# The Wheeling Daily Intelligencer.

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## The Intelligencer.

A FARMER CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR.—The Huntington *Advertiser* is of the opinion that inasmuch as there are 74,000 farmers in West Virginia as against 41,000 engaged in all other pursuits, including the professions, therefore the Democracy, in selecting a candidate, should take some man like P. C. Eastham, of Mason county, who besides being a leading Democrat is also a farmer.

We are not able to see much force in this argument, because almost every man in the State, outside of two or three of the largest towns, such as Wheeling, Parkersburg, Martinsburg and Charleston, is, we may say, identified with the agricultural interests of the State. For instance, take such men as Mr. Bennett, of Weston, Judge Camden, of Clarksburg, Wm. G. Brown, of Kingwood, General Jackson, of Parkersburg, and many others who could be named, and they are all land owners, and perhaps just as much alive to the interests of land owners as out and out farmers.

The mere fact that a man is a farmer should count nothing in the Gubernatorial race. Are not a majority of the members of the Legislature direct representatives of the agricultural interests of the State? *No one can say that these interests* of West Virginia are not fully represented. It is to be presumed that the 74,000 farmers alluded to will not be overlooked in the bearing of laws passed. As a matter of fact, everybody knows they are not overlooked. Quite the contrary. Why then make the point that a man to be considered desirable as a candidate this year should be a farmer? If he happens to be a farmer, all right. If he does not so happen, why then all right also.

It is the right kind of a man who is wanted, and not an accidental man whose availability consists in his business rather than in his special qualifications for the position. There are no clashing interests in West Virginia calling for distinctive class representatives in the Gubernatorial chair. Who shall say that the present incumbent of the office is not as much a farmer's representative as anybody else's representative? He came from an agricultural centre, and of course his sympathies are with the people by whom he was surrounded. The same was equally true of his predecessor, who was directly from among the farmers of the State. So that there is nothing in all this talk about electing anybody on such purely extrinsic merits. The people do not want a man who has a lot of narrow prejudices on any subject, or who desires to go into office on the strength of the exclusiveness of his interests with any class of citizens.

"Give us a man with heart, head, hand
Like some of the great ones gone:
One good strong man in a blatant land
Whatever they call him, what care I."

DR. HOPKINS ARRAIGNED AGAIN.—The Allegheny Presbytery are determined that the Rev. Dr. Hopkins, the Auburn professor, who delivered a heretical lecture on the Sunday question in Pittsburgh last October, shall not rest in quiet. They have taken steps to arraign his utterances before the General Assembly of the Church at its coming session. At their meeting a few days ago they adopted a memorial asking the General Assembly to make a fresh deliverance on the Sabbath question, for the following, among other reasons:

1. Because of the persistent attempts to secularize the Lord's day, especially during this Centennial year.

2. Because it has been openly declared that the Presbyterian Church has changed its ground on this subject.

3. Because Rev. Samuel M. Hopkins, D. D., a minister of the Presbyterian Church and professor of eclesiastical history and church polity in Auburn Theological seminary, at the meeting of the American branch of the Evangelical alliance in Pittsburgh last October, denied that the Fourth commandment was of "moral and perpetual obligation; denied that there was any authority for the change of the Sabbath from the last to the first day of the week; affirmed that the observance of any particular day, and the manner in which it ought to be kept, should be left to the individual conscience, and also sought to throw contempt upon the manner in which our beloved church requires Lord's-day to be observed. These teachings have subjected the Presbyterian Church to much reproach, and are in direct opposition to the standards of our church, as will be seen from what follows:

We observe that Dr Annan, a member of the Presbytery, wanted to go for Dr. Hopkins personally. He believed in something stronger than the memorial from which we quote above. He wanted to see if the Presbyterian Church was "proud of Dr. Hopkins," inasmuch as the wicked Pittsburgh Sunday *Leader* had said that the Auburn Presbytery was proud of him. He considered that the remarks of Dr. Hoppkins last fall had exercised a bad influence and "he wanted him disciplined." He therefore offered the following amendment to the memorial.

*Resolved*, In view of the facts now detailed, your memorialists respectfully appeal to your venerable body to take such action as may be best adapted to purge the Presbyterian ministry, and especially theological seminaries, from these dangerous errors and to relieve the church from the reproach under which she has fallen as an unfaithful guardian of some of the most important truths of the Christian religion. Thus may she still be felt to be the pillar and ground of the truth.

Dr. Allison did not see any necessity for adopting this amendment, because, as he affirmed, if the General Assembly adopted the memorial, "Dr. Hopkins can no longer occupy a Chair in a Theological Seminary of this Church." Dr. Lawrence was at first inclined to sustain the amendment but weakened on it afterwards. Dr. Hornblower could not see why a personal issue should be made with Dr. Hopkins. Neither could Rev. Mr. Travelli (an old gentleman whom we have seen down here at Wheeling). He took a very moderate view of the case and thought that the Presbytery had gone further than was wise.

At this point the question was called on Mr. Annan's amendment and it was lost, but three voices being heard in the affirmative.

The report of the committee proper then came up for discussion.

Rev. W. H. Gill said that he objected to the report because it is unnecessarily lengthy, and because it grates harshly. It arraigned Dr. Hopkins personally, whereas the speaker's idea was to get from the General Assembly a deliverance upon the whole Sabbath question, without dictation or reference to particular cases. He thought the presbytery should be exceedingly careful in the wording of any papers on the Sabbath question.

Question was now called on the adoption of the report, and it was carried, there being several voices in the negative.

Just after the adoption of the memorial Dr. Lowry stated that he wished to have it understood that the delegates of this presbytery to the General assembly would correct any impressions that might there be created that the Seminary here was moving in this matter—that because Dr. Hopkins was a professor in another Seminary that this action was taken here. He wished the presbytery to bear witness that none of the professors connected with the Allegheny Seminary had urged this action.

Mr. Travelli hoped Dr. Lowry and the professors in the seminary would bear in mind that it was impossible to separate the seminary from this action of the presbytery—that Dr. Hodge had allowed himself to be put forward on Thanksgiving Day, as the great expounder of the views of the church in this region on the Sabbath question, and had alluded in harsh and bitter terms to Dr. Hopkins and his views on that sermon, and the doctor had allowed himself to preach on so important a subject without writing his sermon, and yet had denied the report of the *Leader* as a truthful statement of what he had said, all of which had tended, and was so regarded by some both here, at home and abroad, as discourteous and unwise toward a professor of another seminary—hence it was important to be careful of action at this time.

Thus endeth another chapter in the case of the Auburn "heretic."

### ANNA DICKINSON'S NEW PLAY.

#### The Tragedy of Anne Boleyn, the Wife Whom Henry VIII Beheaded.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

NEW YORK, April 29.—Miss Anna Dickinson, as you have heard, will make her first appearance on the dramatic stage at the Globe Theatre, in Boston, May 8, in the tragedy of "Anne Boleyn." The occasion will be unique in this, that it is not only the lady's debut, but she has written her own play. When I say that she has written it, I mean that the entire tragedy is hers—the conception, the plot, the situations and every word of the text. She has had no aid whatever, and no professional playwright has had anything to do with it.

I called on Miss Dickinson last evening at the residence of a friend with whom she is stopping on Murray Hill. She has rested this winter from her labor on the platform, and she shows the effect of leisure in the recovery of a degree of health which she has not enjoyed for years. She is once more plump, rosy, young, thoroughly cheerful, exhuberant and full of vitality.

You know well enough the story of her remarkable career. She has addressed public audiences for seventeen years, and is now thirty-three. While teaching school, she was first brought out in a speech at an Anti-Slavery Convention in Philadelphia, in 1860, which Mr. Garrison heard, and induced her to come to Boston and speak from Parker's pulpit. She was then not 18, and, doubting the wisdom of so early an appearance, her friends strove to withdraw her and send her to school; but she had tasted of the intoxicating hasheesh of applause, and had learned her power; moreover it was not a favorable time to wait. Great questions were pending. She was received everywhere with enthusiasm, and for years held her place in the front rank of popular speakers. The ordeal was one which no other young woman in the world ever passed through.

Miss Dickinson's success as a lecturer resulted from her personal earnestness. She possessed enthusiasm. She spoke on current topics, always for a moral purpose, and at critical points in her address she touched the hearts of her hearers to an unusual degree. She could thrill. There were splendid passages into which she seemed to throw her whole soul.

Miss Dickinson has for years wished to adopt the drama as her profession, but has been restrained by the objections of her Quaker relatives and affectionate friends. She has doubtless foreseen that didactic oratory could not long be in demand. People can not afford always to be excited. Both appeal and invective wear out. At last she found that she had really nothing more to say that the people wished to hear, and with this discovery she resolved to realize the dream of years by going at once on the stage, and there seeking scope for the dramatic impulse that still moved her.

This original five-act tragedy of "Anne Boleyn" is an attempt on Miss Dickinson's part to vindicate the integrity and purity of the second wife of Henry the Eighth. She claims that the true history of her life does not justify the equivocal name which the world has generally awarded her. The dialogue and dramatic movement of the play are spirited. It kindles and developes a good deal of intensity of feeling. The points are made with great directness. Although lacking the conciseness and rythm of poetry, the speeches are remarkably terse, and sometimes almost Shakspearean in condensed energy and pithiness. The aim of the play, as I have suggested, is to rescue Anne Boleyn from the position she has occupied in tradition, of being a mere flirt and coquette, with no motive higher than personal ambition and trickery—a trifler whose girlish vanity was so tickled with the idea of being called Queen that she willingly made herself a mistress of the King. Anne is here represented as being a true, loving, faithful woman, the victim of a foul conspiracy, unwittingly drawn into the net and coil of circumstances, desiring to marry her true lover, Percy of Northumberland, but overcome by the intrigues which Wolsey and Cromwell employed to forward their base designs. Of course Anne is painted as somewhat given to levity, and possessed of a Parisian freedom of manners; but she is represented as a brilliant, able, vivacious, virtuous, affectionate and accomplished woman, who resisted the importunities of the King for years, and finally fell the victim to slander.

The baseness of priestcraft is powerfully set forth. Among the dramatic persons are "Sir Thomas Boleyn," "Percy," "Wolsey," "Cranmer" and "Cromwell." In preparing to explain the motives and conduct of a woman whom Miss Dickinson feels has been misunderstood and traduced, she has studied unremittingly, and has made herself familiar with the requirements and business of the stage.

### Municipal.

COLUMBUS, May 1.—The City Council to-night appropriated $5,000 to pay the police force for two months, and it is probable that the force will go on duty again to-morrow.

## By Telegraph

### ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT

*TO THE DAILY INTELLIGENCER*

### WASHINGTON.

#### Mary Merritt Investigation.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department, to-day, examined Webster Elms, chief clerk in the office of Solicitor of the Treasury, who testified that he had charge of all the papers in the Mary Merritt case, and wrote a letter recommending the remission of a forfeiture. Never seen Secretary Bristow in relation to this case by conversation or otherwise.

Joseph H. Robinson, Assistant Solicitor, testified to General Bristow appearing in April 1874, before Solicitor Banfield, asking that the case be examined on its merits. Since then General Bristow has had no connection whatever with the case so far as witness knew.

Secretary Bristow then made a sworn statement to the following effect: He had no object with the Mary Merritt case except in the capacity of a friend of Feland and Evans, attorneys for the Trice brothers, all of whom were his neighbors at Hopkinsville, and his personal friends. It was the truth, as stated by Evans in his testimony, that that gentleman had a conversation with him in Philadelphia in relation to the case, and that he declined to take any compensation whatever for any service he might perform, and that subsequently he went to the Treasury Department at the request of Feland, who, though a good lawyer, was unacquainted with the practice of the Department, and there presented the question on legal grounds alone, being satisfied that it was a clear case for remission. On that occasion he expressed himself earnestly against the practice of informers going before the Secretary of the Treasury and the resisting power conferred upon the Secretary by an act of Congress. He also expressed himself against Mr. Hazleton, at that time a member of Congress, appearing then for similar purposes. After he became Secretary of the Treasury he declined to have anything whatever to do with the case. He thought Edward E. Johnson made a mistake in saying that the Secretary informed him that he was going to Philadelphia. He was in New York from the 18th to the 25th of March, under treatment for his throat, when the remission of the forfeiture was granted. He did not think the case would come up at that time, and did not learn that it was decided until some time afterwards. Conant during his absence was acting as Secretary of the Treasury, and the papers in the case were brought before him. The parties had a right to be heard, and his former position should not have excluded them from presenting their case to the Acting Secretary. He never at any time expressed to Conant or any other officer of the Treasury, what should be done with the case, although Solicitor Wilson approached him on the subject, but he declined to talk about it; he did not refer the case to any one; he did not wish to be understood as even implying that any wrong was committed in the settlement of the case, and he wished to say explicitly that he had no knowledge of the informers in the case who had been settled with before this investigation was ordered; had never examined the papers in the case until he did so here in common with the members of the committee; it was not true as stated in the resolution that one of the attorneys in the case applied to Secretary Bristow for the remission of the forfeiture, and he replied that he would do nothing himself, but his private Secretary could fix it up, and he said the attorney met his private secretary and had the forfeiture remitted; did not believe that any of the attorneys ever met his private Secretary at all; the private Secretary was quite a young man, and acted as his amanuenses and stenographer, and had nothing to do with the transaction of public business.

### Mare Island Navy Yard.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 1.—The *Chronicle* this morning prints a column of charges against the Chief of Naval Construction, Isaiah Hanscom, John O., his son, and J. E. De La Montague, for frauds perpetrated on the Government in the purchase of timber for use at Mare Island amounting to a quarter million of dollars in the last four years; detailing many cases in which contracts were put through at prices 150 per cent in advance of the market rates, and some instances in which Isaiah Hanscom ordered purchases by telegraph, directing that the bills be sent to him direct for approval, without passing through Spalding's office.

### UTAH.

#### Train Ditched

The Central Pacific freight train due at Ogden this noon, was ditched near the promontory; 5 cars and an engine were smashed. The fireman had both legs broken, and the engineer was hurt.

BRIGHAM YOUNG

left here to-day for St. George, Utah.

MOUNTAIN MEADOW MASSACRE TRIALS.

The trials of the parties indicitd for connection with the Mountain Meadow massacre will commence again at Beaver, Utah, early this month.

### Weather Report.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D.C., May 2—1 A. M.

PROBABILITIES.

For the Tennessee and Ohio Valley falling followed by a rising barometer, colder easterly winds backing to the north, threatening and rainy weather, clearing away Tuesday night.

For the Lower Lakes and Middle States, rising followed by falling barometer, winds shifting to the north and east, generally lower temperature, increasing cloudiness and gradually succeeded by rain from the coast to Lake Erie.

### The Pacific Railroads.

SALT LAKE, May 1.—The Central Pacific train was six hours late, to-day, arriving at Ogden.

The Union Pacific track was washed out a few miles east of Ogden, and eight freight cars ran into the river there this morning.

The bridge of the Utah Central Railroad across the Weber river, at Ogden, is in danger, and they are only pushing the cars across by hand. All the streams are very high, with the prospect of greater damage.

### A 79 Year Old Veteran Starts to Philadelphia.

NEW ALBANY, May 1.—Geo. W. Deitz, a western veteran, 79 years of age, started this morning from this city to walk to Philadelphia, to attend the Centennial Exhibition. He was escorted from the Court House to the east boundary by a large concourse of citizens, headed by the silver cornet band. He is a spry old man, full of pluck and energy, and is confident of success.

### Marine Intelligence.

QUEENSTOWN, May 1.—Ship Celtic from New York arrived.

BOSTON, May 1.—Steamship Heckla from Liverpool arrived.

NEW YORK, May 1.—Arrived—Steamship Denmark from London.

## CONGRESS.

### HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, May 1.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Under the call of States to-day, bills were introduced and referred relating to the punishment of witnesses adjudged in contempt by either house of Congress, and to repeal the law which requires the speaker to certify the case of the recusant witnesses to the District Attorney for criminal prosecution.

Mr. Hale moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution directing the several committees of the House charged with investigations to conduct such investigations with open doors while the testimony is being taken. Rejected—yeas, 126; nays, 105. There were not two-thirds in the affirmative, all of the Republicans and some of the Democrats voting in the affirmative; all the negative votes were given by Democrats.

Mr. Morrison moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution directing the several committees of the House charged with investigations to conduct such investigations with open doors, except when, in the opinion of the committee, the public interest will be prejudiced thereby; but any person accused before a committee shall have the right to be heard in his own person or by counsel, or both. The rules were suspended and the resolution adopted without a division.

Mr. Clarke, of Mo., moved to suspend the rules, and to make it in order to offer an amendment to the postoffice appropriation bill to repeal the legislation of last session, in regard to third class mail matter. Agreed to.

Mr. Holman moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill to repeal so much of the resumption act as authorizes a redemption and cancellation of United States notes, and the sale of United States bonds, for the accomplishment of that purpose. Rejected—yeas 116, nays 111, not two-thirds in the affirmative.

Mr. Haskins moved to suspend the rules and adopt the resolution instructing the various committees charged with the investigation of the alleged frauds and misconduct to complete the same as early as possible and to make a report thereon on or before the 10th of June next, except where otherwise expressly provided for by the House. Rejected—yeas 84, nays 126.

Mr. Blaine, rising to a personal explanation, sent to the clerk's desk and had read a Washington telegram in the New York *Herald* of yesterday, reflecting upon him in the matter of certain bonds of the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company, and suggesting that in his explanation last week he had found it too embarrassing to answer and had therefore taken refuge in silence.

BLAINE'S SPEECH.

The paragraphs having been read Mr. Blaine said, this story is an old one, and though I was perfectly aware of its industrious circulation in many quarters, I did not refer to it when I spoke last week of the $64,000 slander, because I did not wish to confound the two in the mind of the public. Being in possession of all the facts needful for the complete refutation of this second slander, I desired to wait till I could see it fully and connectedly stated in print. The story consists of two parts, one as to my having a certain interest in the Kansas Pacific Road; the other as to my receiving certain bonds of that road from J B. Stewart in the law office of Stewart & Riddle, Washington, several years ago.

When the circulation of this story was attempted some three years ago, Hon. A. G. Riddle, who was then as now relied upon as a witness by those who concocted the slander, made the following statement in writing, which has never before been published:

WASHINGTON, February 1, 1872.

*To Hon. J. G. Blaine, Washington:*

I have not the slightest knowledge of the transaction referred to, in any shape, way or form, and I never saw Mr. Blaine in the office of Stewart & Riddle. Col. Steward and myself were law partners; the company was never formally dissolved, and was an active concern for several years; I have no knowledge whatever of any bonds having been delivered by Col. Stewart to Mr. Blaine, or anything else of value being paid to him by Mr. Stewart.

[Signed.] A. G. RIDDLE.

James B. Stewart also wrote me a square denial of it at the same time, and within a few weeks has written me the following, a more complete and detailed contradiction of the falsehood in all its phases:

NEW YORK CITY, April 2, '76.

*To Hon. J. G. Blaine, Washington:*

DEAR SIR—I have once before corrected the absurd and false report in regard to your being interested in the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company and of your having received from me certain bonds of that company, said to have been delivered to you by myself in the law office of Stewart & Riddle, in the city of Washington. Let me repeat, then, that so far as I have any knowledge you never had at any time any interest whatever in the company referred to, and my means of information as to those who were interested were very extensive and complete. As to the story of my having delivered to you in my law office certain bonds of the company, let me say again that it is without the slightest foundation in fact—false in whole and in detail. I never saw you in my law office in my life, and have no knowledge or belief that you ever were there. I never delivered to you there or elsewhere any bonds of the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company or any other Railroad Company. I never had a business transaction of any name or nature with you in my life. The young man, Mr. Knowlton, a former law student in my office, who seems to have innocently or carelessly been the author of the story which found its way into the press, was swift to retract it, and expressed great regret to me for the publication of that which he had only uttered as a jest and was used without his knowledge or approbation and should be instantly revoked, which was done. Your brother, John Ewing Blaine, of Leavenworth, Ks., held an original interest in the corporation known as the Leavenworth, Pawnee & Western R. R. Co. chartered by the Territorial legislature of Kansas, about the year 1856. Very early in the history of the enterprise, this road by successional merges became the Kansas & Pacific, and his interest was preserved through all these changes of organization. As early as 1863, and before I had ever seen you I became his attorney, and as I was also attorney for several others who held a like interest, and through tedious proceedings and negotiations I finally secured a settlement by a compromise, and if I remember correctly at this writing, without the papers before me, your brother became entitled to fifteen construction bonds which were afterwards changed and reduced to a smaller number of bonds of another issue. This whole transaction was open, honorable and above board, and free from all grounds of the imputation offered as to any party connected with it. If without my knowledge you ever had an interest in the Kansas-Pacific Railroad it must have prejudiced you very strongly against that corporation, for in 1866, when the bill was passed by Congress giving the company additional lands with enlarged powers to swing its line southward and build it to Denver, I remember you were one of its most stubborn opponents. You voted against the bill in all its stages and you did so against the earnest request of myself and others, who were representing the interest of the company in Washington at the time.

Yours very truly,
JOSEPH C. STEWART.

Gen. Thomas Ewing, of Ohio, who is also quoted in this matter as a witness, having a knowledge of some fearful facts, wrote to me, quite recently, the following letter:

LANCASTER, O., March 20, 1876.

*To Hon. J. G. Blaine, Washington, D. C.:*

DEAR SIR:—I am surprised to learn that some persons are reviving the long since exploded story of your having acquired an interest in the Leavenworth, Pawnee & Western Railroad Company, and afterwards in the Union Pacific Eastern Division, and now in the Kansas Pacific. Four years ago this charge was set afloat, and I published a card denying it. I was a Director of the Company at the time when you were accused of having acquired an interest and until some time in 1863, and I knew that you had no interest whatever in the Company. The report referred to seems to have originated in the fact that your brother John E. Blaine, one of the early settlers of Kansas, and clerk of our court at Leavenworth, held stock in the company, which was legitimately and properly acquired long before you were ever a candidate for Congress, and with which you had nothing whatever to do. There was no interest in the company, held directly or indirectly in your name. The similarity between the names of J. E. Blaine and J. G. Blaine, must have led to confusion on which the allegation was the based. In that possible mistake I can see some excuse for the origin of this mistatement. But I see none for the persistency which urges it after a frank and full denial

Very Truly Yours,
THOMAS EWING.

Three years ago the Knowlton story was told in the New York *Sun*. A. M. Gileson, then as now Washington correspondent of that paper, wrote me a few weeks since the following letter:

WASHINGTON, March 17, 1876.

*Hon. James G. Blaine:*

DEAR SIR—In February, 1873, a telegraphic dispatch from Washington was published in the New York *Sun* charging that you had received in some secret manner some bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad (Eastern Division) from Joseph B. Stewart at his law office. The man who was understood to be responsible for the charge was James W. Knowlton, then correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, and who had been a law student in the office of Stewart & Riddle. On the evening of the same day that the dispatch appeared in the *Sun*, Mr. Knowlton called on me to disclaim all responsibility for it, and said there was no ground for making the charge against you, and that he was satisfied that he had been entirely mistaken in saying that he had even so much as seen you in Stewart & Riddle's office, and if called upon would have to testify to that effect. I was so well satisfied that there was no foundation for the statement made, that I at once contradicted the same. I also advised Mr. Knowlton to go and see you, which he afterwards told me he had done.

Very Truly, &c., A. M. GINSON.

Mr. James McFarland, a well known correspondent, furnishes the following statement:

WASHINGTON, March 16, '76.—When the statement was made in the New York *Sun* about Joseph Stewart delivering some bonds to Hon. J. G. Blaine I was Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*. Mr. James W. Knowlton, then correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, since deceased, occupied the same office with me. The day after the article appeared in the *Sun*, with Knowlton as its presumed authority, he came to me and asked me if I would accompany him to Speaker Blaine's residence and introduce him, as he had an important communication to make to the Speaker. I accordingly went with him, and in my presence he assured Mr. Blaine of his great regret that such a report should have got into circulation on his apparent responsibility, and he had come to repudiate it and to assure Mr. Blaine how much he regretted that any annoyance should come to him in this way. He unequivocably withdrew the charge in my presence, declaring there was no foundation whatever for it, assuring Mr. Blaine that he had taken the promptest measures to prevent, as far as he could, any other papers publishing it or even referring to it. Mr. Knowlton spoke to me very frequently afterwards about the matter, as we were in daily and intimate association. He always expressed the keenest regret that it should in any way have been quoted for a damaging rumor that had no foundation. The attempt to revive this old, as I am convinced, baseless scandal is my reason for making this statement by which I do justice to living and dead.

[Signed] JAS. MCFARLAND.

I do not think any further contradiction is needed of a story that never had the slighest foundation of truth, but which has been most eagerly and industriously circulated as a twin scandal to the $64,000 falsehood. My excuse for trespassing thus briefly on the kindness of the House is the fact that I desire to give the widest possible publicity to my disproof to the story that has been circulated far and near, and yet mostly in secret and never with a responsible author. I now dismiss it with possibly a groundless hope that those who have sought to injure me by repeating it will make proper and honorable amends.

One word more, Mr. Speaker. I believe the country will understand and appreciate the motives that suggest these untruthful accusations; having now noticed the two that have been extensively circulated I shall refrain from calling the attention of the House to any others that may be invented. To quote the language of another, "I do not propose to make my public life a perpetual and unprofitable flea hunt, in the vain effort to run down stories that have no basis—in truth, which are usually anonymous, and whose total explosion brings no punishment to those who have been guilty of originating them."

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from Hallett Kilbourn stating that he was now willing to appear before the House or Committee and answer fully all interrogatories in regard to the so called real estate pool in which Kilbourn and Latta or himself are or have been in any way connected with the view, and that after a full investigation the fact will appear as he made oath to: That the Government was in no way interested therein. The communication was laid on the table although the propositions were made to refer it to a committee.

The Speaker announced the appointment of a select committee to investigate the Federal offices in New Orleans as follows: Gibson, Blackburn, New, Vance, of Ohio, Stevenson, Kielly, of Pennsylvania, Foster, Scrapo and Darrall.

The Speaker asked and obtained leave of absence on account of personal illness for not exceeding ten days, and appointed Cox, Speaker pro tem. He then in an earnest manner expressed his thanks to the House for its long continued kindness and indulgence toward him.

Adjourned.

### SENATE.

BELKNAP IMPEACHMENT.

The resolution submitted by Mr. Hamlin on Friday last, to amend the rules in relation to impeachment trials so as to provide that the deliberation on questions submitted shall be in public, was discussed but no action taken, and the impeachment trial was resumed. The pending question was the motion of Mr. McDonald to rescind the order agreed upon in the conference of Friday allowing the respondent to open and close the arguments, etc.

Mr. Blair, of the counsel for the respondent, spoke against the motion to rescind.

Mr. Hoar, of the managers, spoke in favor of rescinding. He claimed that the managers had a right to close, and cited English precedents in support of his views.

The discussion was continued at some length by Messrs. Hoar, Carpenter and Lord, when the Senate retired for consultation.

On returning, the presiding officer stated that the motion to rescind the vote by which the order of arguing was made was overruled, and that the request of the Managers that four of them be allowed to address the Senate on the question of jurisdiction was granted. The Court of Impeachment then adjourned till Thursday.

Mr. Ingalls called up a bill authorizing the issue of patents to purchasers of certain Miami lands in Kansas. Passed.

Mr. Boutwell introduced a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to renew the issue of fractional currency, providing the total amount outstanding at any time shall not exceed $50,000,000. Referred.

Mr. Sargent called up his resolution in regard to Chinese immigration, and made an address in favor thereof.

At the conclusion of Mr. Sargent's speech a discussion ensued, pending which the Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

### Statement of Chicago's Finances.

CHICAGO, May 1.—Comptroller Hayes reported to the City Council to-night the financial condition of the city. He stated that the bonded debt, besides the water loan (provided for by rents), is $8,800,000; that of the $4,600,000 of temporary loans he had on January 1st paid $2,800,000, leaving $1,800,000 yet to mature. Every obligation had been met at maturity. New certificates issued, $1,400,000; amount now outstanding, $3,200,000. Taxes collected since January 1st, $1,700,000; to be collected, $7,000,000. He reported an ordinance pledging the faith of the city to the payment at maturity of every certificate of indebtedness, regardless of form, and providing for the issue of new certificates or warrants, assigning the taxes as security. Mr. Hayes addressed the Council at length, explaining his financial policy, and denouncing in strong language the futile attempt of certain parties to destroy the good name of the city. He declared that the strength of the city was impregnable with $400,000,000 of property and but $8,000,000 of debt, and its increase forbidden by the constitution, and, with its high character for punctuality, its paper was beyond question. He was frequently applauded, and the ordinance was passed by a vote of 34 to 2. The Council also passed, unanimously, a vote of thanks to Mr. Hayes for his able and successful administration of the city's finances.

### Winslow Not to be Returned.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 1.—Representative Faulkner, chairman pro tem. of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, had an interview with Secretary Fish this forenoon, and learned from him that there was a meeting of the British Cabinet on Saturday, at which they determined to adhere to their former position not to return Winslow to the United States as requested by our government. The protest of the Secretary of State, which the British Cabinet had before them on Saturday, shows that such an evasion of treaty stipulation was never before suggested by any government. The Secretary strengthens his protest by citing precedents, alluding to the fact that a parliamentary enactment seems to be considered by the British Government, of more binding force than a solemn treaty existing between two nations, and which provides for extradition under the circumstances presented in this case under consideration. As our government will not give such assurance as Great Britain requires, and as the latter is unyielding, Winslow will be unconditionally discharged to-morrow. On receipt of the official intelligence of this fact the Secretary of State will transmit all correspondence in the case to the House of Representatives. There is no doubt that the action of the British Government will lead to measures having in view the repeal of the extradition clause of the Washburne Treaty.

### FIRE RECORD.

SING SING, N. Y., May 1.—The California House here burned yesterday. Loss $25,000.

TOLEDO, O., May 1.—A fire at Bryan, Ohio, this morning, destroyed six business houses on the south side of Court Square. The contents were saved. Loss not estimated, but will be heavy. Insurance small. Supposed incendiary.

LOUISVILLE, KY., May 1.—A fire today destroyed the Deering machinery manufacturing works, occupied in part at present by J. Steele & Co., as a plow factory. Loss to Steele & Co., $8,000. Insurance—Connecticut, $2,000; Northwestern National, $1,600. Loss to the Deering Company $50,000. The insurance is as follows: Queen's, $4,700; Underwriters', $4,000; Williamsburg, $2,500; Northwestern National, $2,500, Merchants' of New Jersey, $1,400; Lancaster, Pa., $1,000; Kenton, $1,000.

MILWAUKEE, May 1.—Charles Goschler's wire works, dwelling and barn at Racine was destroyed by fire last night. Loss $14,000; insurance $6,000.

### PHILADELPHIA.

#### Decision of the Centennial Committee.

PHILADELPHIA, May 1.—The United States Centennial Committee in session here on Saturday afternoon, reconsidered Friday's vote, closing the Centennial building but keeping the grounds open on Sunday, and unanimously voted for the closing of both buildings and grounds on Sunday.

SUICIDE BY SHOOTING.

Randolph Wood, of the firm of Wood, Dealogm & Co., well known ship builders, committed suicide Saturday evening by shooting himself through the heart at his residence on Walnut street. Great pressure of business care is supposed to have caused the action.

ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

The first annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pittsburgh, Titusville & Buffalo, the old Oil Creek & Allegheny River Railroad, is being held here to-day, W. W. Kurtz, presides, and Geo. Bull acts as Secretary.

### Omaha Items.

OMAHA, NEB., May 1.—Reports from this section show that there is the fairest fruit promise ever known in the history of the State. The trees and bushes are covered with blossoms. The acreage sown this spring in small grains is very large, and though the season is somewhat late, people are confident of immense crops.

The weather, to-day, is cold; thermometer, 39°. Drizzling rain all day.

### Methodist Conference.

BALTIMORE, May 1.—The Seventeenth Delegated General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church assembled here this morning and was called to order by Bishop Jones. After the religious services George W. Woodruff was chosen Secretary, when Bishop Aims made an address of welcome and Bishop Jones responded.

A resolution was adopted ratifying and confirming the action whereby the place of holding the present General Conference was changed from St. Louis to Baltimore and Rev. I. C. Pershing, of Pittsburgh, chosen Assistant Secretary.

In pursuance of a resolution adopted at the last General Conference in 1872, that Board of Bishops propose to commemorate an address and present it to this Conference on the first day of its session, to be immediately published to the church, with such recommendations from this General Conference as will enlist all our people in the cheerful and devout observance of those thanksgiving services which shall be most appropriate and a fervent expression of gratitude to Almighty God, of faith in Jesus Christ, the Savior and ruler of the world, of love to our country and loyalty to free institutions which are based upon the immortal Declaration of Independence.

Bishow Andrews' address, among other suggestions, has the following:

Let the generous gifts be devoted to the perfection of Christian training of our youth, and thereby to the highest service of the State, attesting the love we bear to our country and its institutions in this day of rejoicing as in the past days of trial. Let it be seen that a free church is preeminently the friend and ally of a free State. This special religious commemoration will not withhold you from a Centennial of which the whole people will mark the occasion. On the contrary a community of history, of interests and of destiny, will insure a community of patriotic sentiment and action in company with your fellow citizens. You will joyfully review the land which God has given us, and the annals of our colonial settlement and training, fit time and men and the deeds of the revolutionary struggle; the formation of a more perfect union under a constitution of consummate wisdom; the marvelous increase of our territory, our population and our resources; our triumphs in arts and in arms; our progress in science, literature and education, and undecayed faith in the self-evident truths of the great Declaration and their recent stupendous reassertion in the emancipation and enfranchisement of a servile population more numerous than that of the colonial settlement; our contributions to nations from which we sprang, and our predestined part in the great drama of human history; and, in fine, all the facts and all the forces which have made the century memorable, and which presage a more signal future.

With your fellow-citizens you will also solicitously study, and as far as possible, remedy the evils which threaten our national life, issuing some of them from the defects of our political system and methods; some from sectional antipathies and aspirations; some from the antagonism of the social classes; some from machinations of a foreign despotism, and all having their power for harm in the lamentable prevalency of individual ignorance, indifference and vice. Upon all these assemblies of people, all invoke the spirit of concord, of patriotism and wisdom; may they fitly introduce a century of larger civil good than the world has yet known, a century of wider intelligence and better morals, of liberty and order, more perfectly allied of confirmed unity, peace and prosperity.

The usual outstanding committees were appointed and Conference adjourned.

### Reform Club.

NEW YORK, May 1.—A large number of prominent citizens, members of the Republican party, have organized a Reform Club, with the following declaration principles:

1. Resumption of specie payments, toward which there should be certain steady advance.

2. A non-partisan civil service, honesty, capacity and fidelity should constitute only valid claims to public employment.

3. Retrenchment and reduction in public expenses as near to the ante-war standard as is possible under the changed circumstances and increased population of the country.

4. To signalize the opening of the new century of our National existence by having nominated by the Republican party for President not a mere political partisan, but a statesman of tried character, in sympathy with the best sentiments of the people on all public questions, conversant with the affairs of the Government, discriminating and independent in the choice of public servants; one who will thoroughly reform the public service, and whose name alone will be a guarantee of official integrity, of a wise and prudent administration, and of a fearless enforcement of the laws.

The officers are as follows:

President—Hon. James E. Mott.

Vice Presidents—Joseph H. Choate, John Jay, Wm. Dodge, John Jacob Astor, Isaac Sherman, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Robert Lennox Kennedy, Alex. Hamilton, A. A. Low, E. L. Fancher, James C. Carter, John E. Williams, F. D. Tappen, John E. Parsons, Albert Gallatin Brown, jr., S. Schultz, Legrand B. Cannon, Sul. Humphreys, Elliott C. Cowden; J. A. Van Allen, Henry E. Pierrepont, J. Pierrepont, Morgan R. Sturtevant, George Walker, Benj. B. Sherman, A. S. Barnes, M. P. Morton, George Cabot Ward, Wm. H. Guion, B. G. Arnold, John H. Sherwood, David Dows, George Schuyler and George S. Coe.

The Chairman of the Executive Committee is Gen. H. Barnet.

### District Court.

ST. LOUIS, May 1.—The regular May term of the U. S. District Court commenced to-day, and it was expected that some of the parties who plead guilty to the whisky indictments would be sentenced, but the action was postponed until to-mrorow when the grand jury will be empannelled, after which some of the gaugers and storekeepers who plead guilty will be sentenced. The sentencing of the distillers and rectifiers will follow in a few days, and the civil cases against forfeited property will be disposed of as speedily as possible. District Attorney Dyer expects to dispose of all the whisky cases during this term. It is stated that civil suits will be brought against Wm. McKee and the securities of Col. Maguire and the gaugers and storekeepers; also against all the distillers and rectifiers.

### John H. Surratt's Case.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—An interesting case was argued before the U. S. Supreme Court, being the claim of St. Marie for $15,000, alleged balance due him for the discovery and apprehension of John H. Surratt, under the proclamation of Secretary Stanton offering a reward of $25,000 for his apprehension. The Court of Claims had decided adversely to St. Marie, holding that his services did not constitute an arrest, but merely the giving of information conducing to arrest, for which information $10,000 was allowed him.

NEW ORLEANS, May 1.—A fire on Canal street between Gyves and Johnson, destroyed several small houses. Loss $50,000; partly insured.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

### ENGLAND.

LONDON, May 1.—The papers in the Winslow extradition case