After she had felled him to the floor, with a finishing blow of the ax she completely severed his head from the body. A guest was present at the breakfast-table and witnessed the tragedy. They had been married about two years. Mrs. Miller is said to be a very handsome woman, but with a most ungovernable temper.

Mrs. Harriet A. Van Auken, of Parish, Oswego County, N. Y., who shot her husband a year ago, cut him up and buried the pieces in two different places, where they were discovered two months ago, has been sentenced to Sing Sing prison for life.

One-half of the town of Searcy, White County, Ark., was destroyed by fire on the 10th. Loss $50,000.

Thomas Winans, the Baltimore millionaire and Russian railroad contractor, is dead.

The Shah of Persia has arrived at Paris.

Col. Don Manuel Freyre, Peruvian Minister at Washington, died on the 8th, aged sixty.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on the 4th, the bill creating an Auditor of Railroad Accounts passed. The Senate insisted upon its amendments to the Legislative, Judicial and Executive Appropriation bill, and a conference with the House was requested. Mr. Blaine, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Army Appropriation bill with amendments, striking out all sections which propose a reorganization of the Army and a reduction in the number of officers and men, and in the rank and pay of officers; also, the clause prohibiting the use of the army as a *posse comitatus*. The section providing for the transfer of the control of Indian affairs to the War Department is retained. The Senate select committee to inquire into and report on the condition of affairs between the United States and Mexico was continued until next session, and authorized to sit during vacation..... In the House, Mr. Knott, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to provide relief of purchasers of lands sold for direct taxes in insurrectionary States. Referred. It provides that the Secretary of the Treasury shall pay, without interest, the proceeds of the sale of lands sold for direct taxes in insurrectionary States to owners thereof; provided the owner shall execute a complete quit-claim conveyance. The House then, after quite a long discussion, went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Tucker in the chair, on the Tariff bill, all general debate being by vote—yeas 129, nays 86—limited to two hours. The bill was then read by sections, amid great uproar and confusion, at the conclusion of which Mr. Garfield moved to strike out the enacting clause of the bill. Carried. The committee then rose and the House took a recess. An evening session was held for debate only.

In the Senate, on the 5th, Senator Matthews rose to a personal explanation regarding his connection with James E. Anderson, as testified to by the latter before the House Committee. Senator Matthews denied unequivocally that he was in any way connected, by participation or encouragement, in the perpetration of the alleged fraud in the Presidential election of 1876 in Louisiana, or, that having subsequent knowledge of such frauds and for the purpose of concealing the same, he used his personal and official influence to procure for James E. Anderson official employment. The Senator said: "The only error, if there be one, of which I am conscious, is in having recommended to office a person who had meditated and prepared a wrong, but had, as it appeared to me, withdrawn from performing it; but as there seems to be an attempt to magnify it into one link in what, it is alleged, constituted a conspiracy against important public rights, and as the coloring thus sought to be given to my conduct affects my standing and character in this honorable body, I consider it a matter of privilege that the Senate should inquire into the subject as affecting it, not less than myself." He therefore offered a resolution, which was unanimously adopted, that a select committee of seven be appointed to inquire into his connection with the alleged frauds referred to. Consideration of the Post-route bill was then resumed, the discussion being confined to the proposed subsidies for the Brazilian Mail Steamship lines. Amendments were adopted making the compensation $10 per mile instead of $30 as proposed by the committee, and providing that unless a service shall be established on the New Orleans line by the 1st of February, 1879, the contract with the New York line to commence the 1st of July, 1878, shall be canceled. The amendments were agreed to—yeas 26, nays 16. Senator Christiancy submitted an amendment restoring the franking privilege to the President and Vice-President of the United States, Senators, Representatives and Delegates in Congress, the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives, for all public business. An amendment was offered, restricting such communications to two and one-half ounces in weight. The amendment was adopted—yeas 26, nays 17—and the bill then passed—yeas 24, nays 15..... In the House, the Tariff bill came up as by agreement yesterday. A motion was made to strike out the enacting clause of the bill and it was adopted—yeas 134, nays 120—so the bill was lost. The Mexican Award bill was then taken up, the Senate amendments were adopted and the bill passed. The remainder of the session was devoted to the consideration of the bill amending the Internal Revenue laws.

In the Senate, on the 6th, Senator Voorhees spoke at length in favor of an early consideration of the bill to repeal the Resumption act. No greater question, he said, had ever been before the American Congress, and he should take every opportunity from now until the close of the session to get it before the Senate, which he thought might dispose of it in 60 minutes. The Army Appropriation bill was then taken up, and by unanimous consent the five-minute rule was applied to all amendments, except those in regard to the transfer of the Indian Bureau and forbidding the use of the Army as a posse comitatus. After debate the amendment of the Committee on Appropriations, increasing the Army to 25,000 was agreed to—yeas 39, nays 19. The amendment of the committee to strike out of the House bill all of the section in regard to reorganization of the Army was also agreed to. Pending discussion on the Army bill, Senator Thurman, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported the bill creating a board to be known as the Pacific Railroad Commission. Placed on the calendar..... In the House, the bill amending the Internal Revenue laws was considered and amendments adopted fixing the tax on manufactured tobacco at 16 cents per pound, and on cigars, at $5 per 1,000. The General Deficiency bill was then further considered in Committee of the Whole.

In the Senate, on the 7th, Mr. Bruce submitted an amendment to the River and Harbor Appropriation bill, so as to appropriate $3,696,000 to close gaps and crevasses in the levees of the Mississippi River, according to the recommendations of the Commission provided for in Cockrell's amendment to that bill. Referred. After the morning business the Senate resumed consideration of the Army Appropriation bill. Mr. Blaine, in charge of the bill, said the Committee on Appropriations this morning came to the conclusion that it would not be wise to unite the Indian question with the organization of the Army, under the same commission. He, therefore, submitted a substitute for the House section to transfer the Indian Bureau to the War Department, so as to provide for the appointment of three Senators and four Representatives as a joint committee to inquire into the expediency of transferring the Indian Bureau to the War Department and report to Congress before the first of January, 1879. Agreed to. Mr. Burnside submitted an amendment, providing for a Commission to consider the subject of Army reform, etc., consisting of three Senators, three members of the House of Representatives and three officers of the regular Army. Agreed to. The Committee on Appropriations reported in favor of striking out the 28th section of House bill, which forbids use of Army as a posse comitatus. Pending discussion of this section the Senate adjourned..... In the House, the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was reported and referred to Committee of the Whole. The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Bebee in the chair, on the General Deficiency bill, and several amendments were disposed of. An evening session was held, but no business of importance transacted.

In the Senate, on the 8th, Mr. Spencer submitted a resolution for the appointment of a select committee of eight Senators to inquire into and investigate all the charges of fraud and illegality, intimidation, violence, etc., occurring during the late Presidential election in South Carolina, Florida, Louisiana, Alabama, Mississippi, Oregon and other States; also to inquire into the electoral count, and into all the circumstances attending the reorganization of the Louisiana State Government, etc., etc. Objection being made by Mr. Bayard, Mr. Spencer gave notice that he would call up the resolution every day until a vote should be reached. On motion of Mr. Matthews, further consideration of the Texas Pacific Railroad bill was postponed till the first Wednesday after the first Monday in December next. In submitting the motion, Mr. Matthews said that after consultation with friends of the measure he had concluded not to submit the motion to make it a special order for that day, as he had previously announced. The President pro tem., in response to several Senators, said the effect of the motion would simply dispose of the bill for the present session. The Army Appropriation bill was then taken up, the question being upon striking out the 29th section of the House bill, forbidding the employment of the Army as a posse comitatus. Upon a vote being taken the motion to strike out was lost—yeas 21, nays 23. The bill was then passed..... The House passed the General Deficiency bill.

In the Senate, on the 10th, bills passed—To strengthen the foundations of the Washington Monument; designating the time for holding Congressional elections in Colorado; also, the conference committee's report on the bill providing for a permanent form of government for the District of Columbia. Mr. Spencer moved to take up the resolution submitted by him Saturday, authorizing the appointment of a special committee to inquire into the alleged frauds in connection with the recent Presidential election, and began to read an argument in which he said it had been charged that the ascertainment of the Electoral vote would not have proceeded in the House had it not been that an arrangement was made with certain leading Democrats. This matter should be inquired into. He spoke of the Louisiana affairs, and said the Nicholls Government came into existence by armed violence. As a citizen, as a Republican, as a Senator, he believed there should be a full investigation. Mr. Sargent submitted an amendment to have the investigation made by the Matthews investigating committee. The resolution and amendment were referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. The consideration of the River and Harbor bill was then resumed, and Mr. Cockrell spoke in favor of that part of the bill providing for the appointment of the Mississippi River Improvement Commission. He argued there could be no general system for the improvement of the river until after a thorough survey. A number of amendments were adopted, when the bill was laid aside and the Senate adjourned..... In the House, the Senate amendments to the Army Appropriation bill were non-concurred in, and the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Civil Sundry bill. A long discussion ensued upon a motion of Mr. Chandler to increase the appropriation for public buildings at Atlanta, Ga., from $20,000 to $60,000, the proponents taking the ground that it would open the question in regard to all other public buildings. Among those who favored the increased appropriation were Messrs. Ellsworth, Foster, Ittner, Harrison and Ewing, while it was opposed by Messrs. Atkins, Eden, Durham and others. Upon being put to vote Mr. Chandler's amendment was adopted by 104 yeas to 61 nays.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

A London *Times* dispatch from St. Petersburg says it is believed Russia will set more importance on guarantees for the state of things to be established by the Congress than on the question of frontiers. Correspondents of the *Times* at St. Petersburg and Vienna both report a very sanguine feeling as to the peaceful result of the Congress.

The Vienna *New Free Presse* announces six divisions of the Austrian army are to be placed in a few days on a war-footing, so that means may be in readiness to execute the decisions of the Congress affecting Austria.

CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATION.

Supervisor Anderson's Testimony before the House Committee Investigating the Louisiana Election.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 3.—In the hurry of selecting from notes of Mr. Anderson's testimony, Saturday, some interesting points were overlooked by the reporter. Referring to an interview with the President shortly after his (Anderson's) arrival in Washington, witness testified:

"I went to the President with Mr. Darrall and Mr. Nash."

Q. State what passed there. A. I had a private letter to the President from a friend of his in Ohio.

Q. What was his name? A. Mr. P. B. Conn, Steubenville, Ohio, *Herald*.

Q. Were you present at the interview with the President? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What took place there and what was said to you? what statements were made by you, by Mr. Darrall, or by Mr. Nash? A. Mr. Darrall made no statements. Dr. Darrall and Mr. Nash urged my consulship, and after they had made their arguments, Dr. Darrall presented this letter from Mr. Conn. The President picked it up, read it over very carefully, put it in his pocket and made a memorandum, "Please appoint this gentleman to a consulship in a warm climate: this in a special case," signed it R. B. H., and I took it over to the State Department and filed it there. Witness stated he went to the Treasury Department, but failed to see Mr. Sherman, so called at his house one evening and sent in card. Mr. Sherman pretended not to recognize him, and, upon stating his mission, Mr. Sherman refused point blank to use his influence to procure witness a position, and witness thereupon withdrew. This was his last interview with Mr. Sherman.

In regard to a former interview with the President, Anderson testified that, in accordance with Senator Matthews's advice he called to see the President, who told him he had made no promises, and, therefore, had none to fulfill. The President then excused himself.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—The cross-examination of James E. Anderson was conducted by Representative Reed. It was largely devoted to the endeavor to convict the witness of discrepancies between his testimony last Saturday and the statement heretofore made by him before the Senate Investigating Committee who visited Louisiana last year. The bulk of the examination was as to the minor details, which would not be of any general interest to the public. The contracts between Anderson and Nash and between Anderson and Weber were largely used for the purpose of showing the contradictions and discrepancies and a disregard of the moral considerations on the part of the witness. For instance: He had stated on Saturday in relation to the Nash contract that at the time of its date he had no evidence of fraud in his possession, and had not pretended that he had any, yet the contract recites that he is to suppress the evidence showing that East Feliciana had been fairly carried by the Democratic party; consideration of such suppression being that Nash was to secure for him the position of Naval Officer. He was pressed on that point as to whether his statement on Saturday that he had no such evidence was correct or not, and he asserted that it was, except that he had the Sherman letter in his pocket at the time, if it could be construed into such evidence, and also except that he had knowledge that the vote of the State was to be thrown out on a forged pretext. Witness acknowledged that he had, intentionally and under oath, misled the Senate Investigating Committee while at New Orleans, for the purpose of carrying out the bargain he had entered into with the Republicans.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The committee having reassembled, Gen. Butler offered the following resolution:

WHEREAS, James E. Anderson swears that between May 25 and June 1, 1877, Hon. Stanley Matthews told him, "I have just to-day had a letter from the President in regard to your case, and I have written him such a letter as will secure your appointment to some position, and that on or about June 2 the President said to witness he had received a letter from Matthews requesting him to give him a place," therefore

Resolved, That the President be requested to furnish the committee all the original letters above mentioned which he has received, if any, or certified copies thereof, with copies of any such letters supposed to be written by him, as he may prefer, in order to secure an intelligent cross-examination of witness on the subject matter thereof.

The resolution was adopted.

James E. Anderson was then recalled and Mr. Reed continued the cross-examination. A copy of the agreement between Anderson and Weber, which Anderson stated in his testimony Saturday that he mailed to Stanley Matthews, was produced by Mr. Cox, a member of the committee, who had procured it from Matthews. It corresponded in every particular with the copy already in evidence, but Anderson on a critical examination of it declared it was not the copy which he mailed to Matthews, though the writing of the body of the paper and of the signatures was an excellent counterfeit of his handwriting. Witness was questioned at length regarding the paper, but swore positively that the one offered in evidence was not the original agreement.

The following letter was put in evidence, being identified by Anderson as being in his handwriting:

CUSTOM HOUSE, NEW ORLEANS, LA., COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, April 7, 1877.—To Hon. STANLEY MATTHEWS: *Dear Sir*—Packard on Monday concluded that his only hope lay in his ability to frighten the President by threatened exposure of rascality committed during the last campaign, and his agents have been at work since then endeavoring to collect evidence. He has sent for me three times during the past two days, and yesterday two of his trusted friends, in order to induce me to go with them and to convince me that the President could not throw him over, gave outlines of a plan by which they claim they could bring him (the President) to terms, viz: three of the Electors on the Republican ticket will swear they did not vote for Hayes, but voted blank; that they did not sign the certificate, their names being forged, etc. Of course they commit perjury, but that is a small matter here. An intimation through the press that their designs were known and would be promptly met, might deter them (the Electors) from making the attempt. I have posted General Harlan on the subject. In January, the party holding the Pitkin et al. agreement was requested by them to destroy it. He refused. He also refused to return it to me, but said he was willing to comply with their request. I deemed it best, and it was burnt to-day in my presence. Enclosed find the Weber agreement. This is the last piece of documentary evidence in existence. I will now have to trust entirely to you, as the ill-feeling borne me by Republican leaders has been intensified by my refusal to aid them in their infamous scheme.

Truly yours,

[Signed] JAS. E. ANDERSON.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The investigation into the alleged Louisiana and Florida frauds was continued to-day. Mr. Cox, of the committee, said he had received from Stanley Matthews the originals of the correspondence between him and James E. Anderson, which the Clerk read. Copies of the most important of the letters had been before presented to the committee by Anderson, and all were of about the same tenor, viz., urgently soliciting Matthews to secure him an office. Upon motion of Gen. Butler, a resolution was adopted inviting Mr. Matthews to appear before the committee and make any explanation regarding the correspondence that he may desire.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The examination yesterday of Judge A. B. Levissee, of Louisiana, an Elector on the Republican ticket, developed the fact that two of the duplicate returns from that State presented to the House and by them referred to the Electoral Commission were not signed by witness, but that his name was placed thereon by some other person. The explanation of this is stated to be as follows: The original return from Louisiana forwarded to Washington was duly signed by the Electors, but upon being received by Vice-President Ferry was thought to be informal in some particulars, and accordingly a messenger was sent to Louisiana to request the Electoral College to reconvene and make another set of returns which should comply with the requirements of the law. This request was complied with, but Levissee being unable to be present, his name was signed by some one else—who, the evidence as yet does not show. All three of the returns, as received, were laid before the House and referred to the Electoral Commission. Further evidence of Judge Levissee was to the effect that a proposal had been made to him by one Asher to cast his vote blank or to vote for Tilden in the Electoral College, the compensation offered being $100,000. Levissee testified that he had several interviews with Asher, and one with a broker named Hernandez, who appeared to be the principal in the transaction, and that he led them to infer that he might be bought over for a big enough price, $200,000 being named by him as the lowest figures he would entertain. The history of this alleged attempt to bribe Levissee was fully detailed by him in his testimony before the Senate Committee last year.

The Chairman to-day presented a communication from President Hayes, acknowledging the receipt of the committee's request to furnish original letters, etc., which he has received in reference to Anderson's application for a position under the Government, and inclosing the following described papers, viz.:

1. From Representatives Darrall and Nash, asking the appointment of Anderson to a foreign mission.

2. From Representatives Leonard and Kellogg, making the same request.

3. From Anderson to Stanley Matthews, referring to above recommendations, and asking Mr. Matthews, at the suggestion of Gen. Harlan, as stated, to secure for him the appointment of Consul at Calais. This is endorsed—"For important reasons I specially request that this request be complied with. [Signed] STANLEY MATTHEWS." Referred by the President to the Secretary of State.

4. From Stanley Matthews to Secretary Evarts, introducing James E. Anderson, as follows: "The bearer, Mr. James E. Anderson, of New Orleans, is one gentleman in reference to whom, when last in Washington, I had a private conversation with you, urging his appointment to a consulship. Mr. Anderson has had until now a subordinate clerkship in the Custom-house at New Orleans, which has been always unsatisfactory to him, and now his residence there has become so unpleasant that he has abandoned it and his clerkship. The circumstances in which Mr. Anderson has been placed, and in which he has been compelled to act a very difficult part, are such as to give him very strong claims upon the Administration in public interests, and I do most earnestly urge that some satisfactory public employment may be found for him at once. [Signed] STANLEY MATTHEWS."

5. From "John W. Bulldozer," West Feliciana, La., saying he is the person who tried to rid the State of Anderson last fall, and asking in the name of the people of the State—"If you have any vacant consulship at any pestiferous snake-bite point, any cholera-infected city, yellow-fever point, or any small-pox-ridden community, or any vacant commissionership to the fiercest of our Indian tribes, to send him to one of these places at once, because we consider the said Anderson a person who has just sufficient character to serve the party that pays the most money, and of the class of scoundrels who can best serve their country by dying for it." The reading of this letter caused considerable merriment among the committee and spectators.

6. From J. A. Straight, Government Proof-room, Washington, to the President, warning the latter that Anderson is a worthless fellow who falsely represents himself as coming from Ohio. Referred by the President to the Secretary of State.

7. From W. K. Rogers, the President's Private Secretary, to Secretary Evarts (bearing even date with the foregoing), requesting that Anderson's commission as Consul to Funchal, if it has not been delivered, be withheld until further inquiries are made as to Mr. Anderson's character.

8. From P. B. Conn, publisher Steubenville (O.) *Herald*, recommending Anderson as a worthy young man and a staunch Republican.

The committee in executive session examined the Louisiana Electoral returns and papers connected therewith, with the following results as stated by the Chair: It was found that the certificate designated "No. 1" was the first certificate executed, that the signatures were genuine, but that it contained but one list of Electors, they having voted at the same time for President and Vice-President. The other two returns were found to fulfill the requirements of the law in having two lists of Electors, but the signature of Levissee, as testified to by him, is forged thereto.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—Judge Levissee was recalled to-day and made some corrections in his previous testimony, the most important being that he did not tell Asher he would take $200,000 and refuse to accept his electoral certificate. Being asked if he had any idea as to who signed his name to the two last electoral certificates, he replied that he had not.

Senator Ferry then appeared before the Committee and testified at great length regarding the manner in which, as President of the Senate, he received the returns from the various States. He testified that when he received the first returns from Louisiana from the messenger, Thomas C. Anderson, he noticed an informality upon the face of the document and informed him of the fact; had no knowledge that the return was defective in containing but one list of Electors; did not remember who brought the second return, but thought now that it was not Anderson, the first messenger; did not recollect that he had talked about the informalities in the Louisiana returns to members of his own party, but thought he might have done so generally as in the case of returns from other States.

The Chairman here laid before the committee a letter from Stanley Matthews, in which, availing himself of his privileges as a Senator, he declined to appear before the committee for examination, on the ground that the authority of the committee, as he is informed through the *Congressional Globe*, is limited to an inquiry into certain alleged frauds in the elections in Florida and Louisiana, of which he had no knowledge whatever except as appears in his correspondence with Anderson, which is already in evidence before the committee, and that any explanations which he had to give he preferred to reserve for the Senate Committee, already appointed. After some discussion, Mr. Butler submitted a resolution, which was adopted, that Mr. Matthews be subpœnaed in due form to appear before the Committee. Adjourned till Monday.

THE MOUND-BUILDERS.

Explorations Made Among the Tombs of a Prehistoric Race.

[From the Kansas City Times.]

A delegation of about 30 persons started from this city yesterday morning to visit and examine the ancient mounds in Clay County, about five miles north of this city. The delegation included the visiting members of the Kansas State Academy of Science, and many of the members of the Kansas City Scientific organization.

The mounds were found located upon the high bluffs facing towards the south and west, and overlooking the Missouri River bottoms. Three or four of the largest mounds were opened and examined. They all contained the remains of human bodies, interred therein centuries ago, and with the exception of one spear-head, no implements of war or the chase, and no pottery usually found in these mounds were discovered. Several skulls were found in a good state of preservation, but the bones of the other portions of the bodies were mostly decayed and hardly recognizable. In one mound, at a distance of about 18 inches from the top, a well formed square tomb built of stone was found. It was about three feet high and about seven feet nine inches long, with an opening or door at the south end. Three of the bodies appeared to have been buried in a sitting position, and one reclining upon the floor of the tomb, with the head resting upon a stone pillow. In another mound eight skulls were found in a stone vault four feet six inches deep, which had been covered over with slabs of smooth undressed stone.

The skeletons found were those of a race of people of the average size of the men of this age. The shape of the skulls was varied, some indicating great animal ferocity and others great intelligence. Some of the bones had the appearance of having been gnawed by the teeth of wild animals, others seemed to have been subject to the action of fire. Prof. Mudge, of Topeka, who accompanied the exploring party, expressed the opinion that the mound-builders belonged to a very numerous race of people which occupied the country between the Allegheny Mountains and the Missouri River, and the lakes and Northern Georgia and Alabama. He expresses the opinion that the Toltec race, which was afterwards discovered with the Aztecs in Old Mexico, once occupied the Ohio, Mississippi and Missouri valleys, and that they reached an advanced state of cultivation before they migrated to Mexico. He cited proof to show that this race of people not only worked the copper mines of Lake Superior very extensively, but they worked the mica beds of the mountains in Virginia, and the fisheries on the shores of the Gulf of Mexico, as large quantities of mica have been found with marine shells and the tusks of marine animals buried in the mounds in Ohio; copper from the mines of Lake Superior has been found in the mounds in Texas, Arkansas and Mexico, thus marking the line of migration of this extinct race of people from the north to the southwest. Prof. Mudge states that he has found the pottery made by this extinct race of people upon the Kansas prairies at least 200 miles west of the Missouri River, but he had never discovered mounds or remains of mounds west of that point. That this extinct race of people inhabited the country centuries before the American Indian appeared in this region seems to be evident. On the top of one of the mounds was the stump of a tree felled at least twenty-five years ago. The rings in the grain of this tree were over three hundred in number, and as each ring indicated a year's growth, the tree must have been growing upon the mound opened yesterday more than three hundred years ago.

Prof. Mudge expresses the opinion that the Toltec race, found mingled with the Aztecs of Mexico, when Cortez led the Spaniards to the City of Mexico, once occupied all the Central States, and that they were driven south and southwestward by disease or by the fiercer Indians from the northeast and northwest. According to his estimate of time these people occupied the land at least one thousand years ago.

Judge Hilton's Testimony.

Upon being interviewed with respect to the pending change in the Woman's Hotel, Judge Hilton made some severe remarks upon the female sex. He said that you can not get women to accept any help given on the condition of separation from the other sex; that, in short, women will not be kept away from men; they can not be tempted by any comforts or luxury to stay or live away from the other sex. He added that you can run a hotel exclusively for men, but not for women. "The majority of women not over fifty years of age entertain some hopes of a union, and a great many over that age also do, and you can not do any thing for them if you make the conditions impair their chances in the least." Then Judge Hilton went on to say that women could not be coaxed to the hotel, simply because they would not sacrifice male company. They would rather stay at boarding-houses and put up with hall bedrooms, poor fare and skimp furniture and have their gentlemen than take the luxuries of Stewart's without them. "They promised and promised and promised to come, but at last would back out by admitting that they would rather stay where the men were." But worst of all was one of Judge Hilton's concluding admissions. It was given in the following form: "You can't deal with women, anyhow, without a great deal of trouble."—*New York Telegram.*

PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

POCKET-BOOKS are worn shorter this season.

SHE—"What age do you think I am?" He, gallantly—"I don't know, but you don't look it."

THE man who is waiting for something to turn up, generally finds it when he steps on a barrel-hoop.

THERE is a difference in milkmaids; the milk made in the country is not the same as the milk made in the city.

THEY met; that is, she went to the store,
And made him turn his department o'er,
Till he vanished behind the goods, and then
She pleasantly said she would call again.

SIDNEY SMITH once rebuked a swearing visitor by saying, "Let us assume that every thing and every body are damned and proceed with our subject."

HEADING over a report of a Buffalo libel suit: "A citizen wants the *Courier* Company to pay him seven thousand four hundred dollars. He recovers it all—except seventy-four hundred dollars and costs."

Now that the phonograph makes it possible for sounds to be canned the same as beef, milk, lobsters, fruit, etc., missionary sermons can be boiled and sent to the South Sea Islands, ready for the table, instead of the missionary himself.

TALLEYRAND was lame, Madame de Stael was cross-eyed. There was no love lost between them, and both disliked to be reminded of their infirmities. "Monsier," said Madame, meeting her dearest foe one day, "how is that poor leg?" "Crooked, *as you see*," was Talleyrand's reply.

A REFORMED strawberry is wanted—is necessary. Why don't our fruit culturists grow a variety of berry that will act fair and honest?—not have all the big ones crawl on top of the basket and the little ones nestle in the bottom. For the strong to rule over the weak is quite natural, however.

"How did you come to know her?" asked a mother of her little girl, as she saw her bidding good-by to a poorly dressed child at the church-door. "Why, you see, mamma, she came into our Sunday-school alone, and I made a place for her on my seat, and I smiled and she smiled, and then we were acquainted," was the sweet answer.

THE CANDIDATE.

"FATHER, who travels the road so late?"
Hush, my child, 'tis the candidate;
Fit example for human woes—
Early he comes and early he goes.
He greets the women with courtly grace,
He kisses the baby's dirty face,
He calls to the fence the farmer at work,
He bores the merchant, he bores the clerk.
The blacksmith, while his anvil rings,
He greets, and this is the song he sings:
"Howdy, howdy, howdy do?
How is your wife, and how are you?
Ah! it fits my fist as no other can,
The horny fist of the workingman."
—*St. Louis Journal.*

The Old-time Miller.

The Millers' National Convention was held recently at Indianapolis. A welcoming speech was made to them by ex-Gov. Hendricks, and among other things he said: "As a boy I was acquainted with the miller, and I thought him a great man. When he raised the gate with such composure and confidence, and the tumbling waters drove the machinery ahead, I admired his power. And then he talked strongly upon all questions. He was very positive upon politics, religion, law, and mechanics. And any one bold enough to dispute a point was very likely to have a personal argument thrown in his face, for he knew all the gossip among his customers. [Laughter.] He was cheerful. I thought it was because he was always in the music of the running water and the whirling wheels. He was kind and clever—indeed, so much so, that he would promise the grists before they could be ready [laughter], and so the boys had to go two or three times. He was a chancellor, and prescribed the law. Every one in his turn. The miller, standing in the door of his mill, all white with the dust, is a picture ever upon the memory of even this generation. It is a picture of a manly figure. I wonder if you, gentlemen, the lords of many runs and bolts, are ashamed to own him as your predecessor. It was a small mill, sometimes upon a 'willowy brook,' and sometimes upon the large river, but it stood on the advanced line of the settlement, with its one wheel to grind the Indian corn, and one for wheat, and in the fall and winter season one day in the week set apart for grinding buckwheat. It did the work of the neighborhood. Plain and unpretentious, as compared with your stately structures, I would not say it contributed less toward the development of the country and the permanent establishment of society. So great a favor it was, and so important to the public welfare, that the authorities that day invoked in its favor the highest power in the State—eminent domain. That mill and miller had to go before you and y