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## SHIPHERD'S STORY

### ABOUT THOSE MISSING LETTERS.

**He Produces All But an Important One—He Thought Minister Hurlbut Could Be Purchased—An Interview With Mr. Blaine—A Senator in the Case.**

Mr. Shipherd, accompanied by his wife, was in attendance yesterday morning at the rooms of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Chairman Williams and Representatives Orth, Rice, Belmont, Blount, Wilson, Lord, and Walker were present at a quarter past ten, when the examination was resumed. After the chairman had announced the order of examination agreed upon, Mr. Shipherd explained his non-appearance and produced his physician's certificate, which was read. The chairman explained the position of the committee, and assured him they had now no suspicion of any trifling or discourteous on his part.

THE MISSING LETTERS.

Mr. Shipherd was then requested by the chairman to produce the copies of the missing letters of May 21, 25, and 31, and June 4. After looking through several envelopes Mr. Shipherd announced that there must be some fatality about it; he could not find the letter of the 21st of May. The others mentioned were found, and after some delay it was decided to take up the other letters and allow Mr. Shipherd to obtain a copy at some future time. Mr. Shipherd stated that the letter of May 21 was addressed to the President, and as he had been informed by letter from his secretary, J. Stanley Brown, was referred to the State Department.

THE LETTER OF MAY 25

was then read. It was as follows:

MAY 25, 1881.

SIR: On the 21st instant I transmitted to the President duplicates of the present enclosures, which I presume have been, or will be, referred to the Department of State. I inclose herewith a letter for Minister Hurlbut, to be handed him in your discretion and at the proper time. The copies to the President were accompanied with a letter of explanation. I shall be glad to be summoned to Washington to advise with you before General Hurlbut and General Kilpatrick's instructions are prepared. Very respectfully,

J. R. SHIPHERD.

To Hon. JAMES G. BLAINE, Secretary of State.

Mr. Shipherd was then asked in regard to the enclosures alluded to in the letter, and stated that he had not made copies of the enclosures, as the originals were in the State Department. He believed the majority, if not all of them, were in print. The principal enclosure spoken of was the prospectus of the Peruvian Company. The other enclosures were then identified by Mr. Shipherd as they appeared in the printed volume of the correspondence.

THE OTHER LETTERS.

The letter of May 31 was then read. It was also addressed to the President, and alluded to enclosures, which were also found in the printed correspondence and were identified by Mr. Shipherd. The letter of June 4 was addressed to the President, and simply called attention to the enclosure, which was the fourteen-page letter to Minister Hurlbut (already published).

Mr. Shipherd was asked by the chairman: "Did you have an interview with Minister Hurlbut before he left for Peru?"

Answer—I did.

Mr. Shipherd's letter to Hurlbut, in which he asked an interview, was then read, and Mr. Shipherd stated that on the morning of May 28 he received a telegram from Mr. Hurlbut, the tenor of which was: "Can you be at the Fifth Avenue Hotel Sunday and Monday. State when an interview with you can be had. (Signed) S. A. Hurlbut."

SHIPHERD'S INTERVIEW WITH HURLBUT.

Mr. Shipherd's letter to Mr. Hurlbut arranging for an interview Monday morning, May 30, was read. Mr. Shipherd then stated that he met Mr. Hurlbut about nine o'clock, as arranged, and, after some interchange of courtesies, Mr. Hurlbut began the conversation with the abrupt remark: "But, Mr. Shipherd, your figures are enormous." "I replied," said Mr. Shipherd: "General, I'm not responsible for the figures or facts." Mr. Hurlbut then stated to me that he had been sent to me to tell me that the President regarded my claim as strong in law and equity as it could possible be, but that it was unfortunate that Peru should be in such deplorable condition. He added that the prime condition on which the President would consent to act would be that the claim should be put in such shape that it would not impose hardships upon Peru, but should be remedial and should enable Peru to pay her indemnity and get out of her trouble with Chili. If that could be done the Government would heartily indorse the scheme. He further said this claim must not be pressed upon Peru in any Shylock spirit. I (Shipherd) replied that we expected the United States to assist only if the affair could command the approval of every fair-minded man. I asked him if the Secretary of State had given him the papers I had alluded to, and he replied, "No, sir; I know nothing of your scheme. I am only telling you what I have been instructed to do." In speaking he never used the term "Secretary of State," but always used the somewhat vague term "the Government," "the Executive," or "the United States." He desired as full an account in writing of your plans as I could give him, and he would read them with great pleasure. He said Peru ought to have help at the earliest moment, and I hope you will press your plans as rapidly as possible.

MR. SHIPHERD THOUGHT MR. HURLBUT COULD BE PURCHASED.

Mr. Shipherd then made a general statement to the effect that he (Shipherd) never imagined it would be necessary to buy anyone, and never intended to do so. He did, however, feel that it was necessary to prevent Mr. Hurlbut from taking any position which might be violently opposed to their company.

Mr. Shipherd was asked: "Did you think Mr. Hurlbut could be purchased?" and replied: "Most emphatically."

Chairman—And you proceeded to purchase him?

Answer—No, sir; simply to prevent him from setting himself viciously and determinedly against us. I recognized the fact that it would be necessary to assure him that it would in the future result advantageously to himself or friends if he did not oppose us.

Chairman—Then if he acted in good faith it was your purpose to carry out your part of the arrangement?

Answer—To that extent, yes.

THE INTERVIEW WITH SECRETARY BLAINE.

Mr. Shipherd was then questioned in regard to his interview with Secretary Blaine and replied: "The interview took place at Mr. Blaine's residence, on Fifteenth street, in this city, on the evening of July 25. It lasted until a late hour, and was resumed the next morning." The chairman asked: "Will you please state who were present at that interview?"

Mr. Shipherd—I am met at this point by an embarrassment, because there was present a Senator of the United States.

The chairman replied: "We do not propose at this point to investigate as to any Senator, but we are not disposed to refrain from inquiring into the interview because of the presence of a Senator."

Mr. Shipherd stated that the interview was exclusively between himself and the Secretary, the Senator not being present in any sense as a participator in the interview.

On being asked how the interview was brought about Mr. Shipherd replied that it was owing to the kind offices of the Senator alluded to.

Mr. Belmont asked, "Were you summoned to Washington by this Senator?"

Mr. Shipherd again suggested that he was met by an embarrassment; not that he had personally any objection, but that he was informed he should be very careful in an investigation of this character in making mention of the names of Senators or Members.

THE FEATURES OF THE BLAINE INTERVIEW.

The chairman then suggested that he might give the features of his interview with Mr. Blaine, reserving the other question.

Mr. Shipherd then stated that at the interview, which covered several hours upon the evening of July 25, and probably from ten till twelve o'clock on the morning of the 26th, he (Mr. Shipherd) began by giving to the Secretary a full statement of the claims of the Peruvian Company upon their merits. The Secretary listened with what seemed to Mr. Shipherd a great deal more than merely courteous attention, now and then interjecting questions, showing that he was following every point with care and precision. He suggested some difficulties from a legal point of view; that we Americans had purchased a claim and expected the United States Government to enforce it against Peru. After a full discussion the Secretary asked Mr. Shipherd to suggest what was wanted from our Government. To this Mr. Shipherd in effect replied: "At present we ask almost nothing. We cannot go into court down there until Peru denies the claim, and until this is done we have no right to ask our Government to interefere. We can only ask a provisional remedy. Peru is now shipping our guano, and is about to make an arrangement to pay her war indemnity with our guano. All we desire is that an official notification be sent to both Chili and Peru that there is an American title asserted to that guano, and that whoever takes it will do so with notice of that assertion."

The Secretary replied: "That is not asking much."

After this matter had been fully discussed and it was made plain to the Secretary that the company was not asking the United States Government to assert its claim, the conversation took some other turn and was finally closed with the remark by the Secretary: "Now, what do you want me to do."

Mr. Shipherd replied in substance as before stated, that this Government should send the notification of American title to the guano, and the Secretary replied that he would do so at once.

Mr. Shipherd added: "I think these were the Secretary's exact words: 'That you will get, sir; if you directly to the State Department; I shall make it my first business.'"

REASONS FOR EMPLOYING A UNITED STATES SENATOR.

Representative Belmont asked the witness, "Was there any extraordinary reason for employing a United States Senator as attorney?"

Answer—I have never sought the aid or influence of any member or Senator because they were such. I did not seek the services of this Senator because he was a Senator, but as an attorney, and because I knew he was a particular friend of the Secretary of State.

Mr. Shipherd stated, in reply to an inquiry by the chairman, that he had further interviews with the Secretary October 14, November 3, and November 5. On the 14th the witness had two interviews, one at the Secretary's house and later at the Department. On November 3 the interview took place at the Secretary's house and on November 5 a very brief interview occurred on the train between Washington and New York.

Representative Belmont, addressing the witness, said: "You state that Mr. Hurlbut said to you that the Government was satisfied as to the validity of the claim. Did he state to you whether the President had submitted it to the Attorney-General or to the Cabinet for an opinion?"

Answer—Nothing of the kind. My recollection of the phrase is: The President regards your claim as valid.

The hearing was then adjourned until ten a. m. to-day.

### CONQUERED PERU.

**The Basis of Peace as Set Forth by the Chilian Government.**

PANAMA, March 11.—The text of the protocol between Mr. Trescot, United States Minister Extraordinary to Chili, and Senor Balmaceda, Chilian Minister of Foreign Affairs, is printed in the official papers at Lima. It sets forth:

Firstly—Mr. Trescot stated that the United States had recognized the government of Garcia Calderon out of friendship for the belligerents and in the interests of peace, and that, as his Government had been the only one which had recognized it, by accrediting a representative to it, it might be believed the imprisonment of Garcia Calderon was an act which offended the United States. Senor Balmaceda answered that Chili abolished the authority of Garcia Calderon within the lines held by the troops, and that he was arrested without any intention of offending the United States or any other neutral power, and simply in the use of the legitimate rights of a belligerent. No further discussion on this point took place.

The second article states: "The United States eliminates from the discussion the possibility of armed intervention, and will offer their mediation only in the event of the belligerents expressing a desire to obtain it and when its acceptance would lead to a result satisfactory to both."

In the third article Chili declares its feelings of mutual friendship and confidence; that, if they were offered, she would accept the good offices of the United States in the contest with Peru, if, in employing such good offices, the United States would accept the terms of peace which Chili is disposed to offer the enemy, it being understood that if the United States should not obtain the consent of Peru to the conditions of peace which serve as a basis to the employment of the good offices, in such case the action of the United States between the belligerents will at once cease.

Fourthly—Chili agrees through its civil and military authorities to give every honorable facility to Mr. Trescot to enable him to communicate with any Peruvian authorities or individuals whom he may consider proper, with the exception only of Garcia Calderon, who is a prisoner of war.

The basis upon which Chili agrees to celebrate peace is as follows:

First—Cession to Chili of all Peruvian territory south of the Camarones Quebrada.

Second—Occupation of the department of Arica and Tacna for ten years, at the expiration of which term Peru will pay $20,000,000. Should the said $20,000,000 not be paid to Chili at the expiration of the ten years the territory of Arica and Tacna will remain *ipso facto* ceded to and incorporated with the Republic of Chili. Peru may fix in the terms of peace a longer term than ten years, but always subject to the same conditions. Should Arica return to the dominion of Peru it shall never be forfeited.

Third—Chili shall occupy the Lobos Islands while guano remains on them, and the net proceeds of such guano, as also of that from the deposits which are known and being worked in Tarapaca, shall be equally divided between Chili and the creditors of Peru.

Finally—Mr. Trescot believed it necessary to telegraph to his Government and await instructions as to whether he should offer the good offices of the United States in the form and under the conditions previously expressed.

THE SITUATION IN PERU.

Politicians in Lima are reported to be busy, and, as usual, are more interested in the triumph of party than in the regeneration of the country and making peace with its conquerors. Pierola's party is strong, but the Calderon faction is not dead or inert by any means. From the interior of Peru come accounts of a band of foreigners (fifteen in number), dressed as Chilian soldiers, robbing a number of villages under pretext of exacting war contributions. They raised about $100,000 in this way, when they were discovered. Three or four of them were arrested. What money was found on the prisoners was returned to the victims. The leader, a Spaniard, went south by steamer, but the assistance of the cable was called in, and he has no doubt been arrested and forced to disgorge.

### Shufeldt on China.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 21.—The *Bulletin* published an interesting letter from Commodore R. W. Shufeldt to the Hon. A. A. Sargent, giving the result of his observations in China. He sums up that there is no use to attempt to put diplomatic intercourse with China on high moral ground or to appeal to any of the motives which ordinarily govern nations. Irradicable hatred of foreigners exists, and sympathy will be construed as weakness. If justice is done China it must be for its own sake, without hope of appreciation, and if exacted it must be unceremoniously. A show of force is the only argument appreciated. China is especially antagonistic to our form of government. This has been exemplified in the treatment of the returned Chinese students. Commodore Shufeldt holds that, notwithstanding the possession of some formidable ships and improved weapons, China, owing mainly to the character of the people and the gross abuses and corruption pervading all official circles, has no real aggressive military or naval strength; that there is and can be no affinity between the people of the United States and China; that the Government of the United States, as the governments of Europe, should insist upon its rights in China, conceding no more than is granted, and trusting no more than it is trusted, and that there never can be any intimate political or commercial relations except on a basis such as the United States may demand. The letter concludes: "I address this letter to you because I remember that you were an earnest opponent of unlimited Chinese immigration into the United States, both as Senator and citizen of your State, although at the time I did not fully concur with you."

### A Christianey Witness.

NEW YORK, March 21.—In the suit for divorce brought by Isaac P. Christiancy against his wife, Lillie M., a commission was issued from Washington to E. B. Cowles, of this city, directing him to examine certain witnesses in regard to letters offered in evidence on behalf of the defendant. This afternoon Henry Huss, president of the village of Mount Vernon, and a restaurant-keeper in this city, testified that he knew Joseph J. Barnum, the novel his character to be bad, and would not believe him under oath.

### What Prince Leopold Wants.

LONDON, March 21.—In the House of Commons this evening Mr. Gladstone submitted a message from the Queen asking provision for Prince Leopold upon his approaching marriage. Mr. Gladstone also announced that he would on Thursday move to consider the same. Mr. Labouchere announced that he would oppose the motion.

### CAPITAL JOTTINGS.

DON PORTUARDO, Spanish Deputy, is a guest at Wormley's.

HON. C. W. GILFILLEN, of Pennsylvania, is at Wormley's.

HON. E. J. HENKLE, of Maryland, is registered at the National.

J. LEBLUZE, of Paris, and J. M. Hughes, of Boston, are stopping at Wormley's.

J. A. DIX, of New Jersey, and J. W. Dickinson, of Boston, are provided for at the Ebbitt.

M. ROMERO, the Mexican Minister, returned to the city yesterday and is registered at the Riggs.

THORNTON A. NEVIN and wife, of Monticello, N. Y., have taken apartments at the Arlington.

HON. E. L. MERTIN, of Delaware, and Hon. A. G. Cochrane, of St. Louis, are among the recent arrivals at Willard's.

GENERAL JOSEPH S. SMITH, of Bangor, Me., and Hugh S. Thompson, of Columbia, S. C., are quartered at the Ebbitt.

WILLIAM G. ROSE, of Cleveland, Ohio, and J. Henry Sears and wife, of Boston, are located at Wormley's.

MRS. AND MISS BURNS, wife of the Representative from New Hampshire, are visiting him at the National Hotel.

HON. J. W. LOUNSBURY, of New York, and Hon. J. M. Leeds and David Barnett, of Brooklyn, have rooms at Willard's.

GUSTAVUS J. ORR, of Atlanta, and John W. Ackers, State superintendent of Iowa, are among the recent arrivals at the Ebbitt.

C. P. PAGE, of Chicago; M. W. Putnam, of Philadelphia, and Hon. J. B. Montgomery, of Portland, Ohio, are quartered at Willard's.

F. J. COMBS, of Philadelphia; Dr. J. A. Cabell, and Hon. Frank S. Blair, attorney-general of Virginia, are among the guests at the Riggs.

MR. AND MRS. G. S. CONDINGTON, of New York, and Wade Converse, son of Representative Converse, of Ohio, are located at the Arlington.

S. M. PREVOST and wife, of Philadelphia, and Mr. and Mrs. A. Van Santwood and family, of New York, have secured parlors at the Arlington.

HON. J. S. RUTAN, of Beaver, Pa., is in the city, and it is rumored that he will be shortly appointed to a prominent position in the diplomatic service.

NO MATERIAL change has occurred in the condition of Representatives Allen and Black. Mr. Black's case is still regarded as extremely critical by his physicians.

MR. J. F. OLMSTEAD, president, and General George B. Williams, secretary and treasurer of the Mayall Underground Telegraph Company, of New York, left the city this morning for New York and Boston on important business connected with the company.

HON. SOLOMAN SAYLES, of New York, is at Willard's. Mr. Sayles will probably be selected as a member of a committee to be appointed under a special act of the Legislature of New York, authorizing the committee to contract for the reconstruction of the Jefferson and Washington Markets, of New York city.

## THE RISING WATERS.

### LEVEES BREAKING EVERYWHERE.

**Another Rain-Storm—The Rivers Rising—Great Distress Among the People—Loss of Life and Property—Relief for the Sufferers.**

VICKSBURG, March 21.—A heavy wind and rain storm prevailed here last night, and a strong northwest wind is blowing to-day, producing heavy swells on the river, which it is feared will cause new breaks in the levees. The steamer Sallie Carney, from Deer Creek, brings 350 head of stock from L. A. Campbell's plantation. She reports the water seven to ten inches deep on the plantations around Campbellsville. All the boats bring large numbers of refugees, mostly colored. Laborers at Mayersville are being supplied by the planters, and they will be ready to go to work as soon as the water falls. Duckport still continues above water, and planting began there yesterday. The wharf and elevator platforms were all afloat this morning. The Tallahatchie and Upper Yazoo Rivers are declining rapidly. The section in these rivers which suffered most is between Belzona and Yazoo City, where the loss of cattle is beyond computation. There are a large number of acres of land free from water on the Rosebank, Egypt, Shell Bluff, Glen Oak, Phillipston, Oakwood, and a number of other plantations in the Yazoo delta. At Greenwood the water is falling, though the place is still submerged, and the court-house is filled with people.

FEARFUL DISTRESS.

BATON ROUGE, March 21.—General York, the agent appointed to distribute forage, telegraphs the Governor from Troy, La., reporting the distribution of forage on the Black River. He says the country is in fearful distress. There are 350 head of stock on the Black, Tensas, and Little Rivers, which must be fed to save them. The corn and oats shipped by the steamer St. John will be distributed to-morrow on the Tensas River. General York advises the shipment of forage for stock on all the streams above mentioned; also, on Macon and Bartholomew Bayous. He reports that the river is rising rapidly, and says he has chartered a steamer to remove the stock.

Dispatches received at Little Rock yesterday morning announce that the levee at Terrene, Miss., caved into the Mississippi River last night. Several stores were washed away. No particulars have been received.

THE WORST BREAK YET.

VICKSBURG, March 21.—The United States River Commission steamer Emma Etheridge arrived here at five p. m. and brings news of the break of the Alsatia levee in Thompson's Bend. This is regarded as the worst break which has occurred south of Helena on the Louisiana side. J. B. Johnson, assistant engineer of the Mississippi River Commission, states that from Alsatia to Goodrich, a distance of one mile, there are three serious breaks. The breaks occurred at Alsatia, Arlie, and Mrs. Savage's, and the entire levee to Bell Place is gone. It is impossible to tell the depth of the break at Alsatia. The breaks have caused a fall in the river at this point. They occurred at four o'clock this morning, and were caused by the heavy storm which prevailed at that time. The fall of the water over the levee is about seven feet.

WORSE AND MORE OF IT.

NATCHEZ, Miss., March 21.—The protective levee known as Largent levee, which has been considered dangerous for some time, gave way this morning about eight o'clock. The north wind forced the water over the levee for two and a half miles. Another crevasse took place between Largent levee and Water Proof and is running a stream of water over the place ninety eight feet deep. These breaks alone would nearly inundate the whole of Concordia Parish. The levee around Lake Concordia is also reported broken at Tacony, and the back water at Arnaudia is rising an inch an hour. There is almost a certainty that Vidalia will be submerged. The Lindenburg Ashley levee, the largest in Concordia Parish, was last night reported as having given away, but the report has proved to be incorrect. Large numbers of mules and horses are being moved to the hills, and many refugees are coming to the Mississippi bluffs. Mr. Charles Dunn's stock is kept constantly employed moving stock and people. There is much suffering in the back part of the parish of Concordia. The width of the breaks below water proof is fifty yards and each width a depth of six feet. Some houses have been swept away.

FLOOD NOTES.

A special from Arkansas City says: "Terrene, at the junction of the White and Mississippi Rivers, caved in last night. Mat Ezell lost his store and saloon, Williamson Ezell lost his store, Zadoc also lost his store, Goodecrane lost a saloon. No lives were lost, and the buildings were of but little value."

The country looks like a sea of water. White caps and strong currents run over plantations, and people and stock are confined in houses on a few high places. Stock have died by hundreds and are still perishing.

### The Railroad Advisory Committee.

BALTIMORE, MD., March 21.—The railroad advisory commission, Judges Thurman and Cooley present, reassembled at eleven o'clock at the rooms of the Board of Trade. Mr. Washburn was again absent, the severe cold which detained him yesterday still confining him to his room. Mr. Parr, president of the Board of Trade, presented the argument of the committee appointed by that body to submit its views to the commission.

This afternoon the commission, excepting Mr. Washburne, made an excursion of the harbor, viewing the elevators and shipping facilities at Canton and Locust Point.

### The Biggest Strike Yet.

LAWRENCE, MASS., March 21.—At six o'clock tonight the gates of the Pacific Mills were closed, to remain shut as far as the mill help are concerned indefinitely. The weavers and spinners, who have committees canvassing the town to enable them to maintain their position, claim that they are fully sustained by the citizens, but those who were free with promises heretofore now appear among the foremost to deplore the situation. By the strike and lockout there are stopped 135,000 cotton spindles, 25,500 worsted spindles, 4,500 looms, and other machinery, throwing fully 5,000 employees out of work. The closing of the mills casts a gloom over the city.

### G. A. R. Encampment.

BALTIMORE, March 21.—The various committees of the Grand Army posts charged with arrangements for the National Encampment of the G. A. R. at this city in June next are actively engaged in their work, with every prospect of a most successful result. The commercial business associations and citizens generally are preparing for a generous reception and welcome to the visitors. Representatives of posts in Massachusetts and other States are in the city making arrangements for their coming and securing accommodations for visitors.

### Cincinnati Nominations.

CINCINNATI, March 21.—The Democratic city convention, called in the ordinary way and composed of delegates elected at the primary meetings, met to-day, with C. W. Baker as permanent chairman. The convention nominated Judge W. F. Force for the Superior Court, who is also the nominee of the Republicans; Charles Doll, to the board of public works; John J. Scully, director of the city infirmary, and Vincent Sensenne, justice of the peace. The mass convention called by the committee of twelve will meet Thursday.

### The Richmond and Danville Road.

RICHMOND, VA., March 21.—The senate to-day passed the bill authorizing the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company to pay its indebtedness to the State (over $400,000) in bonds issued under the bill recently passed for the settlement of the State debt, known as the Riddleberger bill. The bill was before the senate nearly the whole of the last regular session without final action being taken. It now goes to the House.

### Nominations Rejected.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., March 21.—The senate, in executive session to-day, rejected several nominations sent in by Governor Hamilton. Among them were Mr. Henry Seim and Thomas McCosker, for supervisors of election of Baltimore city; Colonel E. J. Joyce, of Baltimore, and Dr. Jones, of St. Mary's, as inspectors of tobacco at State warehouses, and Mr. James Hodges as a director of the penitentiary. It is a fight of the Democratic factions.

### Ex-Governor Sprague in Contempt.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 21.—In the Supreme Court to-day Hon. C. B. Farnsworth, custodian of the Quidnick Company's property, took out a writ against William Sprague and Superintendent Cory, of the Arctic Mills, for contempt of court. It is alleged that Sprague and Corey denied Farnsworth admission to the mill for the purpose of taking an inventory. Sprague threatening to throw Farnsworth into the river.

### Senator Gorman Resigns.

ANNAPOLIS, MD., March 21.—At the special meeting of the stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal to-day the resignation of United States Senator Gorman as president of the canal was received and read. The stockholders declined to consider it until the annual meeting in June. Mr. Gorman was not present, being detained in Washington by the illness of a child.

### The Star-Route Cases.

NEW YORK, March 21.—The *Commercial Advertiser* reports an interview with Colonel George Bliss, in which the latter said the star-route cases will be pushed forward for trial as rapidly as possible. He expects they will come off in the May term. He said associate counsel in Cook's place will soon be engaged.

### THE NEW COMMITTEE.

**Republican Congressmen to Manage the Next Campaign.**

A caucus of Republican Senators and Representatives was held in the hall of the House of Representatives last night for the purpose of selecting a Republican Congressional Campaign committee. Representative Robeson acted as chairman and Representative Miller, of Pennsylvania, as secretary. The following-named gentlemen were chosen:

Alabama—Contestant J. Q. Smith.
California—Representative H. F. Page.
Connecticut—Representative John T. Wait.
Florida—Representative Horatio Bisbee.
Illinois—Representative George R. Davis.
Indiana—Representative W. H. Calkins.
Iowa—Senator William B. Allison.
Kansas—Representative Ryan.
Kentucky—Representative John D. White.
Maine—Senator Eugene Hale.
Maryland—Representative M. G. Urner.
Massachusetts—Representative William A. Russell.
Michigan—Representative Jay A. Hubbell.
Minnesota—Representative William D. Washburn.
Mississippi—Contestant James R. Lynch.
Missouri—Representative R. T. Van Horn.
Nevada—Senator John P. Jones.
New Hampshire—Representative James F. Briggs.
New Jersey—Representative George M. Robeson.
New York—Representative Frank Hiscock.
North Carolina—Representative Orlando Hubbs.
Ohio—Representative William McKinley, jr.
Oregon—Representative M. C. George.
Pennsylvania—Representative H. G. Fisher.
Rhode Island—Senator N. W. Aldrich.
South Carolina—Contestant E. W. M. Mackey.
Tennessee—Representative L. C. Houk.
Virginia—Representative John F. Dezendorf.
Wisconsin—Representative T. C. Pound.

The States of Colorado, Louisiana, Nebraska, and Vermont have not yet selected their delegates. States having no Republican members of Congress or Republican contestant will not be represented on the committee. It was decided that the members of the committee should meet at the Ebbitt House on Monday night next for the purpose of organizing. No other business was transacted by the caucus.

### GENERAL ROSECRANS AGAIN.

**He Quickly Disposes of Another Outrageous Falsehood.**

Having seen in a clipping from the Cincinnati *Commercial* a statement that Dr. Harriot had authorized Colonel Holloway to state that he saw a letter from General Rosecrans to his brother, Bishop Rosecrans, in the hands of Father Edlin, in which he stated that the war was fratricidal, and could never be brought to a successful termination; that the Army of the Cumberland was defeated and demoralized, &c., General Rosecrans sent the slip to the Rev. Father Edlin, who is now stationed at St. Dominic's Church in this city, requesting to know if he ever made such statements. He answers he did not live in Zanesville at the time of the battle of Chickamauga, but in Memphis. He first became acquainted with the dentist, Dr. Harriot, in 1873; he never received at any time any letter from Bishop Rosecrans concerning that battle, or any other battle in the war; he never saw a letter from General Rosecrans concerning the conduct of the war, and never heard the dear, good Bishop say that he had received one. He never corresponded with the Bishop except on business of the diocese, and never until long after the war. To this the Rev. James Rocheford, who was vicar-general to Bishop Rosecrans during the war, adds: "I knew the Bishop well about the time of Chickamauga and afterward. In these years he spoke often of the war. He never spoke of General Rosecrans as relenting in regard to the vigorous prosecution of the war, but always of his noble and continuous struggle for the Government. I hope he will always be able to obtain as complete a refutation of the calumnies of his enemies as he has in the letter of Father Edlin." As General Rosecrans never entertained the remotest sentiment in common with those alleged to have been stated in the letter which Dr. Harriot said he saw, he pronounced it at once the statement of a crank or a rascal, but fortunately happened to learn that Father Edlin was in this city, and obtained his statement.

### A Terrible Railroad Accident.

BISMARCK, D. T., March 21.—News reached here at eleven o'clock to-night of a terrible wreck at Sweet Briar, about forty miles west of here, on the Northern Pacific Railroad. An engine came over from Mandon for physicians and assistance to attend the sufferers. The wires are down between Bismarck and Mandon, but it is stated by the engineer from Mandon that a work train bound west went through a bridge, and a passenger train but a little behind followed. Thirty persons are reported killed and many more injured. All the physicians to be found in this city have started on the special engine for the wreck. It is impossible to give full particulars at this writing.

### TELEGRAPHIC TWISTINGS.

—Archbishop McCabe, of Dublin, has arrived in Rome.

—Ten inches of snow fell near Green Bay, Wis., yesterday.

—John Biddin, a cigar store merchant, suicided in New York yesterday.

—M. Roustan, the new French Minister, will arrive in Washington in May.

—James Scovel, of New Jersey, lectured on Abraham Lincoln at Cape May last night.

—J. W. Freeman, a well-known journalist, died in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., last night of quick consumption.

—The orders making ten hours a day's work went into effect at the navy-yards of the country yesterday.

—President Arthur has pardoned Royal B. Conant, defaulting cashier of the Eliot National Bank of Boston.

—Seventy-eight thousand seven hundred and nineteen emigrants left Ireland in 1881; 61,459 came to America.

—The Yorktown cup of the New Jersey troops was presented to the State of New Jersey yesterday at Trenton.

—Orton E. Coleman, buyer for the A. & W. Sprague Manufacturing Company, committed suicide yesterday in Providence, R. I.

—The residence of S. J. P. Ladd and some surrounding property were burned in Norwich, Conn., yesterday. Loss, $10,000.

—The gas works of Mechanicsburg, Ohio, were landed last night by the breaking of a lantern, and were burned down.

—Postmaster-General Howe was in consultation with merchants and railroad men in Boston yesterday relative to increased postal facilities.

—Daniel Kilgore, in the service of the Pennsylvania Railway Company since 1850, died in Elizabeth, N. J., of acute pneumonia yesterday, aged forty-six.

—Secretary Frelinghuysen has requested the British government through Mr. Lowell to hurry up the trials of American citizens arrested under the coercion act.

—The new double screw, steel armor-plated turret ship Colossus was launched at Portsmouth yesterday. She is of 9,146 tons burthen, and her engines are 6,000 horse-power.

—Judge Jennison, in the Circuit Court of Detroit, yesterday set aside a divorce granted thirteen years ago. The action was taken at the request of both parties to the case.

—Rev. Dr. Orville Dewey, the well-known Unitarian divine, died at Shefield, Mass., yesterday, aged eighty-eight years. He served for forty-two years in the ministry.

—A special dispatch from Memphis says: A. H. Thomas, jr., son of a prominent minister, was found dead in the street from a pistol-ball wound. He is supposed to have been murdered.

—The Prussian Economic Council yesterday, by a vote of 33 to 31, rejected the tobacco monopoly bill, and afterward by a vote of 45 to 14 adopted a resolution in favor of a higher tax on tobacco.

—A concession granted by the local legislature of Panama, over a year ago, for the establishment of water-works in that city has passed into the hands of the Canal Company for the consideration of $15,000.

—Last evening a canister of powder was dropped into a house on Nelson street, Dublin, where several detectives are living. Much damage was done to property by the explosion which followed, but nobody was injured.

—The board of aldermen of New York have passed a resolution asking the President to remit the penalty imposed upon Sergeant Mason by the military court, and a copy of the resolution was ordered to be sent to President Arthur.

—Minister Lowell informs Secretary Frelinghuysen that the full correspondence between himself and the British authorities relative to the arrest of McSweeney in Ireland has been forwarded by him to the Department of State.

—Charles Ray, son of William Ray, a well-known citizen of Louisville, Ky., shot and killed James Kennedy, an ex-policeman, in the East end yesterday morning. The men were relatives, and it is thought family affairs, of which no mention is made, led to the shooting.

—The Marquis of Huntley was yesterday, in London, remanded to jail and was subsequently admitted to bail, furnishing £2,000 himself and two other sureties for the same amount each. After leaving the Bow street police court he was re-arrested on two Mansion House warrants.

—In the libel suit in New York, brought for $25,000, by the Rev. Mr. Hinman against Bishop Hare, there was put in evidence yesterday afternoon a statement in writing made by Clara M. Kerlach charging the plaintiff with her seduction. Outside of this there was nothing new in the testimony yesterday.

## SOCIAL CHRONICLES

### AND PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

**Cabinet Receptions To-Day—A Dinner to General and Mrs. Grant—The President's Dinner This Evening—One of the Guests—Other Personal Notes.**

The Cabinet houses open to general callers to-day are those of the Secretary of State, No. 1731 I street, and the Secretary of the Treasury, No. 1206 Eighteenth street. The ladies of these households have considerately maintained their weekly receptions during Lent, not alone for the sake of resident friends and acquaintances, but of strangers visiting the city, who are often glad to avail themselves of this recognized and appropriate opportunity of paying respects to ladies representing the social side of the highest circles of the administration. Mrs. and the Misses Frelinghuysen will receive beginning at three o'clock. Miss Folger, assisted by Mrs. James W. Wadsworth, wife of the successor in Congress of Senator Lapham, and by Miss Irving, of New York, and Mrs. Crowninshield, of Washington, will receive from two o'clock till five. Miss Folger, who is not yet in robust health, though benefited by this mild climate, concentrates upon her Wednesday receptions the hospitality of spirit and charm of manner which would make her a leading favorite in general society if her strength were equal to participation in its various forms of entertainment. Her popularity as a Wednesday hostess is evidence of the loss sustained by the deprivation of her society elsewhere. Mrs. Wadsworth and Miss Folger were friends at Albany during Representative Wadsworth's recent term as State comptroller. Mrs. Wadsworth, as a granddaughter of Reverdy Johnson, is welcomed with no ordinary greetings to Washington social life. She is a daughter of William B. Travers, of New York.

Last evening the Secretary of State and Mrs. Frelinghuysen gave a dinner of twenty-one covers in honor of General and Mrs. Grant, who came to Washington yesterday by invitation of the President. A few of those invited to meet these distinguished guests at dinner were President Arthur, Acting Vice-President Davis, ex-Secretary Fish and wife, Assistant Secretary of State J. C. Bancroft Davis, and Commissioner and Mrs. Loring.

This evening the President will entertain twenty-eight guests to meet ex-President and Mrs. Grant at a complimentary social dinner in the state dining-room. Those invited are the Secretary of State and Mrs. Frelinghuysen, ex-Secretary of State and Mrs. Fish, Hon. George Bancroft, the Speaker of the House and Mrs. Keifer, Senator and Mrs. John P. Jones, Senator and Mrs. Logan, Senator and Mrs. J. D. Cameron, Senator Anthony, General Beale, ex-Minister to Austria, with Mrs. and Miss Beale, General and Mrs. McKeever, Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft Davis, Representative and Mrs. Robeson, Representative Kasson, Mr. and Mrs. John Davis, Miss Cutts, and Mrs. Craig Wadsworth. The last-named lady-guest, who was Miss Peters, of Philadelphia, is the widow of an elder brother of Congressman Wadsworth, the two being sons of the lamented General Wadsworth, of New York, who fell in the war of the rebellion. Mrs. Wadsworth, after a residence of several years abroad, has leased for two years an elegant house on Massachusetts avenue, with a view to making Washington her home. She has been a guest at one of the previous social dinners given by the President, and has adorned with her presence several of the most brilliant parties latterly given in distinguished circles.

Mrs. Hawley will go to Philadelphia on Thursday of this week, to attend a meeting which the Senator is to address on the subject of Indian education. She will therefore not be at home to calls as usual upon that day. The urgent invitation of friends there, who have not enjoyed a visit from her since the Centennial Exposition, may detain her several days. The muff which was mentioned in this column Saturday as awaiting an owner, in Mrs. Hawley's charge, was promptly reclaimed by the young lady who had left it in calling on one of her February reception days, the owner receiving her clew to it through its mention in THE REPUBLICAN.

General James S. Robinson, of the Ninth Ohio District, left Washington for his home at Kenton, Ohio, last evening, having leave of absence for ten days on business of importance. When here he is one of the most constant members in attendance, rarely missing a vote. A few days since the General, who stands at least six-feet-two in height, was observed to take down with him to lunch in the basement restaurant two mites of boys, sons of two gentlemen who sit near him in the House, Messrs. Skinner, of New York, and Morey, of Ohio. The little fellows, toddling along by his side, half-delighted and half-awed, looked as if they had found a benevolent giant. They are beautiful children, and the picture was a pleasant one throughout.

Mrs. Drum, wife of the Adjutant-General, was, in the early part of last evening, represented at her regular Tuesday evening reception, 1516 K street, by her daughters, Mrs. Tarr and Miss Blossom Drum, assisted by Mrs. Dr. Yarrow. When General and Mrs. Drum returned from the dinner party which had claimed them they joined the pleasant group informally assembled in their parlors. These reunions are not card-receptions, and they gain from that fact an element of spontaneity particularly genial.

Mrs. Van Antwerp, of New York, the mother of Mrs. Hazelton, of Wisconsin, has arrived here on a visit to her son-in-law and daughter, and was present with the latter in the House gallery yesterday. A more beautiful mother and daughter are rarely seen together. Representative Hazelton is as noted for appreciation of his mother-in-law as some men are for an utter lack of that saving grace.

The speech of Congressman Hooker on the Chinese question yesterday for its great merit met with fraternal commendation from many Republicans, even from some who will vote on the opposite side, but admit the strength of his argument.

Mrs. and Miss Whitthorne, of Tennessee, the agreeable wife and daughter of Congressman Whitthorne, left for their home yesterday morning. They are particularly regretted at the Ebbitt House, where they were much beloved.

Mr. M. M. Vail, of New York, who has been for some days a guest of the Ebbitt, carries with him an ivory-topped cane of highly polished oak wood made from spokes of one of the wheels of the carriage in which President