THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1876. VOL 36. NO 138

CLOSING RATES

Yesterday of cotton and gold: New York, cotton, 12c; Memphis, 11c. New York, gold closed at 112¼; Memphis, 111½.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

WAR DEPT., OFFICE CH. SIG. OFFICER, WASHINGTON, June 8, 1 a.m.

For Tennessee and the Ohio valley, southeast, veering to warmer southwest winds, partly cloudy weather and local rains, with stationary or falling, possibly followed by rising barometer.

THE Queen Dowager Josephine, of Sweden, is dead.

THE funeral of Moulin, the French consul murdered at Salonica, took place at Paris yesterday, with great ceremony and military display.

TELEGRAPHIC advices from Portland say that Oregon has undoubtedly gone Democratic, and that the legislature will stand about twelve majority on joint ballot.

THE Democratic State convention of Wisconsin met at Wisconsin yesterday, and appointed twenty delegates to the St. Louis convention, seventeen of whom are for Tilden.

THE senate proceedings, yesterday, were of little importance. In the house a bill was passed making restrictions in the disposal of lands in the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Florida. It repeals that section which confines the disposal of public lands in those States to the provisions of the homestead law. It provides, however, that the repeal of such section shall not impair the right of any homestead settled, and that said lands shall be offered at public sale as soon as possible.

COL. COLYAR'S SPEECH.

Inflation vs. Contraction—The Theory of Tennessee Finances Discussed from an Anti-Bondholder's Standpoint.

Last night about three hundred citizens were in attendance at the Greenlaw Operahouse, in order to hear an address from Hon. A S Colyar, of Nashville, on the subject of State finances and the issue between the tax-payers and the bondholders. One lady graced with her presence the dress circle and the meeting. Colonel Colyar is a gentlemen of middle age, tall, raw-boned, and possessing the appearance of an East Tennessean, or Virginian, from the mountains. His accent is unmistakably southern, or at least it would be so regarded by a southern audience. He was dressed with care and neatness, in a suit of black, with white vest, and presented rather an attractive appearance on the rostrum. He did not occupy the stage during the delivery of his speech, but stood in the orchestra stall, on a level with his audience, and this was a sensible movement on his part, as the wretched acoustic arrangements of the house has been fatal to more than one speaker who addressed his fellow-citizens in days past from the stage, as it has been also fatal to many a deserving professional actor. Colonel Colyar was in good voice, which is of pleasing compass, and it was well used and controlled. He is a platform talker, not orator, of no little ability, an aggressive and rather brilliant speaker, who must of necessity take well with the masses of people, because he has in him a certain amount of electric attraction, such as has George Francis Train and other popular platform orators. The speech was a good one, somewhat rambling in construction and character, but sufficiently pointed and earnest to bring forth oft repeated applause. Colonel Colyar favored inflation, or rather opposed contraction as now carried on by the National Republican party in power. He advocated the Bill Allen theory of more currency, requiring plenty of currency as a cure for "all the ills that flesh is heir to." He charged Wall street, New York, with the responsibility of the contraction measures now so strenuously advocated by all the candidates for the Presidency in the Republican party, and gravely asserted that Wall street controlled the financial policy of the present government as headed by U. S. Grant. He intimated that Wall street controlled several of the candidates for the Presidential nomination at the St. Louis Democratic convention, Mr. Tilden, for instance, whom he opposed because he was a hard-money man, or a Wall-street contractionist. He was in favor of honest men, and favored Mr. Bristow because he was honest, but Bristow was also a contractionist, and he (Colyar) could not support him. He was charged with being a Democrat who was always trying to break up the party, but this he denied. He went with his party in heavy issues, but on others, such as the financial question, he did his own thinking. So far as Tennessee finances were concerned, he favored low taxes, because the people were unable to pay high taxes. He denied being a repudiationist, because he was in favor of paying the interest and principal of the bonds, but the State was poverty-stricken, the property of her people had been taken by the result of the war, and the people were in no condition to pay up. He advocated a compromise with the bondholders just as Alabama secured with her bondholders by arranging a debt of thirty millions for ten millions. The next legislature should appoint a board of commissioners to meet the bondholders and arrange for an equitable settlement of the bonded debt. He charged that the bondholders were forcing the people into repudiation by claiming the "pound of flesh." Colonel Colyar referred to the contraction measures adopted by the government of Great Britain in 1818, with a view to resume specie payment in 1823, which measures brought about disaster and ruin to the masses of the people, and which measure was repudiated in a few years by the very men who had advocated them. He also referred to the condition of Germany after the Franco Prussian war, Germany having adopted a contractive policy, which brought ruin to her people. France adopted the inflation or anti-contractive policy, and was now the most prosperous commercial and agricultural country on the globe. He warned the bondholders that if they pursued their present policy, the people would rise up beneath such oppressive measures and would repudiate the entire debt. Colonel Colyar closed his address in an earnest and brilliant manner, impressing upon his hearers the absolute necessity for inflation or anti-contraction, and a compromise with the bondholding creditors of the State.

A Trio of Swindlers.

ST. LOUIS, June 7.—Ruger Teal and Fred Gebhard were arrested here last night for attempting to practice various confidence games. They had tried to buy twelve thousand dollars worth of government bonds of a St. Louis brokerage company, with a draft on Brown Brothers, New York, and attempted to swindle Kahn & Co., brokers, in a similar way. They also tried to victimize a number of wholesale and retail dealers for various amounts, but succeeded in obtaining nothing in any case. Teal was a merchant here some years ago, and was indicted for obtaining whisky under false pretenses, and has figured as a dishonest claim agent at Washington. Both men are locked up.

BLAINE.

The Sub-Committee Continue the Investigation—A Stormy Colloquy Between Blaine and Knott.

The Ex-Speaker Annoys the Proceedings by Frequent Interruptions—T. A. Green Testifies.

Blaine Wants Knott to Tell All he Knows About that "Caldwell" Telegram, Etc., Etc.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The sub-judiciary committee to-day continued their investion of the matters affecting Blaine. Mr. Frye, on behalf of Blaine, requested that the telegram received from Josiah P. Caldwell, from London, be printed with the rest of the testimony.

Mr. Hunton said that the committee had no official knowledge of the existence of such telegram; that was a matter in the hands of the full committee, as he said he never heard of the dispatch till Blaine alluded to it. Mr. Hunton said he knew of it but was not certain that he saw it.

Mr. Blaine—Do you know why Knott did not lay it before the sub-committee?

Mr. Hunton—You will have to ask Knott about that.

Mr. Blaine—I did ask but could not find out.

Mr. Frye submitted the motion that the sub-committee request the dispatch for publication with the testimony.

Mr. Hunton said it would be taken into consideration by the sub-committee.

Ben. F. Rice, of Little Rock, and Nathaniel S. Rice, of Haverhill, Massachusetts, were examined, but their testimony was unimportant.

Mr. Blaine said he would like to look at the record to ascertain when the sub-committee was appointed.

Mr. Hunton said that Frye or any other member has as much right to look at the book as the sub-committee.

Mr. Blaine—Then if Frye can look at it I will. Blaine looked over and took the book saying a question of veracity had arisen between Knott and himself and he regretted that Knott was not present. He wanted to exhibit to the world that the records show that the sub-committee was appointed May 24. Tarbox's resolution passed May 24, while Knott had stated in the house he appointed the sub-committee long before Tarbox's resolution passed.

T. A. Green was then sworn, whereupon Blaine said he understood that the committee were now going into another branch of the investigation.

Mr. Hunton—How do you know it?

Mr. Blaine—You so stated to me yourself.

Mr. Hunton—Well, if you say I did, I presume it is so, though I do not recall it.

Mr. Blaine said he had seen in the papers that this witness was going to be examined in relation to transactions of himself ['Blaine] with J. B. Stewart. He desired to have Stewart present when the witness testified.

Mr. Hunton—Do you wish Stewart summoned?

Mr. Blaine—Yes, sir.

Mr. Hunton—Very well; it shall be done.

The witness then testified that he resided in St. Joseph, and was acquainted with the business of the Kansas Pacific railroad.

Mr. Blaine objected to the examination unless Mr. Stewart was present, but withdrew the objection on the witness stating that he would remain in Washington as long as Mr. Blaine or the committee should desire.

In the course of the colloquy growing out of the objection to the inquiry, Mr. Blaine said: "I want to show that it is aimed at me, and that for a purpose."

Mr. Hunton replied: "I want to say that when you charge that this investigation was set on foot for a purpose against you, you state what is not so. I want to make it thoroughly, and, at the same time, as kindly as it can be done."

Witness then continued: In 1864 the eastern division of the Union Pacific railroad made a contract with Sam Hallet to build the road, and agreed to give him all their bonds and stock, and whatever else he could obtain for the road in the way of subsidies from congress. Hallet took in as partner Perry and T. C. Durant in October. In 1864 Hallet turned over two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of bonds to J. B. Stewart, the latter acting as counsel, and was author of the tenth section of the act of July 4th, whereby the credit of the road was strengthened.

Mr. Hunton called on both gentlemen to cease interrupting each other, as both would have an opportunity for explanation.

Mr. Knott explained how he appointed the sub-committee, and the members verified his statement, but it did not, for some reason, appear on the record. Mr. Blaine was right according to the record, and Mr. Knott was right in the matter of the facts concerning the time when the sub-committee was appointed.

While the witness was testifying, Knott entered, and a spirited colloquy took place between him and Blaine. Blaine interrogated Knott, wishing to know why he had withheld the telegram to this time, several days having elapsed. Knott answered that he wished to verify it. Blaine said that could be done by telegraphing to the London office, and expressed his belief that if the telegram had contained anything against him, Knott would have given it to the public at once, to which Knott said, with much earnestness, advancing toward him, "What do you say, sir; what do you say? Do you mean to say that I would have done you an injustice?" To which Blaine replied, retaining his seat, "I believe if the dispatch had contained anything damaging to me, you would have speedily made it public; that is what I say."

After further colloquy, Mr. Hunton stated that before the Tarbox resolution was introduced in the house, two witnesses had been summoned by the committee under the Luttrell resolution.

Mr. Lynde said: "I will state the day when that telegram was received by Knott. I presume it was on Thursday, as stated by Knott. When he came to the house he said to me: 'I have received a telegram this morning, which I want to show you; he took a telegram out of his pocket and showed it to me and I read it, whether it was in this room or in the room of the managers I don't recollect, nor do I recollect who was present; there were others present. I said to him when I read the telegram, this is not evidence before a committee or a court, or anywhere in the shape that it now comes. It is necessary that you should ascertain whether this dispatch is genuine, and you ought to ascertain whether Mr. Caldwell is in London, or where he is, and whether it is a genuine telegram. That, I think, was about all the conversation that passed between me and Knott. At the time my attention was called to something else. If the telegram had been in reply to the one sent by Knott, after the committee had instructed Knott to telegraph to Caldwell the fact that it was in reply to a telegram addressed to Caldwell, it would have been sufficient, in my opinion, to have it introduced before the committee as testimony; but in the shape in which it was, I thought Knott had no right to make use of it before the committee or any where else until he had some evidence of its authenticity. That was my impression at the time and it is still my impression, and I believe it is in accordance with the principles of the law of evidence.

Mr. Blaine returned to the charge, saying that Knott had never done anything to ascertain whether the dispatch was genuine or not.

Mr. Knott—That is not true.

Mr. Linde—If the dispatch was spurious would it not be best to telegraph to London?

Mr. Blaine—Every American registers at the cable office, and if you had telegraphed back to inquire whether the sender was Josiah Caldwell or not, you could have obtained the whole police of London to look it up. This matter could have been looked up in six hours.

The examination by Blaine of the whole judiciary committee went on in the same strain until the committee adjourned.

Mr. Ashe, a Democratic member of the committee, disclaimed all knowledge of the dispatch.

Mr. Ashe—This resolution of Blaine's in regard to the telegram was referred, I understand, to the judiciary committee, and we are going on examining about it here before the committee has directed it to be taken up.

Mr. Blaine—The committee has had forty-eight hours to consider it.

Mr. Ashe—And it has forty-eight hours more.

Mr. Blaine—I am perfectly willing that it should take six months.

The scene between Representatives Knott and Blaine to-day in the room of the committee on judiciary, was at times of the most exciting character, especially on the part of Knott, in consequence of questions asked by Blaine, which Knott supposed impugned his honor. After the sub-committee adjourned, Knott, approaching Frye, a member of the committee, and who has been in attendance as advising friend of Blaine, said to him: "Mr. Frye your friend Blaine is the G—d d—t scoundrel in America." This remark or its equivalent having already found its way into print. It should be added that Mr. Frye replied: "You forget yourself, Mr. Knott." "Yes," said Mr. Knott, "I do," and he thereupon immediately withdrew the remark, and apologized for having made it. The following is a copy of the telegram received by Representative Knott on Thursday last, and which he furnishes for publication, dated London:

To the Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, Washington:

I have just read in the New York papers Scott's evidence about our bond transaction, and can fully corroborate it. I never gave Blaine any Fort Smith railroad bonds, directly or otherwise. I have three foreign railroad contracts on my hands, which make it impossible for me to leave without great pecuniary loss, or I would gladly voluntarily come home and so testify. I can make affidavit to this effect and mail it, if desired. JOSIAH CALDWELL.

NEW ORLEANS.

The Congressional Investigation Committee Unearthing Dead Loads of Customhouse Frauds.

NEW ORLEANS, June 7.—William Swann, whose name appears on the customhouse pay-roll, testified that he never worked in the customhouse, and his name on the pay-roll was a forgery. He never received any money from the customhouse.

John A Walsh testified in regard to the statements made by Supervisor Hunt. He said: "I met Hunt, as stated, but did not tell him my name; didn't tell him I wished to make arrangements with him similar to those made with Cobb; had never made any arrangement with Cobb; did not send any telegram to Cobb." The committee here produced a telegram to Cobb signed "J. A. W." Walsh admitted having sent it; he seldom ever signed his full name, and had no reason to doubt that Cobb would know it was from him.

Frank N. Wicker, collector of customs at Key West, testified in regard to the crooked importation of cigars by Burnio Bros.

Special Treasury Agent Kinsella testified concerning four export bonds, under which eighteen hundred and twenty-four barrels of whisky were taken out of the bonded warehouse in 1869, when Steadman was collector of internal revenue. The bonds were afterward canceled, and when the reports of the collectors at the ports to which the whisky had been manifested were received, they showed that no such shipments had been made. Some of the witnesses testified that in 1868 large cargoes of whisky and tobacco were taken out of the bonded warehouses under exportation bonds and never shipped. The bonds were canceled, and not put in suit.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

Crowds continue to crowd into the grand Centennial show at Philadelphia.

At Indianapolis, yesterday, Louis B. Brasser, of Cincinnati, was acquitted of the charge of whisky frauds.

The residence of Dr. Weeks, in Little Rock, burned last night. Loss twenty thousand dollars. Supposed work of incendiaries.

Chas. L. Ferrell was arrested yesterday in Council Bluffs, Iowa, by E. W. Jackson, on the charge of embezzlement and forgery.

The reports in London that the khedive of Egypt had been summoned to Constantinople, owing to the disagreement with the Ottoman government, is officially contradicted.

Rev. David Edward, bishop of the church of the United Brethren in Christ, died last evening in Baltimore, at the age of sixty-two. Bishop Edwards was a native of Ohio.

The Ohio Falls carworks, at Jeffersonville, Indiana, the largest in the world, have been ordered to be sold next Saturday under a foreclosure mortgage to secure the creditors.

Alfred Bevis, E. G. Frayzer, G. Bensberg and John S. Bermacker, illicit distillers, were sentenced in St. Louis yesterday, to one thousand dollars fine and one day's imprisonment.

A dispatch from Carson, Nevada, says that the anti-Coolie men continue to make demonstrations, demanding the discharge of the Chinese laborers, but as yet have committed no violence.

Twenty-five hundred dollars reward is offered for the arrest of the striking quarrymen who set fire to and destroyed the Ulster and Delaware railroad bridge near Roundout, New York, yesterday morning.

Cornelius Vanderbilt, Wm. H. Vanderbilt, Cornelius Vanderbilt, jr., Wm. R Vanderbilt, Augustus Schell, Samuel F. Barger, Joseph Harter, Chauncey M. Depew, John E. Burrell, W. S, Church, Chester W. Chapin, George J. Whitney, and James M. Marvin, were yesterday elected directors of the New York Central railway company.

George R. Frintz, a clerk in the post-office, was to have married a young lady in Cincinnati yesterday evening. The guests assembled and the bride was in readiness, but Frintz did not make his appearance. A friend, calling at his room yesterday, found him upon his bed. Without saying a word he (Frintz) drew a revolver and shot himself through the heart. The motive of the suicide is unknown.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Canada Central railroad, at St. Thomas, Ontario, yesterday, the following directors were chosen: W. H. Vanderbilt, Augustus Schnel, S. F. Bager, E D. Worcester, J. Harker, W. L Scott, Sidney Dilion, A. Crook and E. A. Wicks. A resolution was passed approving and confirming the sale of the majority of the stock of the company to Commodore Vanderbilt.

Woman Killed by a Train of Cars.

ERIE, PA., June 7.—Mrs. Tyrell, while driving across the Lake Shore road, at Harlem creek, this afternoon, was struck by the fast mail-train and instantly killed. The horse was also killed and the carriage reduced to kindling-wood.

HARNEY.

A Brief but not very Flattering History of the Man who Testified against Speaker Kerr.

An Industrious Reporter Haunts him in the Slums and Low Dens of New York.

A "Check-Charmer," a "Loafer," a "Shoulder-Hitter," and "Henchman of Tweed's"—Assumed Names—Etc.

The following excerpts are from the New York *Herald*, in which one of its reporters shows up "the man who claims to have seduced Speaker Kerr," and squelched the Democratic party:

Since the publication in yesterday's *Herald* of the principal career of Lawrence Harney, the witness against Speaker Kerr, the detectives, who have for a week past been diligently engaged in ferreting out his history, have almost completed their labors.

Harney swore before the congressional committee that he was born in Westchester county. This is now openly denied in this city by persons who claim to know that he was born in the town of Kanturk, county Cork, Ireland, and that he was brought here when a child. Certain it is that none of his early associates in this city ever met either of his parents, or any relative of his, and he never spoke of his family. He first became known in the thirteenth ward, and resided in Essex street, near Hester street. He was known to the men on the Bowery as "statue" or "lover," one of those miserable creatures having the form of man who find their only society in the companionship of abandoned women. He made his headquarters at the Westchester house, corner of Bowery and Broome streets, and had for associates George Davis and Tom Reynolds, since dead, young Charley Matthews, and Jimmy Dodd. It was seldom that a woman could pass by without being insulted by this gang of blackguards. Whenever a woman stopped to speak to them, either from curiosity or carelessness, Harney was introduced to her as Captain Willoughby. Among the many dodges worked by the party to eke out a precarious living was the printing of bogus tickets for disreputable picnics, which they sold to foolish young men in liquor saloons. It was a mistake to class Harney as a sporting man or a gambler. He was regarded by them only as a man to bring in a pigeon to be plucked, or

A "CHECK CHARMER,"

to borrow from a successful player. He was well known in this regard by the *habitues* of the "Old Smoke House faro game," kept by Chas. Randall, and afterward by Frank Brown, at No. 116 Bowery, and also in the Crystal and Gotham saloons. The war broke out, and Harney went into the enlistment business, putting immigrants through and pocketing their bounties. The close of the war found him again a faro-bank steerer and a "lover" in the Bowery. At that time the Davis girls lived in the tenth ward. Mary was married to Carl Heinrich Newman, better known as "Dutch Heinrich," the bank robber; Henrietta was the wife of "Sheeney Tierney," the pickpocket, and Sally had a lover named Fraser. Harney held at this time a sinecure position as collector of market rates, and was a benchman of Tweed. He was removed by Comptroller Brennan, and the man who served the notice of removal found Harney living with his real wife and two children in a house in Fifty-second street. This was in 1866. Shortly after, Sally Davis told Fraser that she was going to leave him. He said: "What for?" She replied: "I am going to be married to Captain Willoughby, a wealthy army officer, who resides in Washington and is

A PARTICULAR FRIEND OF MR. WILLIAM A. DARLING."

"All right," said Fraser; "if you can better yourself do so." A few nights after Fraser met Harney and Sarah Davis walking in Broome street and stopped them. He said: "Is this your husband?" She answered, "Yes." Fraser said: "Why, you ——, how did you come to be Captain Willoughby?" Harney ran away. At this time, which was the date of the alleged payment of the four hundred and fifty dollars, Harney bought Sally a silk dress and jewelry. He took her to Washington, registered her there as his wife and introduced her as his wife. She is now in this city.

WHAT SPORTING MEN THINK OF "LARRY" HARNEY.

Mr. Thos. P. Walsh, otherwise "Fatty," was found in his shirt-sleeves, seated in a chair, at Worth street and Chatham Square, fanning himself with his broad-leaved Panama hat. "What," said he, "do I know him? Of course I do, the dirty loafer. He never was any good. I wonder how he came by his Irish name?"

Old Mr. John Lyng was found at Broadway and Thirtieth street. He smiled sardonically when Hamey's name was mentioned, and remarked: "What he couldn't catch he would have to let run. Anything left over for Kerr after Harney had hold of it, wouldn't buy a wooden toothpick."

George Wyman, better known as "California George," arose from his table and smilingly awaited the object of the reporter's visit, on being informed he lost his composure, and hastily calling the colored man, said, "I'm half crazy with being asked about that vagabond. Bring me some soda-water. All I can say is, I never heard any good of him, and if you can find any one that did I'll open a basket."

"Gentleman George," M'Cloud said, "I don't known anything about the man. He was a 'check-charmer,' and I would not allow him or any one like him to come into my rooms."

Pat Hares was found at Fourteenth street and Fourth avenue. He said: "He's a loafer and a no-account man, any how. I had no acquaintance with him beyond knowing him as one of a gang of rowdies and 'lovers' that hang out at Broome and Bowery."

Mr. Harry Washburne said: "I have known Harney for years. He was never a gambler. We always regarded him as a check-stealer."

Such are a few of the definitions of Harney's character from the men who knew him well.

HOW GREEN WAS REALLY APPOINTED.

A *Herald* reporter called upon a gentleman in this city yesterday, who was an assistant doorkeeper in the house of representatives with "Larry." The story told by this party is substantially as follows: "Just after the close of the war a large number of commissions in the regular army were issued by the war department. This man Green, who is said to have furnished the money which passed into Harney's hands, was a warm friend of William A. Darling, then a representative in congress. Green wanted an appointment and applied to Mr. Darling for it, but Darling was unable to assist him directly, as he had but recently secured a commission for another friend. He was, however, very friendly to Mr. Strauss, of Philadelphia, and to Mr. Kerr, and, as he desired to help Green, he went to these gentlemen and requested them to use their influence with Mr. Stanton. Mr. Strauss was first applied to, but it soon transpired that he had little or no influence with the secretary. Then Mr. Kerr was sought, Harney going with Darling to see him. To accommodate Darling, Mr. Kerr went with Green to Mr. Stanton and secured the coveted appointment. I know that Green did pay Harney four hundred and fifty dollars to get the appointment, but I also know that Harney put the money into his own pocket as he had there put money strangely procured before. Why, sir, the very night that Harney says he paid that money to Kerr he was blind, blazing drunk, and I took him home, only to get a blowing-up next day from his woman. The next night, and the one following that, and, indeed, for many nights, he was so drunk that he couldn't tell his own name."

"You say Harney has been known to improperly receive and keep money in a similar manner before?" remarked the reporter.

"Well, I will tell you what I mean by that. In 1861 Mr. James Kelly, who was then treasurer of the Republican general committee in this city, agreed to give us five hundred dollars up in this assembly district to help elect Dennis M'Cabe to the assembly. The money was to have been paid to me, but I was unable to go for it at the time named, and sent Harney. Mr. Kelly paid him the amount, but when Harney came up town he handed me two hundred dollars, saying it was all he had received. I was very busy with the election just then, but as soon as it was over I went and saw Kelly and asked him why he had not sent up five hundred dollars, as per agreement. He was greatly surprised at my question, and replied that he had sent that amount by Harney. M'Cabe and I then went for Harney. We met him in a saloon up town, and, taking him into a back room, asked him again how much money Kelly had paid him. 'Two hundred dollars,' was his reply. I then said, 'Look here, Harney; Kelly has just told us that he gave you five hundred dollars; where's that other three hundred?' Harney was very much embarrassed, and seeing we had him dead to rights, owned up. He had spent fifty dollars, he said, for private purposes, and the other two hundred and fifty he still had. Seeing matters were about to be made pretty lively for him, he agreed to return the three hundred dollars in the course of a month or so. He did return that sum."

"What is Harney's general reputation among those who know him best?" asked the reporter.

"It is not good, I can assure you. He used to be a shoulder-hitter and was at one time the terror of every gin-mill in the ward. Every word published in today's *Herald* about his character and about his connection with Sally Davis is true, as I myself know. Sally was with him at Washington at the time I was there, and he introduced her as his wife."

DEMOCRATIC INVESTIGATION OF HARNEY.

Since the congressional sub-committee on the department of justice adjourned, its chairman, Mr. C. R Meade, has remained in the city, chiefly for the purpose of taking the supreme control of the investigation in Speaker Kerr's case, and as a consequence of directing the accumulation of evidence in this city to test Harney's reliability. This was not found an easy duty, as it proved to be difficult to secure such testimony as might decently be presented to a congressional committee. The associations of Harney were of that peculiar sort which in themselves were evidence against his integrity, and yet, for respect ability's sake, could not be brought to light for the purpose of testimony. Mr. Meade has, however, through the agents he employed, secured a sufficient number of respectable witnesses who are familiar with Harney's antecedents to prove, beyond a doubt, to a congressional committee that Speaker Kerr's high character can not be tarnished by the assertions of a man whose life has been so strangely removed from such a course of rectitude as would command either respect for himself personally or any belief in accusations he might choose to make against others. This investigation by prominent Democrats in this city is still going on, and when completed its result will be presented in proper form to the committee of investigation at Washington.

WASHINGTON.

War Department Matters—Internal Revenue Receipts the Past Year—Appropriation for Library Building—Etc.

WAR DEPARTMENT ESTIMATES AND APPROPRIATIONS.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The house committee on appropriations this morning visited the war department, and had a conference with Secretary Cameron in regard to the estimates and appropriations for the army. The committee subsequently completed the army appropriation bill and will report it to the house shortly. It appropriates twenty-four million three hundred and sixty-six thousand dollars, which is about four million dollars less than the revised estimates and three and a half million dollars less than the amount appropriated by the bill of last year. The committee have embodied in this bill provision of the measure passed by the house two months ago to reduce the pay of officers of the army. The committee also insert a provision abolishing the law which limits the transportation of the allowances of officers to their actual expenses and restoring the old mileage system, with a reduction of the rate to eight cents per mile. The appropriation items of the bill are understood to be, in their present shape, satisfactory to the war department and to all the members of the committee of both parties.

REVENUE RECEIPTS, ETC.

Government receipts for the fiscal year ending with June, are estimated as follows: From customs, $146,027,596; internal revenue, $116,008,507; miscellaneous, $231,085,34; total, $286,247,387. Expenditures were $263,138,852. Surplus, June 30th, $21,108,534. Receipts show a decrease from the estimates—in customs, $10,286,070; in internal revenue, $4,151,216, and show an increase of $3,148,549 in the miscellaneous. Expenses are $5,308,690 inside the estimates.

$150,000 FOR A LIBRARY BUILDING.

The joint committee on the library today agreed to report a bill appropriating one hundred and fifty thousand dollars to the erection of a building for the library of congress in the botanical garden near the capitol.

POLITICAL.

The Republicans of this District repudiating the convention held in March last to elect two delegates to the Cincinnati convention, met to-day and elected Ex-Governor A. R. Shepard and Fred Douglass.

Race News.

DETROIT, MICH., June 7.—The races at the National park at Kalamazoo, this afternoon, were somewhat interfered with by a storm that contradicted Old Probabilities by its appearance. The entries for the 2:45 race were Wonder, b. g., entered by L. N. Holbert, of Chicago; Fred Sprague's b g, entered by O. K. Olmstead, of Kalamazoo; Carnell's b. g., entered by G. H. Gale, of Kalamazoo; Patle, s. m., entered by J. S. Williams, of Toledo; Little Darling, b. m., entered by Dan Shannon, of Cumberland, Maryland. Little Darling won three straight heats. Time: 2:41, 2:41, 2:44¾; Joe Carnell won the second money; Wonder third, and Fred Sprague, fourth

The 2:26 race had four entries: Granville won three straight heats and first money, four hundred dollars; Tom Britton, second, two hundred dollars; Lady Byron, third, one hundred dollars; and General Sherman, fourth, eighty dollars. Time: 2:34, 2:37½, and 2:34¾.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, June 7.—The races at Belmont park continued to-day. In the first race, 2:24 class, Joe Brown won, Susie second, Apple Collins third. Time, 2:24½, 2:23, 2:21, 2:22. The second race, 2:28 class, was won by Slow Go, White Cloud second, Hambertson third. Time, 2:22½, 2:26, 2:25.

THE EAST.

Latest Developments Concerning the Turkish Troubles—Various Opinions as to the War Prospect.

SERVIA BULL-HEADED.

VIENNA, June 7.—Prince Gortschakoff's recent telegram, cautioning Prince Mertain, of Servia, seems without effect.

A TURKISH DEFEAT.

RAGUSA, June 7.—Prince Karageorgevice's legion defeated the Turks, in the rear of Carkoviko, Bosnia, on the third of June, killing one hundred and sixty men. The following day twenty-three hundred Turks capitulated. Many of the insurgents have petitioned Austria to grant them an asylum, alleging that if they are refused they are in danger of starving.

RESULT OF THE ARMISTICE.

The armistice granted by the sultan is due to the counsels of European powers, who simultaneously instructed their representatives in Servia and Montenegro to promote the maintenance of peace. There is no intention at present of convening an European congress. It is expected that the powers will consider themselves relieved of further responsibility in consequence of the granting of the armistice by the Porte, and will permit the Turks to deal with the insurgents if the latter refuse to accept the armistice.

TROOPS MOVING.

BELGRADE, June 7.—Two batteries of artillery and a detachment of infantry started for the frontier to-day. General Ignatieff and staff also left for the Bosnia frontier.

PRESS COMMENTS.

BERLIN, June 7.—The *Provinzial Correspondenz*, the semi-official journal, reviewing recent events at Constantinople, says: "The governments which, in pursuance of the Berlin conference, had agreed to address suggestions to the Porte, have been led by the accession of the new sovereign to postpone them, but the objects of the powers remain the same, and under the new aspect of affairs a further understanding will be had as to their attainment. The agreement between the powers which formed the basis of former decisions and the present position in Europe generally, justify us in our unwavering belief that their common aim will be attained with the preservation of the peace of Europe." Alluding to the postponement of the visit of Emperor William to Ems, it says: "The czar will defer his departure about a week. It is certain the monarchs will be at Ems together several days next week."

The *Istok*, organ of the Servian cabinet, declares war inevitable, now that Turkey has triumphed, and the programme of the northern powers has been rejected. The official Russian *Invalide* says that the insurgents are not likely to accept an armistice. Considerable uneasiness has been created here by the sudden return of Bismarck for protracted conferences with the emperor. The uneasiness is increased by the announcement that the emperor's departure for Ems is postponed. Rumor connects these events with certain exaggerated claims made upon Germany for support by Russia in her eastern policy, which Bismarck, it is reported, is not inclined to sanction.

The Cologne *Gazette* and Berlin *Tribune* deprecate too close adherence to the views of Russia.

SATISFACTORY CONFERENCE.

PARIS, June 7.—Chevalier Nigra, the newly appointed ambassador of Italy to St. Petersburg, has arrived at Ems. He has had a long conference with Prince Gortschakoff. It is believed he has a mission in harmony with the policy of England, and that Gortschakoff will accept the basis thereby proposed. The Russian and English ambassadors in Paris had a long conference to-day. It is stated that the result is satisfactory.

MORE WAR NEWS.

LONDON, June 8—The *Standard* states that preparations have been made to dispatch medical stores for five thousand, in addition to the force already on the Mediterranean fleet.

A Vienna correspondent of the *Standard* says that England was the first power to recognize Mourad as sultan.

The *Times's* correspondent at Paris telegraphs the contents of the note which appeared in the evening papers there, and says he thinks it comes from an official source. The note, after denying that there is any foundation for the various alarmist rumors, says the truth is that the peace of Europe was never less threatened than now. There is not a trace of any disagreement between Germany and Russia, and the situation of the latter toward England improves daily.

The *Times* Berlin special reports that numerous Sclavonian journals assert that a strong Russian force is being concentrated at Bender on the river Dreister, near Mossesto, on the Turkish frontier. The Prince of Montenegro has forbidden the transmission of telegrams or letters giving information of military movements. The Herzegovinians are under the control of the Prince of Montenegro, and he is determined to accept no communication from the Porte. The Sclavonian committee at Moscow have sent the insurgents one hundred thousand rubles. The same dispatch says it appears that on June 1st rival propositions touching the eastern question were read at Vienna from England and Russia. Similar communications were probably made by both powers at Berlin, prior to the Emperor William postponing his contemplated visit to Ems. News has been received that the Austrian government has again permitted six thousand breech-loaders and several million cartridges to be landed at Callaro for the Montenegrins. The Turks have consequently forbid Austrian steamers from touching at the Turkish bank of the Danube. A Vienna dispatch to the *Daily Telegraph* mentions a report that Germany and Austria declined a suggestion made by Russia to postpone the recognition of Murad until he was willing to receive advice from the powers. The *Telegraph's* correspondent at Paris announces that the Grand Duke Michel, of Russia, has arrived there. *Le Soir* says great importance is attached to the visit in political circles, and believes it indicates the restoration of French influence in the councils of Europe.

Railroad Freight Rates Reduced.

CHICAGO, June 7.—A private dispatch from Boston, received by the agent of the National fast freight line here, announces that the managers of that line have made the following reductions from Boston to Chicago: On first, second and third class freight, which formerly were openly rated at seventy-five, seventy and sixty cents per hundred pounds, have all been reduced to twenty cents; and all fourth and special classes, which were forty-five and thirty five cents, have been reduced to sixteen cents. This is another aggressive step on the part of the Grand Trunk.

Trouble Brewing About Coolies.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 7.—Three of the leaders in the recent anti-Coolie movement at Carson, Nevada, was arrested this morning and jailed. Their followers threaten to tear down the jail if they are not released.

To-morrow is the day set for stopping Chinese labor, and trouble is anticipated. The streets are crowded and nothing else is talked off.

The Atlantic and Pacific Railway Ordered Sold by Receivers.

ST. LOUIS, June 7.—In the United States circuit court to-day, a decree of foreclosure of the third mortgage bonds of the Atlantic and Pacific railroad, in this State, was entered and the road ordered to be sold by the receivers, at the courthouse in this city, after being advertised sixty days in the St. Louis, New York and Boston papers.

AN UNPRINCIPLED SCOUNDREL.

Makes a Brutal Assault Upon and Violates the Person of His Step-Daughter.

Little Rock Gazette, June 6th.]

A man by the name of Baister was arrested Sunday morning, at the instigation of his wife, on a charge of rape, alleging that he had violated the person of Mary Rhodes, a daughter of Mrs. Baister by a former husband. Baister lives with his wife, who supports him by taking in boarders, and keeps a house for that purpose near the Cairo and Fulton railroad depot. He is an Englishman, about thirty-five years old, of medium hight, light complexion, and came to this city from Austin, Texas, about three months ago, bringing with him his wife and step-daughter, who support him in the manner above indicated in this paragraph. He was armed, and was inclined to resist arrest, but the police, being unable to get into the house by the door, went in by the windows and hauled him out.

THE CRIME,

was committed at an early hour Sunday morning, about four o'clock. Mrs. Baister is apparently her husband's senior by several years; says that he is her third husband, and that he is an unprincipled scoundrel, and would not pause at the commission of any crime; she had been married to Baister six years, and the child outraged had been raised up by them; Baister attempted to tamper with the girl about a month ago, but failed to accomplish his object, and the mother, frightened for the safety of her girl, sent her to the country. She had only returned a few days before the crime was committed. Mrs. Baister appears to have

A MORTAL DREAD

of her husband, and was so nervous that she was unable to stay at her own home, for fear he would escape jail, and come to the house and kill her. Herself and daughter were kindly cared for by a gentleman. Mary Rhodes, the victim of Baister's lust, is a slender, delicate-looking girl, tolerably handsome, and a little over thirteen years of age. She was very nervous, and though she had not by any means recovered from the injuries sustained, she appeared in court yesterday morning, and gave her testimony in a gentle, straight-forward and earnest manner, which carried conviction on its face. The preliminary examination was had before Justice Berry yesterday, and Miss Rhodes, being put on the stand, the following

FACTS

were elicited. She stated she was thirteen years old and lived with her mother and step-father; slept in a room adjoining that of her parents, the door being locked; her step-father effected an entrance to her room by taking off the lock with a screw-driver; was aroused from sleep and found her step-father in bed with her, having a pistol in his hand, with which he threatened to take her life if she offered resistance to his designs or made any outcry; she did, however, call out lustily for her mother, who came to her assistance, and they both made such an outcry as to force Baister to desist for the time; the mother and daughter

ESCAPED FROM THE HOUSE

by the window, but were forced to return by Baister, who promised he would offer no further indignity to the girl. After they returned to the house Baister fastened the doors and windows, and immediately proceeded to violate the person of the young girl, in the presence of her mother, they, by their combined efforts and resistance, being unable to prevent him from accomplishing his purpose. After hearing the testimony, Justice Berry committed Baister to jail to await the action of the grand jury. Prosecuting-Attorney Martin conducted the case for the State, Mr. Will. Terry appearing for the defense.

A Gang of Counterfeiters Bagged.

ST. LOUIS, June 7.—A gang of counterfeiters, having their headquarters in and about Mt. Vernon, Illinois, were broken up last night by the arrest of six persons at Mt. Vernon, two at Ashley, Illinois, and one at East St. Louis.