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THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1878. VOL XXXVII--NUMBER 150

CLOSING RATES

Yesterday of cotton and gold: Liverpool cotton, 6 1-4d. Memphis cotton, 11 1-8c. New Orleans cotton, 11 1-8c. New York cotton, 11 7-16c. New York gold, 100 5 8.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

WAR DEPT., OFFICE CH. SIG. OFFICE. WASHINGTON, June 22, 1 a.m.

For Tennessee and the Ohio valley, north and west winds, stationary or lower temperature, partly cloudy weather, and stationary or rising barometer.

OBSERVATIONS YESTERDAY.

WAR DEPT., SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. ARMY, FRIDAY, June 21, 1878. 10.08 p.m.

Place of Observation.	Bar.	Ther.	Wind. Dir.	Wind. Force.	Weather.
Galveston	29.91	86	N.	Brisk.	Clear.
Indianola	29.92	85	N E.	Fresh.	Fair.
Louisville	29.81	59	N.W.	Brisk.	Cloudy.
Memphis	29.93	72	N.W.	Gentle.	Clear.
Nashville	29.86	68	W.	Light	Clear.
New Orleans	29.84	86	N.	Fresh.	Fair.
Shreveport	29.93	76	N.	Gentle.	Fair.
Vicksburg	29.90	75	N.	Gentle.	Clear.

W. M. M'ELROY, sergeant.

THE JACKSON FIRE.

All the Losses Sustained More or Less Covered by Insurance, the Heaviest Losers being the Owners of the Buildings.

Special to the Nashville American.]

JACKSON, TENN., June 20.—The fire last night was confined to the limits indicated. Gray's saloon was saved. The stock of all the sufferers was mostly saved, but much damaged. Many moved out their stock in anticipation of its spreading and suffered thereby. Judge Milton Brown's loss on the building is estimated at twenty thousand dollars. He is insured for about one-half. Madison Parker's loss on building is three thousand dollars, insured for two thousand dollars. All the stocks removed are covered sufficiently to pay in full all the damages sustained.

MEXICO.

Nothing Known Concerning the Movements of General Mackenzie, on his Raid into Mexico After Thieves—Other News.

GALVESTON, June 21.—A *News* Eagle Pass special says nothing definite is known regarding the movements of General M'Kenzie and Colonel Shafter. It is supposed that they are heading for the Saragossa mountains. The Mexicans are still volunteering and impressing horses. Their movements are very warlike. A courier who arrived yesterday states that Colonels Noncio and Valdez are at Saragossa with three to four hundred men, and that a commission would be sent to General M'Kenzie to ascertain the purpose of his invasion. Colonel Martinez and revolutionists were reported about fifty miles below Piedras Negras several days ago, with fifty or sixty men. Some of them are thought to be on this side. No news from Escobedo.

LOUISIANA.

Unprecedented Collection of Taxes Enabling the State Authorities to Meet Liabilities Promptly and Satisfactorily.

NEW ORLEANS, June 21.—In reply to inquiries from New York bankers, Auditor Jumel has written that the July and January interest on State consols will be provided for. The collection of taxes for the past five months are unprecedented, being almost double the amount collected during the same period in former years. The auditor's books show the collections of taxes from January 1st to May 31st, in the parish of Orleans, exclusive of licenses, to be $760,971; for the same time last year, $221,690. Gross settlements for collection of taxes and licenses, as per auditor's orders, from January 1st to June 1st, $880,853; from other parishes, $316,443; total, $1,197,296. Total settlements for account of interest fund from January 1st to June 1st, $365,929. All the collections of taxes and licenses in fifty-six parishes outside of Orleans, for the months of April, May and June, and all collections in the parish of Orleans for the month of June, will be settled for from the first to the fifth of July. It is estimated by the officers of the State government that the settlements will approximate to $400,000, making the gross settlements for collections for the half year ending July 1st about $1,600,000.

AFTERNOON TELEGRAMS.

London, June 21: The Ascot plate was won by Glendale.

London, June 21: At Ascot to-day the Alexandria plate was won by Verneuil.

Danville, Ill., June 21: The Democratic convention in his congressional district yesterday nominated Hon. Malden Jones.

New York, June 21: C. W. F. Dare, manufacturer of children's carriages, has suspended. Liabilities, seventy-five thousand dollars.

London, June 21: The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is seventy-six thousand pounds.

London, June 21: The certificate of Captain Holmes, who commanded the passenger steamship Idaho when wrecked, has been suspended six months.

Rochester, June 21: The American nurserymen are in session here. J. J. Harrison, of Painesville, Ohio, was elected president, and Cleveland was selected as the place for holding the next annual session.

New York, June 21: Geo. M. Martin, for several years a clerk in the registry department of the postoffice here, was arrested this morning for robbing registered letters. They were all in transit between distant points.

New York, June 21: A Berlin dispatch says that Schouvaloff has informed the congress that Russia is determined to stand on the Anglo-Russia agreement, and will not treat on any other basis nor make any further concession.

New York, June 21: Dispatches state that fifteen thousand Russians have arrived at San Stefano, from Odessa, and that the Russians are concentrating at Shumla and Varna. The English government is sending heavy reinforcements to the Cape of Good Hope.

Plymouth, Mass., June 21: The trial of the Sesquate safe robbers resulted in a verdict of guilty, and Connors, Daugherty, Gilman and Otis were sentenced to long terms of imprisonment. Jennie Walton, the associate of the robbers, gets five years in the reformatory prison.

New York, June 21: Ex-Governor Swann, of Maryland, and Mrs. James R. Thompson, widow of United States Senator Thompson, of New Jersey, were married in Princeton, yesterday. Mrs. Swann is a sister of Sam Ward, of Washington, and a sister-in-law of Speaker Randall, who gave away the bride.

San Francisco, June 21: The count in the city is not yet complete, but will give the Kearneyites a larger plurality than anticipated, probably near four thousand majority. The nonpartisan majority in the interior cannot overcome this, and the workingmen will elect their delegates at large, except ten, which are on both non-partisan and Republican or Democratic tickets. It is probable the convention will be nearly equally divided.

Killed by his Victim's Father.

ST. LOUIS, June 21.—A special to the *Globe-Democrat* from Independence, Missouri, says that a weak-minded Irishman named Joseph Millady, while plowing in a cornfield three miles from there, was shot in the back this morning by Lewis Helty, the ball entirely through his heart, killing him instantly. After committing the deed Helty proceeded to his own harvest field, worked until noon, and then went to town and gave himself up, giving as a reason for his act that Millady had seduced his daughter.

Marine Chronicle.

LONDON, June 21.—Steamships Nevada and Mercator, from New York, arrived out.

NEW YORK, June 21.—Arrived—Steamships Adriatic, from Liverpool, and Neckar, from Bremen.

SIX TRAPS SPRUNG

Swung into Eternity for Murders, Some of which were of the Most Brutal Character—Particulars of the Crime for which Levels's Neck was Broken.

Two Desperate Characters Make a Bold Stand in the Face of Grim Death at Chicago—An Old Man's Murderer Hanged at Chillicothe.

Paris, Illinois, Entertained with the Hanging of a Murderer, who Makes his Mark as a Marvel of Coolness and Bravado—Three Death Sentences Commuted.

"NO COOLER MAN EVER STEPPED ON A DEATH ENGINE."

Special to the Appeal.]

LITTLE ROCK, June 21.—Jacob Levels, colored, was hung in the county jail-yard here to-day for the murder of another colored man named Swan. No cooler man ever stepped on a death engine. He ascended the steps as firmly and with as little emotion as a man would walk up to a banquet. He took his place on the trap-door and stood for a moment regarding the upturned faces of the crowd beneath him. A religious ceremony was gone through with, after which he was asked if he had anything to say. "Only one thing," he replied. "Prepare to meet me in glory." The officers bade him adieu, and the black cap was drawn over his face. As it came down, and as it neared his eyes, still that same resignation in his face, he closed them forever. The noose drawn, he stood a spectacle to be remembered. Not even the light drapery showed signs of the slightest quiver. His hands were clasped, his chin slightly elevated, the sheriff raised a handkerchief, the trap fell and Jacob Levels dangled in the air, having fallen about four feet. His gasps and struggling for breath were painfully audible. His shoulders and chest underwent convulsions, and after hanging seventeen minutes he was pronounced dead, and the body was lowered into the coffin.

LEVELS'S CRIME.

On Friday, June 8, 1877, a difficulty arose between Robert Swan, a colored man employed on Mr. Cordon's place (known also as the Baldwin place), and Jacob Levels, also colored. The latter was somewhat of a bully, and was looked up to by the majority of the hands on the plantation. He was unmarried, and Swan's wife cooked for him and was frequently at his cabin. On the day above mentioned Swan quarreled with his wife concerning her intimacy with Levels, and told her if he ever found her in his house again he would kill her. During the disturbance Levels came up and took the woman's part, which so enraged Swan that he struck Levels and cut him in the cheek with a pocket-knife. Levels ran to his house, got a gun, and pursued Swan, but failed to overtake him. On Sunday evening Swan, in company with another negro, went to Levels's house and begged his pardon, stating that he had been so irritated by his wife's conduct and Levels's interference that he did not know what he was doing. Levels refused to have anything to say to Swan, and

DECLINED ALL FRIENDLY ADVANCES.

Swan came to town on Tuesday, and was asked by an acquaintance how he and Levels settled their dispute, and was informed that they had made it up. Swan returned home the same day. That evening Levels went to the cabin of one Smith, who lived near by, and asked to borrow a gun to shoot some rabbits, which were numerous on the place. Smith told him that he had nothing but small shot, which was thought to indicate that Smith knew the object for which he wanted the gun. He loaded both barrels and went down the lane toward Swan's house. Swan was at that time engaged in setting out some plants—cabbage or potato—and Levels stepped up within a few paces and fired the contents of one barrel into Swan's body, and as the latter turned to run shot the other barrel, and throwing down the gun and seizing the hoe which Swan had been using pursued his victim, whom he speedily overtook, knocked him down and broke the handle in several pieces over his head.

THE LAST WORDS OF SWAN

were, "Jake, I didn't think you would treat me this way." Mr. Cordon had the wounded man taken into his own house, and with difficulty prevented Levels from stamping upon the body of the dying man. The most singular feature of the case was that Levels himself came to town during the night, went to Coroner Woolford's house, and told him a murder had been committed. Being asked who by, he said he did it, and even went and procured a horse for the officer to ride to the scene of the murder and told him who were the witnesses. The coroner went down, and the above facts were elicited at the inquest. Some fifteen witnesses were examined, and there was no material variance in their testimony. The mother of Levels was the only witness who testified that

SWAN HAD THREATENED TO KILL HER SON.

Under a misapprehension as to their duty, the coroner's jury returned a verdict of murder in the second degree. After the inquest, Mr. Woolford told Levels to "come along," and he saddled his horse and made no objection. As the coroner was unarmed, he did not attempt to use force, but told him if they could reach town before dark he could probably find his friends, whom Levels thought would furnish bail. Coroner Woolford rode on ahead, and seemed to pay no attention to his prisoner, though he could hardly be considered such. About two miles from town Levels checked his horse and said; "It seems to me if I go to dat town,

I'LL LAY IN DE SHADE ALL SUMMER."

The officer encouraged him, and succeeded in bringing him into town and turned him over to the proper authorities, and his offense not being bailable he was committed to jail. He was defended by able counsel, but was convicted at the December term of the circuit court of Pulaski county, of murder in the first degree, and on the twenty-second day of that month was sentenced to be executed on the first of March, 1877. The case was appealed to the supreme court of the State, and, on the eleventh ultimo, that tribunal rendered a decree affirming the judgment of the circuit court. Final proceedings were then had, and on the twenty-seventh ultimo Governor Miller sentenced Levels to be hanged on the twenty-first of June, which was successfully accomplished as above related. Strenuous efforts were made by the friends of the condemned man to obtain a commutation of his sentence, but without success.

THREE DEATH SENTENCES COMMUTED, AND EXECUTION OF ANOTHER SUSPENDED.

The sentence of the four men to be hung at Fort Smith to-day was commuted by the President. The commutation of three was received several days ago. Two hours before the time fixed for execution of the other, a dispatch was received from Attorney-General Devens suspending the execution.

THESE TWO WERE ONLY QUIET AND COMPOSED.

Special to the Appeal.]

CHICAGO, June 21.—At twenty minutes past ten o'clock this morning, Jere Connelly and George Sherry were hanged at the county jail for the murder of Hugh M'Conville, on the nineteenth of January last. The men were quiet and composed, and spent the last few minutes of their lives in silent prayer. They shuddered visibly at the reading of the death warrant and at the placing of the rope about their necks, but paid close attention to Father Donnelly, who was present on the scaffold. The trap was a plain drop, and when it was sprung the bodies dangled in the air with but slight struggles. There were no speeches and no accidents. Their necks were broken by the fall, and life was pronounced extinct in seven minutes. In fifteen minutes the bodies were cut down and delivered to their friends.

The two criminals were both of strong, powerful physique and full of animal spirits. Even since they were sentenced to death they put on a bold front and an air of bravado. This was especially the case with Sherry, whose nerve and self-possession was remarked as wonderful. He was apparently heedless of his impending doom. Connolly, though equally as reckless, evidently had to exercise much effort to keep up the false face he wore, and it was thought he would break down at the last moment. They laughed and joked, and ate their meals with good appetite up to breakfast this morning, seemingly careless of their awful position. Up to the seventeenth visitors were allowed in the jail, and crowds were eager to gain access to the jail, evidently regarding the men as a couple of heroes. The female sex predominated in the visitors, and they manifested a most morbid curiosity in regard to the prisoners. Since the seventeenth, however, Sheriff Kern has refused admission to the jail to all except relatives, intimate friends, lawyers and spiritual advisers, much to the vexation of Sherry, who evidently enjoyed the lionizing he was receiving, and regularly reveled in his daily levees. Connolly received the news of the refusal of the court to grant a supersedeas with a strong internal struggle, but after a few minutes regained his composure. Sherry turned very pale, but continued his boastful talk with an air of apparent indifference, but it was evident both men were somewhat shaken in their strong hopes of a respite. They refused to believe that this would be their last day on earth, evidently hoping for favorable action from the governor. The law of Illinois provides that executions shall be conducted in private, only those persons being present who are allowed by statute, and that it shall be either within the county jail or the yard connected with it. In this case the courtyard of the jail was unavailable, for it was overlooked by the building in which the county offices are situated, and by other buildings. Sheriff Kern, therefore, decided to erect the scaffold on the inside of the jail. It was prepared and set up, but was taken to pieces again when it was found to comply with the requirements, and was again set up last night. No nails were used in putting up the gallows, for it was so prepared as to fit into sockets, and consequently the ears of the prisoners were not tortured by the hammering of the carpenters. Up to yesterday evening the belief was growing that the men would not be hanged, but the action of the governor dissipated this hope, and the murderers were hanged at the appointed hour by Sheriff Kern and his assistants, in the presence of the jury, required by the statute to witness the deed, and Warden M'Claughry, of the penitentiary; Superintendent Hickey, United States Marshal Hildress, County Physician Gregory, and Drs. A. J. Baxter, E. Schmidt and Thibodo. A number of sheriffs from other counties were also present, together with the representatives of the press. All others were rigidly excluded.

ANOTHER COOL ONE.

Associated Press Dispatches.]

CHICAGO, June 21.—A special from Paris, Illinois, says that John Burns was hanged there at one o'clock this afternoon for the murder of Elijah Burdwell, on the twentieth of October last. Burns was a reckless, hardened man, and met his death with a coolness amounting to bravado. He was pronounced dead seven minutes after the fatal drop.

THIS FELLOW WAS DEFIANT TO THE LAST, AND HAD NOTHING TO SAY.

CINCINNATI, June 21.—Perry Boansher, who murdered an aged tollgate-keeper and his wife on the Circleville pike, a short distance from Chillicothe, last October, was hung at Chillicothe at eleven o'clock this morning in presence of a very large crowd. The condemned walked quietly to the scaffold, refused to permit any religious ceremony, had nothing to say, and maintained a defiant attitude to the last, and never confessed his crime. His neck was broken at the fall of the trap.

A COUSIN-SLAYER SWUNG OFF.

FREDERICK, MD., June 21.—Edward H. Castley, *alias* Dorsey, for the murder of his cousin, Solomon Castley, on the fourth of April, 1877, was hanged this morning.

THIS FELLOW IS NOT SEEKING PUBLIC NOTORIETY, BUT WANTS TO GO OFF QUIETLIKE.

BUFFALO, June 21.—Carl Manke, sentenced to be hanged to-day, but granted a stay of proceedings, attempted to commit suicide this morning.

THE HOT SPRINGS DIFFICULTY.

No Definite Conclusions as to the Best Way to Proceed to Remedy the Criminal Negligence of the Enrolling Clerk.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—At the cabinet meeting, to-day, there was some discussion as to the possibility of taking any action to carry into effect the will of congress concerning the Hot Springs, Arkansas, reservation, which was expressed by the adoption of the conference committee's clause on that subject, although this clause was almost wholly omitted in the enrollment of the sundry civil appropriation bill. The general opinion was that nothing effective can be done by the executive branch of the government in regard to the matter until congress shall have again acted upon it; but the subject was referred to the secretary of the interior and the attorney-general for critical examination, to determine whether the portion of the clause that was enrolled will afford a valid basis for at least provisional action to protect government interests.

RACE NEWS.

The Favorites Win at the Lexington Trot Yesterday.

LEXINGTON, KY., June 21.—The attendance at the trotting races was smaller to-day. The pool-selling, however, was spirited, but the sport was not exciting, the favorites winning both races in three straight heats.

First Race.—Purse of $300, for horses that have never beaten 2:30: $200 to first horse, $70 to second and $30 to third. H. C. M'Dowell's ch. g. Barak, by Belmont, 2, 2, 3; W. A. Barker's g. r. m. Lady Alice, 5, 3, distanced; Bruce's dr. s. Mambrino Hippey, by Garrard Chief, 1, 1, 1; H. Traynor's b. m. Fanny, by Mambrino Patchen, 3, 5, 4; J.W. Barlow's g. r. m. Sannie, by Almont, 4, 4, 2. Time, 2:33 1-6, 2:32 1-6, 2:33¼.

Second Race.—Purse of $300, trot to saddle; $200 to first horse, $70 to second and $30 to third. W. H. Wilson's b. m. Redbird, by Norman, 2, 3, 2; Geo. A. Bowyer's ch. h. Mambrino Pilot, jr., by Rell's Mambrino Pilot, distanced; H. C. M'Dowell's blk. m. Romance, by Princess, 1, 1, 1; G. H. Brasfield's b. s. d. Monroe, by Jim Monroe, 3, 2, 2; J. N. Williams's s. b. m. Banche Amory, by Clark Chief, distanced. Time, 2:31¼, 2:31¼, 2:31½.

At Friendship Park.

PITTSBURG, June 21.—Second day at Friendship park. The track was very heavy, from heavy showers this afternoon, and only one race was run, a mile and a quarter dash for all ages, purse $200, $50 to second. The starters were Blondell, Governor Hampton, Patriot, Dart, Fontenoy, Clifton, Springlet, General Wiley and Bessie Lee. Won by Blondell; Governor Hampton second. Time, 2:26¼.

A "Stiff" on a Skidpile.

ST. LOUIS, June 21.—The dead body of a man named Seymour was found at about four o'clock this morning, on top of a pile of skids, on the levee, with a deep stab in the side. A trail of blood was discovered leading to a low whisky den, No. 9 South Levee, nearly two blocks from where the body was found, but there is no clue to the murderers. It is supposed that the murder was committed in the saloon and the body dragged or carried to where it was found.

An Ignoramus or a Thief.

WHEELING, W.VA., June 21.—The friends of James Phul, who was reported a few days ago as having absconded with two hundred and fifty dollars, claim that the money was stolen from him while he was on his way to bank. He left a note to this effect, and gave as a reason for his flight his fear to meet the owner of the money.

CAPTAIN JENKS,

Husband of the Proprietress of that Sherman Letter, Testifying in the Interest of the Secretary of the Treasury and Manager-in-Chief of the Louisiana Frauds.

Committeemen Reed and M'Mahon Take a Tilt at Each Other Concerning the Admission of Certain Testimony—What Jenks Knows about that Letter his Wife's Got.

Sherman's Tea-Party Brought to a Dead Halt—Anderson Won't Testify unless Mathews will Go before the Other Committee—Mathews's Little Speech to the Committee.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The Potter investigating committee met to-day, Mr. Morrison presiding in the absence of Mr. Potter.

CAPTAIN THOMAS A. JENKS,

of New Orleans, was examined by Representative Reed. He testified that in 1876 his residence was in East Feliciana parish; held the position of United States deputy marshal; was appointed by Marshal Pitkin; the Republicans in the parish had told witness that they were afraid to register their names on account of intimidation.

Mr. M'Mahon interrupted the testimony and asked Mr. Reed whether this witness had been called in Secretary Sherman's interest.

Mr. Reed replied in the affirmative.

Mr. M'Mahon objected to any such testimony being given on the part of Sherman until that gentleman admitted that he had written a letter to Anderson. As he had denied writing that letter, he had no interest in showing what had been the condition of affairs in the parish of East Feliciana, at or immediately preceding the last election.

Mr. Reed complained of the course of the majority of the committee in ruling out testimony offered by the minority, and also as to the difficulty of getting the scops of the examination fixed definitely.

Mr. M'Mahon challenged him to give a single instance in which any testimony offered on the part of the minority had been excluded. The charge had been made publicly, and he therefore wanted the matter to be definitely settled.

Mr. Reed said he repeated the charge.

Mr. M'Mahon said that the charge was false, and again challenged Mr. Reed to refer to a single instance of the kind

Mr. Reed referred to the offer of testimony made in executive session as to the inquiry in Florida, and which offered had been refused.

Mr. M'Mahon repeated that the gentlemen [Reed] had made a charge against the committee which he must either prove or admit that the charge was false.

Mr. Reed said he intended to prove it.

Mr. M'Mahon repeated his challenge to Mr. Reed.

A long discussion here ensued, the Republicans taking the ground that they had been endeavoring ever since the organization of the committee to ascertain the proposed scope of the investigation, during which Mr. Morrison stated that Sherman had requested that one hundred witnesses be subpenaed by the sub-committee who are to visit Louisiana, the members of which have not yet been formally announced, to testify with reference to the intimidation that existed, and that it was his (Morrison's) intention, at the proper time, to ask the committee to refuse to hear restatements of witnesses regarding intimidation in that State.

Mr. M'Mahon finally withdrew his objection.

Witness then retold the old story of intimidation, when Mr. M'Mahon again objected and another discussion ensued.

At the suggestion of Mr. Cox, witness was allowed to proceed, with the understanding that a future meeting will decide whether the testimony relating to intimidation be accepted or stricken out.

Witness produced a letter written by James E. Anderson, requesting that he forward to Anderson the original list given by witness to General Augur of nineteen murders committed in East Feliciana parish; Anderson told witness that he was attacked by the Democrats, and afterward he thought his clerk, P. C. Butler, had something to do with it; witness testified to the signing and swearing to by Anderson of the protest which Anderson said he had not sworn to; Anderson had come up in a carriage to his house and asked him to accompany him to Marshal Pitkin's office, where that document was, as he wanted to consult with him about it; they went to the marshal's office and read over the protest, sentence by sentence, and that he then advised Anderson to sign it, as he saw nothing in it which he could not sign; they discussed one of the points in the protest, and, finally, Anderson concluded to sign it before Judge Hugh Campbell, and swore to it; Anderson requested witness to make affidavit that he [Anderson] was intoxicated when he signed that paper, but witness refused, as he was perfectly sober; several months afterward Anderson came to witness and wanted him to make a statement that he [Anderson] had never signed the protest, and had a document written by himself to that effect; Anderson told witness that Major Burke had offered him several thousand dollars and a position, if he would go back on his protest.

Witness was asked what he knew about the so-called Sherman letter, and stated that the first he knew about the Sherman letter was on the sixth of January last, when it was mentioned by Marshal Pitkin in conversation; never saw a letter written by Sherman to anyone about the election of 1876.

Witness was shown several letters, which witness identified as being in the handwriting of D. A. Weber, and then he was shown the signature of Weber to the Anderson-Weber contract, and was asked whether he believed it to be genuine. He replied that he did not think it was; that Weber always signed his name in a back-hand; that he had never seen him sign its this paper was signed; that it might be Weber's signature but it was not his usual signature; he had never seen that Anderson-Weber contract before. He also testified to Governor Kellogg's desire that Anderson should return to East Feliciana and discharge his duties as supervisor, and that the governor had advanced him fifty dollars cut of his own funds to pay his expenses; he denied Anderson's statement as to L. B. Jenks, who was neither a cousin nor a relation of witness, being got drunk at witness's house, and to the facts of the conspiracy that there should be no election in East Feliciana, being drawn out of him; that part of the statement which mentioned that his wife went to Colonel Patten, the chairman of the Democratic State committee, he said was true, but that her object was to get a guarantee for Anderson's protection from violence; witness testified as to the three hundred and fifty dollars which Anderson had received at Baton Rouge, and said it was paid on a draft drawn on the Democratic candidate for district judge by the chairman of the Democratic State committee in New Orleans.

Mr. M'Mahon, however, intimated that the draft in question was signed by Governor Kellogg, and indorsed by State Supervisor Michael Hahn.

The cross-examination elicited that Jenkins was tax-collector of East Feliciana in 1869-70; that it was since claimed that there was a deficit of ten thousand dollars in his accounts, and that an indictment was found against L. B. Jenks, his deputy, who got off by pleading the statute of limitation; L. B. Jenks was a candidate on the Republican ticket in 1876 for parish judge of West Feliciana; witness did not know when he left New Orleans in whose behalf he was subpenaed; Judge Shellabarger had told him on his arrival in Washington that it was on the Republican side; had met the judge several times, and talked over Louisiana matters generally; his wife, on her arrival, first called on Governor Kellogg, and then called for witness at Shellabarger's office, who first told her she was subpenaed on the other side; witness, after his conversation with Marshal Pitkin, had informed his wife that the marshal had asked if he had any knowledge of a Sherman letter, and that he had told him he had not; don't think she said anything about it; between that time and his wife's coming to Washington she went once to see Mrs. Weber about the matter, and afterward wrote her at the solicitation of James E. Anderson; don't remember of Pitkin mentioning such a thing as a letter being in the possession of Mrs. Weber; my wife laughed about it as a joke when I mentioned the letter, and when she came back from seeing Mrs. Weber she said Mrs. Weber denied ever having heard of such a letter. Witness, in reply to questions, repeated in direct evidence that he never heard until the sixth of January of Sherman being connected with any letter or document, and never suspected, from anything that passed between his wife and himself, that she knew of such a letter. On being asked, witness said that private business brought himself and wife to Washington, and on being pressed said Mrs. Jenks came in response to letters from Kellogg and Packard inquiring whether she had any information or documents which would be useful to them in the fight for the New Orleans collectorship and the senatorship; he didn't know whether his wife had preserved the letters received from Kellogg and Packard, but thought it likely she had, and that she would produce them; Anderson had been reporting in Washington that he had information or documents by which he could either defeat or seat Kellogg, just as he chose, and the object of the letters was to ascertain whether she knew of the existence of any such document.

By Mr. M'Mahon—What documents did your wife bring with her when she came to Washington, or what documents had she at that time? Ans.—I do not think she either took any with her, or had any to take. When she was here she applied to our representatives to secure me a place in the New Orleans customhouse, but she did not come here for that purpose. She has previously been here several times, and had for some time been employed in one of the departments—the treasury, I think, when General Spinner was in office.

Ques.—Don't you know that it was after John Sherman became secretary of the treasury? Ans.—No, sir, I do not. I know it was before that, because General Spinner was here, and was a particular friend of ours.

Ques.—How did you become acquainted with General Spinner? Ans.—I called at the department.

Ques.—Had you any business with him? Ans.—No, sir; no business at all.

Ques.—How do you know that at the time General Spinner was in office that your wife was in the department? By her telling you? Ans.—Yes, sir.

Ques.—Can you tell whether it was under Grant or Hayes? Ans.—It must have been under Hayes.

Ques.—When your wife came back home what did she say about the Sherman letter? Ans.—I do not remember that she said anything in particular about it more than we had already talked in regard to the matter.

Ques.—What did she say about it? Ans.—It has been a long time ago, and I do not remember; she said a good many things about it; I really do not remember what she did say.

Ques.—Did she say she had seen the letter? Ans.—She did not.

Ques.—Or that she had seen a copy of it? Ans.—She never said so to me; she said Anderson claimed to have a copy of it, and that it was in his lawyer's hands.

Ques.—Did she ever have any correspondence with Mr. Sherman in regard to that letter. Ans.—Not that I am aware of; if she had I know nothing of it whatever.

Ques.—You and James E. Anderson have been intimate? Ans.—Yes, sir; pretty intimate.

Ques.—Did your intimacy extend up to the time he left New Orleans? Ans.—No, sir; there was a little coolness between us after he requested me to go back on that affidavit.

The original Anderson-Weber agreement was shown to witness, who recognized the body of the paper and signature of Anderson as Anderson's writing, but failed to recognize either the signature of Weber or either of the witnesses.

Without concluding the cross examination, the committee adjourned until to-morrow.

Mathews's Scheme a Failure.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The Mathews senate committee was in private session two hours and a half to-day. When the doors were opened James E. Anderson was sworn, but being refused counsel he said he had no statement to make nor questions to answer. The committee went into private session for the third time. When the door was again opened Anderson was informed that he should answer the questions the committee might see proper to put, and was asked his age and occupation. Anderson replied that he had no desire to throw obstacles in the way, but Senator Mathews was a lawyer, and was here looking after his interests, and Anderson did not see why he should not have a lawyer to look after his own interests. The questions were repeated; also, whether he had placed any papers in Mathews's possession, and if so, what; but Anderson declined to answer.

Senator Whyte—You mean simply to say that you set at defiance the will of this committee?

Mr. Anderson—You put it too strong. I simply wish to say I decline answering. I have to propose that if Senator Mathews will go before the Potter committee I will testify.

Senator Allison to Mathews—You have heard what Anderson has said. Have you any suggestion to make to the committee with reference to going on with Anderson's testimony?

Senator Mathews—I dislike very much to take the responsibility of making any suggestions to the committee on the subject. I am ready here to-day, and shall be at any future time that the convenience of the committee shall fix, for the purpose of facilitating the committee, and will facilitate in any way within my power the objects and purposes for which it was originated and authorized. The only course other than that of waiting until the committee can have the power of the senate to compel answers from witnesses is to obtain from the committee of the other house the statement which he has already made under oath before it, and which constituted the grounds and basis on which I asked for the appointment of that committee. In case this committee think that is sufficient for the purposes of the investigation with which they are charged, and obtain that testimony, I am ready to go on as if it had been delivered again here; but whether the committee ought to take that course I think is a question which the committee ought to decide, but I do not wish to be considered as giving any opinion or advice, or expressing any wish in regard to that matter.

Another consultation of the committee followed, and when the door was opened Anderson was informed by the chairman that the committee had decided they would require his testimony before the committee. He then asked Anderson: Are you willing to answer such questions as may be propounded to you?

Mr. Anderson—I am not.

The Chairman—Then on refusing to answer any question pertaining to matters of the investigation you set this committee at defiance?

Senator Whyte—In the absence of the senate we have no power to punish for contempt, and therefore I move that this committee now adjourn, subject to the call of the chairman. The motion was agreed to and the committee accordingly adjourned.

ANDERSON'S FAIR PROPOSITION TO MATHEWS.

Anderson, in a private note, says that he made the proposition that Mathews appear before the Potter committee that he might ask him questions he could not ask before the senate committee; and further, that the senate not being in session, he could not be punished as a recusant witness.

The Seymour Murder Still a Mystery.

ST. LOUIS, June 21.—Nothing further has been learned concerning the murder of Seymour, last night. No arrests have been made, and so far as known outside of police circles no clue has yet been obtained of the murderer. Seymour is supposed to have come from Texas. The murder was evidently committed for money.

Mrs. Tilton Excommunicated.

NEW YORK, June 21.—At a special business meeting of Plymouth church to night, Mrs. Elizabeth R. Tilton was excommunicated.

CABLE NEWS.

Berlin Still Agitated About the Socialist Question—Points Agreed Upon for Confirmation by the Peace Congress—London Gossip.

Russia Charged with Attempting to Get a Firm Hold on Bulgaria Against any Probable Adversaries—Other News.

BERLIN, June 21.—The agitation continues about the measures the government favors for the repression of socialism, and the newspapers are continually reporting arrests of socialists, and the interruption of meetings. The *New Press* (socialist) asserts that the examining magistrate of one of the Berlin courts said recently that, so far as the investigation had proceeded, there was not the least reason to suppose that Nobling was connected with the social democrats.

It is hoped the emperor will shortly be able to go to Walhelmehoe.

THE PEACE CONGRESS.

The plenipotentiaries of England, Russia, and Austria this evening agreed to the following points, which will be submitted to the congress to-morrow for ratification: The frontier of northern Bulgaria is to be fixed at the Balkans; the Turks are to have the right to fortify the Balkan passes, and to garrison fortified places. Sofia is to be included in Roumania, and Varna in Bulgaria; the Turks are to retain Burgas. The northern frontier of Montenegro and the boundaries of Servia are to be restricted. Those countries to receive compensation on the south. A telegram from Constantinople constrained the Russians to thus settle these questions, but at the same time the solution is equally due to the personal intervention of Prince Bismarck.

THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN AGREEMENT.

LONDON, June 21.—The *Standard* says, in an official form, that the proposed meeting of conservatives opposed to the Anglo-Russian agreement will not be held, as it is well understood that the government, in response to the strongly expressed opinion of the country, will in future discontenance any step in the direction of a separate agreement. Lord Beliury denies that he formally signed his name to the agreement. He states that he merely appended his initials to it previous to its submission to the cabinet.

The *Post* says, in a semi-official form, that it is probable the czar will come to Berlin to see Emperor William, whose health causes much uneasiness, and also great reluctance to assent to any measures which may be approved by the Russian plenipotentiaries, as constant reference to St. Petersburg is extremely inconvenient. Prince Gortschakoff is not what he used to be, either physically or mentally.

A telegram from Belgrade says the coolness with which the plenipotentiaries have individually received the propositions made by Minister Ristics, the representative of Servia in Berlin, creates a feeling of despondency. The second and third classes of the militia reserve have been called out for immediate service. It is believed that the concentration of Austrian troops on the Danube and Servian frontiers is the cause of this measure.

RUSSIA GETTING A FIRM HOLD ON BULGARIA.

The Russians are fortifying Rhodope, evidently combining every means to gain a firm hold on Bulgaria, and preparing to hold it if needed against all adversaries. The meeting of the congress rather increased than abated their activity in that respect.

The conservative members of parliament will consider the action to be taken by their party in reference to the cabinet's policy in accepting the Schouvaloff-Salisbury memorandum, to which the conservatives are generally hostile.

THE BLOODY INDIANS.

The Sensational Stories from Wisconsin Turn Out a Hoax—Spotted-Tail's Annual Festival of the "Sun Dance" Celebrated—The Brutal Proceeding.

The Bannocks Claim to have Killed Thirteen Whites and have Lost Only Three of their Own Number—Movements of Hostiles in Idaho.

MADISON, WIS., June 21.—Nothing has been received from Burnett county to-day, and the general opinion is that the officers of that county had very little foundation for their sensational telegrams of the past two days.

CONCLUSION OF THE ANNUAL SUN-DANCE IN SPOTTED-TAIL'S CAMP.

YANKTON, DAK., June 21.—The young men at Spotted-Tail's camp are just concluding their annual sun-dance, and the barbarous festival has been one of more than ordinary success. Forty-eight candidates passed through the terrible ordeal of self-torture, and are entitled to full diplomas as warriors of unquestioned bravery. The candidates for honors cut deep longitudinal slits down each breast; one end of a lariat is passed under the strip of skin and flesh left between the incisions, and lightly tied, and the other end is made fast to the top of a high pole. The candidate then throws himself backward with his weight upon the lariat, and the dance goes on until

THE FLESH GIVES WAY.

Should he fail to break loose in the manner prescribed, or should he faint during the operation, he is forever disgraced.

The sun-dance just closed was held about fifteen miles back from the Missouri river, and was witnessed by about seven thousand Indians and twenty-five whites. Old Spotted-Tail was master of the ceremonies, and, from the manner in which he performed his incantation and flourished his mystic wand, from which dangled the scalp of a white woman, one would not suppose him to be the civilized red man who is carried upon government pay rolls. But once a year Spotted-Tail has his fun. The sun dance has closed, and Spotted-Tail's Indians are now ready for the government to move them to a new agency.

John Gemmill, fifteen years of age, residing in Yankton, was kicked to death on Wednesday by an Indian pony.

THE BANNOCKS BOAST OF MURDERING THIRTEEN PALE-FACES.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 21.—A Silver City dispatch says the stage-road between there and Winnemucca is clear of hostiles. Jerry Winnemucca and other friendly Piutes who have been in the hostile camp recently, say the Bannocks claimed that they had then killed thirteen whites and had three of their own number killed. Three white men were killed and buried in a cabin near Steins mountain recently. The Mahleheur reservation Indians are behaving worse than the Bannocks, slaughtering every animal that comes within their reach. General Howard is still at Mahleheur City.

MOVEMENT OF THE HOSTILES.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 21.—A Boise City dispatch states that parties from Fort Hall and Lempi, *via* Wood river and Big Camas prairie, report having seen two hundred Indians on Wood river, about two hundred miles east of that place, who claim to be friendly and on their way to the Fort Hall agency. These Indians stated that James A. Dempsey, a white man, who has an Indian wife, and has lived many years with the Indians, and who was with the hostiles in the Lava beds at the commencement of the outbreak, had been killed by a war party before they left the Lava beds on their raiding tour. Small parties of Indians and traces