Col Wm B. Kenny

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SOME MORE INDICTMENTS.

Ex-Senator Kellogg and Gen. Brady Favored with Four New Presentments.

A Full Abstract of Price's Affidavit on Which They Are Based.

The Terms on Which He Secured Contracts and the Methods of Paying Dividends.

Kellogg's Friends Claim that He is Accused for Political Effect.

After the noon recess yesterday, and upon the reassembling of the court, in which the star route trial is now in progress, the grand jury came in with a number of presentments, among which were the following: The United States vs. Thomas J. Brady, for unlawfully receiving money and postal drafts to the amount of $5,000 while second assistant postmaster general, from James B. Price as a reward for making a contract for mail service with Price, on July 13, 1880, upon the star route from Socorro to Silver City, N. M.; against William Pitt Kellogg and Thomas J. Brady for conspiracy, on April 17, 1880, with James B. Price to defraud the United States by means of false oaths and fraudulent allowance for expedition, and false and fraudulent claims to be made for increased pay for expedition on the post routes from Monroe to Shreveport, in Louisiana, and San Antonio to Corpus Christi, in Texas, the said routes then being in the name of James B. Price as contractor.

Against William Pitt Kellogg, setting forth that on April 17, 1880, while a senator from Louisiana, he did unlawfully receive from James B. Price, contractor on the post routes from Monroe to Shreveport, La., and San Antonio to Corpus Christi, Tex., a certain sum of money, postoffice drafts, and a promissory note, together of the value of $20,000, for the service of procuring, persuading, and inducing Thomas J. Brady, second assistant postmaster general, to award and allow to Price an increase of pay and compensation for carrying the mail, with increased speed on and over each of the said routes, and corruptly influencing the action of the said Brady therein.

Another presentment against Brady for having, on or about April 17, 1880, whilst second assistant postmaster general, unlawfully received certain money, postoffice drafts, and a note, together being of the value of $20,000, as compensation for the service of awarding to James B. Price, a mail contractor, a contract on each of the routes from Monroe to Shreveport, La., and San Antonio to Corpus Christi, Texas, to carry the mail with increased speed and for increased pay. The witnesses named are John A. Walsh, James B. Price, Joseph Cochran, and J. W. Brady.

PRICE'S AFFIDAVIT.

The following is an abstract, obtained from what is believed to be a trustworthy source, of the affidavit Mail Contractor James B. Price, which is now in possession of counsel for the government in the star route cases. The affiant deposes in substance as follows: In 1878, being the lowest bidder, the affiant was awarded the contract for carrying the United States mail on the route, among others, from Corpus Christi to San Antonio, Texas. In 1879, being desirous of having the number of trips increased and the time expedited on the said route, to the end that his annual pay might be increased and the route thereby rendered profitable, affiant caused to be circulated petitions, for the signatures of the citizens living along the line of the road, requesting that the postmaster general increase the number of trips and reduce the running time. These petitions, having been numerously signed by influential citizens and officials, were handed by affiant to a friend in Washington for presentation to the Postoffice department for its action.

This effort met with no success. The affiant then applied in person to Senator William Pitt Kellogg, whom he had known for many years, saying to him: "If you succeed in increasing my pay on this route and that of the one from Shreveport to Monroe, La., I will give you $20,000." Kellogg said he would see Second Assistant Postmaster General Brady and learn of him what could be done.

Meantime affiant drew five postal drafts of $3,000 each for the hereinafter named quarters on the route from Corpus Christi to San Antonio. These drafts were drawn on the sixteenth of July, 1879, and before the order was issued granting affiant increase of pay on this route. A short while afterward, Senator Kellogg reporting to him that the matter was all right, he (the affiant's) handed to the said Kellogg $15,000 of postal drafts drawn against his (the affiant) pay for the following named quarters—that ending March 31, 1880; that ending June 30, 1880; that ending Sept. 30, 1880; that ending Dec. 31, 1880; that ending March 31, 1881.

In addition to the above affiant gave the said Kellogg his promissory note for $5,000, payable in four months, with collateral attached thereto to secure the payment of the same. This collateral consisted of Shakspeare mining stock and a note drawn by Mail Contractor Hugh White, and indorsed by Mail Contractor Monroe Saulsbury. All of this paper was paid at maturity. Senator Kellogg told affiant that the note and drafts had been given to John A. Walsh, banker in Washington, for collection.

Mr. Walsh swore on his examination that he received from Senator Kellogg the paper mentioned in Price's affidavit, but that one-half of the $20,000 referred to was for account of Kellogg, and one-half was to be credited to Brady in his account with Walsh, in the latter's capacity of banker. The Monroe Saulsbury referred to in Price's affidavit as indorser of the White note is the mail contractor whose star route services are the subject of arbitration.

The affiant further avers that he was approached during the pendency of the congressional investigation of 1879 and '80, or after it, by one A. H. Brown, a mail contractor, and formerly a postoffic clerk, who requested affiant to contribute his (affiant's) share to the fund raised by the contractors to pay the expenses alleged to be incidental to the passage of the star route deficiency appropriation bill of 1879 and 1880. Mr. Brown represented himself to be treasurer of the fund, and told affiant that his (affiant's) share was $5,000, at the same time showing him a list of the contractors, with the amount paid by each. Affiant replied to this request that owing to Indian depredations, loss of animals thereby, &c., &c., he was in no condition to respond, although he (affiant) was satisfied himself that the contractors had paid.

Owing to curtailment of his mail service by reason of railway extension and other causes, affiant was left about this time with a number of horses, mail wagons, and other plant necessary to the conduct of mail transportation—things which were almost valueless unless he had work for them. Affiant thereupon applied to Brady for a temporary contract, *i. e.*, a contract without any competition from other bidders, from Socorro to Silver City, N. M. This request met with a negative response from Brady, but afterward affiant determined to call upon Brady again and suggest to him that if he (Brady) would give affiant the aforementioned contract, viz., Socorro to Silver City, affiant would pay the "Brown assessment." Affiant did this with the result that a few days afterward Brady gave him the temporary contract asked for at the rate of $41,582 per annum.

It was then that affiant put into an envelope $2,500 in currency and two postal drafts of $1,250 each, drawn against the pay on his mail route No. 31,120, Indianola to Corpus Christi, Tex., for the quarters ending Sept. 30, 1880, and Dec. 31, 1880; and after addressing the envelope to A. H. Brown and marking it "valuable," placed the same on the desk of Second Assistant Postmaster General Brady, asking the latter to see that Brown got the same, to which Brady "granted an assent after his usual manner."

Affiant did this knowing that Brown meant Brady in this case.

[Walsh, in his examination during the first star route trial, testified that Chase Andrews, a mail contractor, asked him to contribute the sum of $8,000 to the same fund which is mentioned in Price's affidavit, and that Brady insisted on charging him with this $8,000 in settling his (Brady's) indebtedness for moneys borrowed. Walsh also testified that the two drafts for $1,250 each, which Price alleges he placed in the envelope on Brady's desk, were the same drafts which were given him (Walsh) by Brady on account of the latter's indebtedness to him.]

Affiant further alleges that having been given a river contract (on the Osage) for carrying the United States mails, he directed the secretary of his (affiant's) mail transportation company, Mr. Daniel Murphy, of St. Louis, Mo., to buy $500 of New York exchange, to indorse it in blank, and to mail the same to Brady, all of which affiant says Murphy told him he did.

Affiant further says that when investigation of star route masters was agitated Senator Kellogg became very nervous, manifesting therein, however, more concern for himself than for any one else.

The filing of the suit of John A. Walsh, banker, against Brady about this time greatly alarmed affiant, but Kellogg hastened to assure him that everything would be all right, that he had simply to keep quiet, and that he (Kellogg) would see that no harm befell him. In May, 1881, some very alarming indications presented themselves, resulting in Senator Kellogg sending, on May 16, 1881, a special messenger to affiant, who was then stopping at the Fifth Avenue hotel, New York. This messenger came from Washington, where Senator Kellogg then was. The burden of the message was calculated and intended to reassure affiant and allay any fears he might have touching the star route investigation, then in its incipient stages. Kellogg repeatedly told affiant that no harm would come to him, and all that he had to do was to remain quiet and that this "whole matter of the star route investigation would end in smoke."

The affidavit refers to a certain occasion when Kellogg telegraphed to him at Philadelphia (affiant being then in that city) saying that he (Kellogg) was going on to Washington from New York and would stop over and see him. This he did, being accompanied by Judge Jeremiah Wilson. On this occasion Kellogg again sought to encourage and assure affiant and bade him have no fear as to the outcome of the investigation.

As to the disposition made of the proceeds of the Corpus Christi and San Antonio drafts, together with the notes of $5,000, aggregating in all $20,000, affiant says that Kellogg sometimes told him that he (Kellogg) had given all to Brady, deriving no benefit therefrom personally; at other times he said that he had derived but $2,000 or so therefrom.

KELLOGG'S FRIENDS EXPLAIN.

Ex-Senator Kellogg was found in his apartments at Willard's last evening. He talked freely with his friends about his troubles, but declined to give out a formal statement at the present further than to enter a specific and flat-footed denial of the charge of corrupt complicity in star route frauds. His friends, however, were more outspoken. They say that the ex-senator's name has been dragged in at this late day by the democratic attorneys employed by the government to assist Mr. Bliss in the prosecution of the star route cases for political effect and in the hope of lengthening the trials. Said one of the gentlemen, who has taken a lively interest in this case:

"Merrick and Ker are both dyed in the wool democrats. Merrick was Spofford's attorney during the Spofford-Kellogg senatorial contest, and he entertains a bitter hatred for Kellogg. He has a personal interest in this matter, but aside from that he wants to win in the Brady-Dorsey star route trial. He has seen the tide setting in strongly against the prosecution, and, in the hope of reviving public interest in the cases and perhaps stimulating the popular excitement, he and Ker have gone before the grand jury in the absence of Mr. Bliss and insisted on an indictment being returned against Kellogg. They have no hope of making a case against him stick, and are using their position to manufacture political capital against the party by whose grace they are getting enormous fees from the federal treasury. It is not often an administration will employ men at a couple of hundred dollars a day to manufacture capital, as they are doing. These charges against Kellogg have been discounted so often that this latest step is in reality a matter of small consequence. They are threshing over the old straw again. The testimony upon which the presentments are based has been ignored by two previous grand juries as unworthy of credence. He stands indicted now upon the testimony of a man who is already under indictment, and upon that of a self-confessed scoundrel and acknowledged accomplice in the very transaction he described, and others beside. Altogether it looks like a piece of malicious and gratuitous persecution a scheme on the part of lawyers to perpetuate a phenominally soft job, or a political trick, or all combined. To show how they have strained to make a point they have represented in the indictment that the offense alleged was committed in 1880, whereas the transaction occurred in 1879, as has been stated time and again. The governor will have no difficulty in obtaining a complete vindication at the hands of any jury in the land if, indeed, the case ever comes to a trial; but the fact of his being made a defendant in a criminal trial will necessarily injure him before the country, and that is where the shame of it comes in. He has been indicted for sharing a few thousand dollars with Gen. Brady. If he wanted to steal, he could have stolen a million when he refunded the Louisiana state debt of $10,000,000, but nobody has ever accused him of dishonesty in that transaction. The whole thing is absurd on its face, and a farce."

THE EX-SENATOR

was considerably "worked up" over the developments of the day, though it was not entirely unexpected. He has been aware of the effort made to indict him, and has stayed in the city to "see it out," not even taking time to go to the funeral of his brother-in-law, Col. C. C. Wills, who was buried in Illinois yesterday. He says he will make a formal statement to the public in a day or two over his own name, and until he has time to prepare that statement he asks the suspension of judgment.

A Celebrated Case Closed.

BURLINGTON, VT., Mar. 27.—In the United States court here to-day the celebrated Vermont Central railway litigation was brought to an end. In the cases of Francis A. Brooks and others, holders of the first mortgage bonds, vs. the Vermont Central Railway company and others, a decree of foreclosure was entered by arrangement between the litigants, and the other cases, eight in number, were discontinued. They have been in the state and federal courts nearly thirty years. The reorganization of the Central Vermont company will now be immediately effected.

Released From Jail.

Special Dispatch.

CUMBERLAND, MD., Mar. 27.—William M. Goldsborough, the newspaper correspondent of this city, who was arrested last May for sending a dispatch saying, "It is stated W. M. Price has left Cumberland for fear of arrest in connection with the Morey letter forgery case" and who was tried before a jury on Jan. 24 and convicted, was released from jail to-day after serving sixty days since his sentence.

The Tennessee Repudiators.

NASHVILLE, Mar. 27.—The bill to pay in full Tennessee bonds amounting to $300,000 held by the Peabody institute of Baltimore, failed to pass the house of representatives to-day for want of a constitutional majority.

A RENEGADE'S RAID.

Old Juh's Band of Apaches Attack an Arizona Town and Kill Five Men.

Gen. Crook and Secretary Teller Agree as to the Way to Treat Them.

Agent Wilcox, at San Carlos agency, Ariz., yesterday telegraphed secretary of the interior that all the reservation Indians, excepting those in the vicinity of Camp Apache, had come in and been carefully counted. All were present or satisfactorily accounted for. Agent Wilcox also expresses his confidence that the Indians committing depredations are of Juh's band of renegades from Old Mexico. The Indians at the agency, without exception, express a desire to fight the renegades if they come, and they show no signs of dissatisfaction. On the contrary, they are quite well disposed.

The following dispatch from Gen. Crook was also received yesterday:

WHIPPLE BARRACKS, A. T., Mar. 26.—SECRETARY TELLER, WASHINGTON: Your dispatch received. The outrages just reported have been committed by a small raiding party of Chiricahua Apaches coming back from Mexico, where they have been living since they left here one year ago. Up to the present moment seven persons are known to have been killed on our side of the boundary. The troops are in pursuit. So far as the threats made by the people of Tombstone are concerned I am in full sympathy with them, and should be glad to learn that the last of the Chiricahuas was under the ground. They are an incorrigible lot. Ten years ago, when the other Apache bands were whipped on to the reservation, the Chiricahuas were specially exempted by the government from this same subjugation. Since then it is believed that they have killed not less than one thousand persons in this country and in Mexico. They are constantly trying to stir up mischief among the agency Indians, and so long as they can run back and forth across the border this territory and New Mexico must look out for trouble. They are the worst band of Indians in America. The agency Indians are behaving well. Not one has left the San Carlos, and their assistance can be relied upon in case all the Chiricahuas return, as they may do, if pressed by the Mexican troops or the desire of plunder.

GEORGE CROOK, Brigadier General.

Secretary Teller, in reply to Gen. Crook, telegraphed as follows:

"Your telegram received, for which accept my thanks. I agree with you that the renegade band must be subjugated or destroyed. The interest of the whites and peaceable Indians alike demand this."

SAN FRANCISCO, Mar. 27.—A Tucson dispatch received here to-day contains the following advices from Richmond, N. M.: "The Indians attacked the camp of Palmer and Emerick, about ten miles east of York's ranch, at 3 o'clock yesterday. Jack Haynes and a stranger were killed. John Emerick is missing and supposed to have been also killed. The other men in camp escaped to York's ranch. The military line between this point, Fort Bayard, and Fort Cummings has been abandoned. It is reported that a large band of Indians is secreted in the mountains north of York's ranch. Gen. York, who has just arrived, reports that the Indians attacked Irving station, seven miles south of York's, killing five men."

SAN FRANCISCO, Mar. 27.—A Richmond N. M., special gives intelligence of the killing of two more, making a total of nine white men killed in the vicinity of Richmond during the past twenty-four hours. Capt. Black and his company of guards will leave to-night for Richmond and Gila with about thirty men. It is reported that the Indians number one hundred. Grave fears are entertained here for the safety of the settlers in the Gila valley, and there is a possibility of an attack being made upon the laborers along the line of the Lordsburg and Clifton railway.

SAN FRANCISCO, Mar. 27.—A Tombstone dispatch says: Yesterday Capt. Charles Young arrived from Swisshelms. He reported a fight between five Apaches and himself, and Frank Leslie Sunday last. The Indians besieged the house and kept up a steady fire from behind rocks all the afternoon, and set fire to the country, in order to burn them out. Not succeeding, they attempted to shell them out. Young is positive that several were killed. Next morning a detachment of the 6th cavalry arrived. Young heard a number of shots in Sulphur Spring valley, and thinks the ranchers were attacked. The country for miles is burned over and the cattle run off.

The Hoboken River Front Case.

TRENTON, N. J., Mar. 27.—Judge Nixon, in the United States circuit court to-day, rendered a decision ordering judgments to be entered for the defendants in the six ejectment suits brought by the city of Hoboken against the Hoboken Land and Improvement company, certain steamship companies (their grantees), and the Pennsylvania Railway company. The question involved in the last suit was as to the effect of the act of 1869 obtained from the legislature, by which the railway company was given the right to file maps and pay to the state $20,000 for the title to the Hudson River front along its property; in the other suits the question was as to the effect of the lease obtained by the improvement company from the state riparian commissioners years ago, in virtue of which they claimed the title to the Hoboken river front. The city sought to eject the defendants from such portions of the river front as interfered with the extension of streets to the river. Judge Nixon's decision is regarded as settling the long pending question of ownership.

Virginia's Murderers.

RICHMOND, VA., Mar. 27.—In the Henrico county court this afternoon counsel for Charles Henry Lee, colored, who was convicted last week of the murder of Daniel Miller on the night of Feb. 14, filed a bill of exceptions, and had the case certified to the circuit court in order to secure, if possible, a new trial, which had been refused by the county court. Judge Newman, of Hanover, who presided during the trial, then sentenced Lee to be hanged in the jail yard on the twenty-seventh of July next. Barbara Miller, wife of the murdered man, through whose confession Lee was convicted, is confined in jail under an indictment for being an accomplice in the crime. She will be tried on April 9.

Gov. Cameron to-day refused to pardon William Beamer, a colored boy 15 years old, who was convicted in Loudoun county, Virginia, of outraging a small white girl, and sentenced to be hanged on Friday, the thirtieth instant.

A Reporter Turns Counterfeiter.

NASHVILLE, Mar. 27.—At a late hour last night W. C. Woodward was arrested on a telegram received from Chief of Police Campbell, of St. Louis, saying that Woodward was wanted by the federal authorities on a charge of passing gilded nickles for $5 gold pieces. While being conveyed to jail Woodward knocked down the two policemen and ran away. He was fired at by one of the policemen, and was caught at the end of the block by two other policemen, who were attracted by the firing. The St. Louis authorities were notified of the arrest, and replied that they would send a requisition. Woodward is a newspaper reporter, and was formerly employed on St. Louis papers, and a few weeks ago was engaged in a similar capacity in this city.

Our Scientists in the Pacific.

LIMA, PERU, Mar. 27.—The scientific expedition sent out by the United States government under the charge of Prof. Edward S. Holden to observe the coming eclipse of the sun at one of the islands of the South Pacific, reached this port in good health and have just sailed hence in the United States sloop-of-war Hartford for their destination.

Frank Leslie's New Departure.

NEW YORK, Mar. 27.—Frank Leslie's *Illustrated Newspaper* announces a new departure. Place will be given to a series of papers in which will be discussed the latest aspects of the capital and labor, the free trade, and protection questions, the people against monopoly, the right of restrictions of corporate power, the future of the merchant marine, the sphere and influence of the daily press, and other kindred topics of national interest. In connection with these discussions are mentioned the names of Hon. George F. Hoar, Charles Francis Adams, Jr., President Seelye, Edward Atkinson, Henry George, Gen. Walker, Simon Sterne and others.

WORKINGMEN'S WAGES.

Strike of the Roll Makers—Action of the Knights of Labor—The Cigar Makers.

LYNCHBURG, VA., Mar. 27.—A thousand roll makers struck to-day for increased wages, and nearly all the tobacco manufactories have suspended work. The manufacturers are determined to resist the demand of the operatives. A party of 300 strikers went to Ford's factory and threatened the roll makers there with violence if they continued work, but the menace was disregarded. Trouble is apprehended.

HALIFAX, N. S., Mar. 27.—The 63d Halifax volunteers will muster this afternoon, when 100 men will be chosen to proceed to the Lingan coal mine to look after the rioters.

BLOOMINGDALE, ILL., Mar. 27.—One thousand Knights of Labor held a meeting last night to insist upon the reinstatement of seven employes of the Chicago and Alton railway who were discharged for petitioning for an increase of pay. The speakers urged all the employes to quit work unless the men were reinstated.

ALLENTOWN, PA., Mar. 27.—All the shoe factories here are now in operation, Roncy's having started to-day. Non-union men only are employed. The female employes belonging to the union quit work in Leh's factory to-day.

BOSTON, Mar. 27.—The strike of the cigar makers of the United States for an increase of wages appears to have reached this city. This morning ten workmen of the Boston Co-operative manufactory asked for an increase of $1 per thousand. The demand was not acceded to, and they left the shop. Similar action is expected by a large number of workmen.

DISTURBED EUROPE.

The Armagh Assassins—Socialists in Russia—American Artists in Paris Excited.

BELFAST, Mar. 27.—The jury have rendered a verdict of guilty in the case of the six members of the Armagh Assassination society who were placed on trial here yesterday. Counsel for the defense mainly tried to impeach the evidence given by an informer named Duffy. He argued that the crown doubted its own case because it had failed to secure the indictment of men who, according to the evidence offered by the crown, were strongly implicated in the crimes charged against the prisoners. Counsel for the crown in reply strongly asserted the complicity of the land league in the projected murder of the landlord Brooke, through Boyle, who was then treasurer of the local league.

PARIS, Mar. 27.—The American artists here are excited over the clause in the new American tariff increasing the tax on works of art, and will petition congress to repeal the same. The committee which has been formed to draw up the petition includes Messrs. Healy, Bridgman, Sargent, Knight, Strangue, Pearce, Delenbaugh, and Stewart.

ODESSA, Mar. 27.—A socialistic manifesto is in circulation in the southern part of Russia inviting the people to avail of the coming fetes on the occasion of the coronation of the czar to pillage the houses of nobles and Jews. A deputation of nobles has gone to St. Petersburg to ask Count Tolstoi, minister of the interior, to provide for the protection of their property.

RECOVERING THE DEAD.

Scenes at the Braidwood Mine—Nine Bodies Brought Up and Identified.

BRAIDWOOD, ILL., Mar. 27.—There has been no change in the situation at the Diamond shaft since last night. Two forces of men are at work in the mine—one force clearing the track in the main roadway, the other trying to make an entrance over or through the obstructions, which block the way at the farthest point explored. The officials of the mine state that it is barely possible that more bodies will be found to-night. The objective point of research is a large fall of rock about 110 yards from the main shaft. At this place were found most of the bodies taken out yesterday. It is thought that a number of victims lie under this mass of debris. The explorations have extended 425 yards in one direction from the main shaft and 555 yards in another. About one foot of water still remains in the bottom of the shaft in spite of the work of the pumps, showing that a great body of water remains in the mine. Car loads of debris have been hoisted to the surface and dumped, and a few men and women stand listlessly about viewing the desolate scene.

The Jeannette Survivors Here.

NEW YORK, Mar. 27.—Among the passengers on board the steamship Wesphalia, which arrived from Hamburg this morning, were Ensign Henry J. Hunt, who belonged to the Rodgers; Herbert Wood Leach, James H. Bartlett, John Lauterbach, and Frank Manson, survivors of the Jeannette and enlisted men. The party will be officially received by Chief Engineer Melville, late of the Jeannette, in obedience to a mandate from the secretary of the navy, who has ordered him to report to-day to Commodore Upshur at the navy yard; likewise Lieut. Berry, of the schoolship St. Mary, the recent commander of the Rodgers.

Funeral of Admiral Turner.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Mar. 27.—The funeral services of Rear Admiral Thomas Turner took place this morning at the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. Henry W. Biddle. The body was taken to Laurel Hill cemetery, where it was interred in the family lot with military honors.

BRIEFS BY WIRE.

—There are rumors in Portland, Oregon, of an outbreak of the Umatilla Indians.

—A. Oakey Hall has assumed editorial control of the *Truth* newspaper in New York.

—There were 179 deaths in New Orleans last week, 65 of which were from smallpox.

—The Malagassy envoys were entertained in New Haven yesterday while en route to Boston.

—John Behymer, owner of a sawmill in Fairfield, Ill., was shot and killed by Orlando Kirby, who escaped.

—The price of whisky was lowered two cents yesterday in Cincinnati by order of the manager of the whisky pool.

—A steady fall of rain in California yesterday insures good crops in the San Joaquin valley and elsewhere in the state.

—Mme. Albani on her arrival in Montreal, the city of her nativity, received a most enthusiastic reception from the citizens.

—Russell Brown and Pat McGlew were sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary in St. Louis yesterday for the murder of Mrs. Sarah Dorris.

—John A. Hamlin, the present lessee of the Grand Opera house in Chicago, has been declared the rightful possessor, and the claim of Mr. J. Davis has been dismissed.

—Mr. Horace Lingard, the theatrical manager, has returned to San Francisco, and says he had no intention of running away himself. He has shipped his company's baggage east and paid all hands off.

—On the suggestion of the attorney general of Pennsylvania, President Judge Simonton has awarded a writ of quo warranto against the Pennsylvania, Slatington and New England Railway company, returnable on the twenty-third day of April.

RESISTING A RABBI.

A Young Lady of Baltimore Adopts the Hebrew Faith But Declines to be Supplied With a Husband.

Special Dispatch.

BALTIMORE, Mar. 27.—A few weeks ago Miss Lottie Galloway, aged 18 years, renounced the Christian religion, publicly embraced the Hebrew faith, and took up her residence at the house of Rabbi Lilienthal, under whose instructions she had pursued her Hebrew studies before leaving the home of her parents. Upon entering on her new life she assumed the patronymic of Rebecca Lilienthal, and became the adopted daughter of the rabbi, calling him papa, and being treated by him with parental tenderness. Her family opposed the step, but the girl clung fast to her new faith and the home of her adoption. It was rumored to-day that the Rev. Lilienthal and Miss Galloway were engaged to be married, and your correspondent called upon the young lady to ascertain its truth or falsity. When the subject was broached Miss Galloway grew indignant and shocked, remarking, "Do you think I would marry my papa; but," she added, upon being pressed for some explanation of the rumor, "I will tell you how it occurred. About a week ago 'papa' called me to him and said, 'Rebecca, you know my health is failing, and I shall soon be compelled to give up housekeeping (he is a widower), and as I don't like the idea of sending you to a boarding house I have selected a husband for you.' I was indignant, and told him that if I had known that he wanted to marry me to some friend I would never have become a convert to Judaism. He assured me that such had not been his intentions, but the next evening when I entered the parlor he presented me to Hyman Kenrcick, a repulsive looking man, whose very looks terrified me. I fled from the room and cried bitterly. Subsequently he called several times and pressed his suit, and although I gave him no encouragement whatever, he has ever since continued to annoy me. A few evenings ago at a little social company he claimed me publicly as his intended wife. I had to send a friend for 'papa' to escape his importunities, and even then had difficulty in getting away from him. If 'papa' was to break up housekeeping, I can get a home with plenty of Hebrew families. I am not prepared to marry," said the young lady in conclusion, "and when I am, I propose to select a husband for myself." The case has excited extraordinary interest, especially in Hebrew circles.

Civilized Indians Killing Each Other.

ST. LOUIS, March 27.—A special dispatch from Muskogee, Indian Territory, says: Gen. Porter has disbanded his forces, and they have gone home, with the exception of a few scouts, leaving the United States troops to capture Spiochee and his men. At the last account they had not yet arrived at his camp, fifteen miles west of the Sac and Fox agency. No doubt he will surrender to them without resistance, as he would have done to the Creeks, had he not been afraid that he would have been ill treated. Sleeping Rabbit was killed while trying to escape last Wednesday. A detachment of Thorp's army discovered some of Spiochee's scouts and gave chase, capturing one. They questioned him as to Spiochee's whereabouts and his forces, but as he would tell nothing they took him out and shot him dead. There are rumors here of more killing on the same plan, but there is nothing authentic. News reached here last night of another killing near Eufaula last week. About twenty Chicote men left that place, and they discovered a Spiochee man named Echoely Harge, and without more ado riddled him with bullets.

Conkling Goes Free.

NEW YORK, Mar. 27.—After hearing arguments on the shooting of Haverstick by Conkling on the 19th instant, Police Justice Smith to-day decided that there were reasonable grounds for defendant apprehending grievous bodily harm at the hands of the deceased, and discharged Conkling from custody. The announcement was received with tumultuous applause by the spectators. The testimony submitted to the court was that taken at the coroner's inquest.

Counsel for Mrs. Uhler will to-morrow apply for an order of arrest against Dr. Amidon on the ground that he illegally took possession of goods and money in Haverstick's apartment, the property of Mrs. Uhler.

Dukes and an Indignant Community.

UNIONTOWN, PA., Mar. 27.—Dukes has not yet complied with the notice to leave town, and the twenty-four hours are about up. He has not ventured from his room since he come back. It is whispered about that another meeting will be held quietly this afternoon, when it will be decided what action to take in view of Dukes refusal to leave.

HARRISBURG, PA., Mar. 27.—Dukes did not appear before the house judiciary committee to-day. Chief Clerk Meek, Treasurer Bailey, and Sergeant-at-Arms Boland testified, but nothing new was developed. The committee meet on Wednesday morning to hear Cashier Bowman, of Uniontown.

The Bicyclists.

WORCESTER, MASS., Mar. 27.—The officers of the League of American Wheelmen held their semi-annual meeting at the Lincoln house this morning. The treasurer reported a balance of $1,094.05 in the treasury. The secretary's report showed a membership of 1,770. The action of the committee in granting Frye an honorable discharge was ratified. The guide boards and signal code adopted by the Massachusetts division were adopted for the league, with a slight amendment in the code. Thirteen delegates were present.

The Knights Templar's Coming Trip.

SAN FRANCISCO, Mar. 27.—The executive committee of the Knights Templar have not been altogether successful yet in arranging for the accommodations for the visiting commanderies. Only two hotels, the Occidental and Lick, have agreed to contract for any definite number. The others say they will stretch their accommodations to the utmost, but will make no contract—first come, first served. A meeting will be held here to-day of the committee and the hotel managers to endeavor to settle the question.

Another Elevated Steam Road.

PHILADELPHIA, Mar. 27.—It is rumored here that the Philadelphia and Reading railway company are contemplating the construction of a new depot at Ninth and Arch streets, with an elevated railway connection up Ninth street to the outskirts of the city. It is said that this is a consequence of the proposed alliance between the Reading and the New Jersey Central roads. This plan, if carried out, will bring the Reading and Bound Brook trains into the heart of the city.

A Horrible Punishment.

BATTLE CREEK, Mar. 27.—A man named Johnson, living near Johnstown, suspected a hired man named Frey of undue intimacy with his wife. Finding Frey alone in a dense woods, he bound and gagged him, and securely pinioned him to a tree. After mutilating the person of his victim, Johnson released him. Frey was discovered two days afterward by a search party unconscious, and with limbs badly frozen. He may recover. Johnson and his wife have fled.

Reorganizing a College.

LEBANON, PA., Mar. 27.—To-day the board of trustees of Palatinate college at Myerstown deposed their president, Dr. Russell, by leasing the entire institution for twelve weeks to Dr. Reilly. This is the result of the recent rebellion among the students.

Hon. David Davis and Wife.

ATLANTA, GA., Mar. 27.—David Davis and wife left here at 2:40 o'clock this afternoon for St. Louis.

THE MEXICAN PARTY.

They Were Presented to the President at the White House Yesterday.

Some Incidents of Their Trip—The Benefits to Result from Their Visit.

Ex-President Diaz was formally presented to President Arthur yesterday morning about 11:30 o'clock in the blue parlor of the white house. The Mexican statesman was accompanied by Mr. Romero, the Mexican minister, Mr. Foster, the new United States minister to Spain, besides the secretary of state. After the presentation, which was a pleasant little episode, Mr. Diaz and party were shown through the white house and conservatories. They returned to the Arlington, and after lunch the whole visiting party drove around the city and its suburbs, stopping at the capitol and other public buildings. Last night they went to Ford's opera house, where they had a couple of boxes. Minister Foster accompanied them. Their movements for to-day were not determined upon last evening, depending somewhat upon the weather. The United States steamer Despatch has been placed at the ex-president's disposal, and it has been in contemplation to visit Mount Vernon on Thursday. Thursday evening they will be entertained at dinner by Mr. Romero, the Mexican minister. They leave on Friday for New York, whither Gen. Frisbie and Mr. Massac have preceded them.

The gentlemen in charge of the special train in which the party have traveled ever since they left Mexico say that the members of the party simply wonder at the perfect clocklike system of regularity with which every comfort has been provided for. At Niagara six splendid sleighs were in readiness for the party when the train halted. Stepping into them they were whirled through the city over to the falls and around the surrounding country in fine style. It was the first sleigh ride some of the party had ever taken, and they count it the best incident of their trip. Some of them never saw snow before.

"Is the ex-president an agreeable traveling companion?" queried a reporter.

"Very much so, and his wife is the life of the company. The general reached his fiftieth year during the trip."

The visit of the general is expected to produce very important and beneficial results to the trade of both countries. The great railways composing the southwestern systems appreciate this, and one of them the Wabash, has placed the handsome train referred to in THE REPUBLICAN of yesterday, composed of hotel, sleeping, parlor, and commissary car furnished with cook, servants, &c., at the disposal of the party for the whole trip. Mr. Fisher, who is in charge of this train, and who has been with the party during the entire trip, says one of the Mexican gentlemen picked up a lantern in a Chicago store. The price of it was 75 cents. In Mexico the same lantern cost $2.50. This difference is caused in a measure by shipping the goods to the eastern ports by rail, thence to the Mexican ports by vessels, thence into the interior of Mexico over the only road from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico, which charges $5 per ton for freight. The western railway system extended into Mexico will cheapen things wonderfully, and largely reduce, if it does not destroy, the trade of England with that country.

EGAN'S EXPOSURE.

He Tells Who Lady Florence Dixie Is, and What She Has Been Doing.

CHICAGO, March 27.—In reply to the recent charges of Lady Florence Dixie against Patrick Egan, the latter said to-day in an interview in regard to Lady Dixie's assertion that she did not know Richard Piggott; that a pamphlet of eighty pages was placed in the hands of a Dublin printing firm last September containing the grossest charges against the land league. It had a page introduction signed by Lady Dixie, but the rest of the pamphlet was in Piggott's handwriting, and proofs were sent him. After a dozen or more copies were printed, Lady Dixie became frightened at the array of charges, and caused all the books to be destroyed and the types broken. Mr. Egan says he has a copy of the pamphlet, and is aware that all of Lady Dixie's statements were taken from it. As to her call on Egan to prove his denial of her charges, he says she has no standing to attack the league at all. She has never subscribed a penny, nor pretended to have any sympathy with the league, and is not an Irish woman. She is not a daughter of the peer. Her recent fabrication about the bogus attack on her should show what value is in anything she says. He repeats the story that Piggott as editor of the *Irishman* told him that Dublin castle officials had offered Piggott £500 to publish fictitious statements of land league accounts in his paper. Piggott offered to suppress these statements for £300, which Egan refused to give. Egan says these statements are the same as those promulgated by Lady Florence against the league.

Against the Telegraph Companies.

NEW YORK, Mar. 27.—In the superior court this morning Judge Freedman rendered an elaborate opinion in the suit of Josiah C. Rieff against the Western Union and Mutual Union Telegraph companies and others in which he grants the motion for a temporary injunction. The suit was brought to restrain the consolidation between the Mutual and Western Union companies by which the latter was to lease the lines of the former company.

Dr. Hicks Sues the Baltimore "American."

BALTIMORE, Mar. 27.—Rev. Mr. Hicks, of Washington, Guiteau's spiritual adviser, to-day entered suit in the city court against the *American* for $35,000 damages for a publication asserting that Mr. Hicks disposed of Guiteau's bones for a money consideration.

Destroyed by Fire.

At Memphis, Tenn., Yates's mill on Washington street was burned. Loss, $15,000; insurance, $3,500.

At Hawthorne Hill, near Fredericton, New Brunswick, the deaf and dumb asylum, together with the barns and out buildings, were burned.

At Middletown, N. Y., the tannery of Howell, Huichman & Co. was destroyed. Loss, $19,000; fully insured.

At Chicago the Union club house, one of the finest structures of the kind in the country, just approaching completion, was destroyed. Loss, $25,000; insured.

Financial Failures.

At Montreal, Lord & Munn, the largest shippers of western produce to Great Britain, have made an assignment; liabilities, $250,000.

C. Des Marteau & Co., wholesale grocers and wine and liquor merchants, have suspended in Montreal; liabilities, $40,000; assets, $20,000.

FOREIGN FLASHES.

The Emperor Wilhelm has completely recovered his health.

The Marquis of Lorne upon his return to England will be raised to the peerage.

Tewfik Bey, formerly Turkish minister to France, has been appointed minister of the porte to Washington.

About £100,000 of the bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England yesterday is for shipment to New York.

Knight of Burghley won the Lincolnshire handicap stakes yesterday. There were nineteen starters, including Lorillard's Aranza.