

cases as that also; but I think the other cases more common.

By the Chairman:

Q. Do you know what relations existed between Mr. Chase and Marshal Murray; whether they were personally friendly?

A. No, sir; I do not.

Q. From all that you know, you think the investigation by Mr. Chase was thorough, and that, as he informed you, it resulted in proving more than you have ever charged?

A. I presume so. He proceeded to show me some of the papers, and when I asked him why they were not filed he said they did not require to be filed. He said that Murray and Wharton had been both removed on his statement when he returned, and that it was thought unnecessary to file the papers. But he certainly had them, because he showed me quite a lot, which he said contained evidence that he had taken out there, and he pointed to one or two papers in particular.

Q. Were there other papers that reflected on the integrity of Mr. Murray?

A. He showed me several other papers, but did not read them to me. His language was something like this: that Murray was a scoundrel, and there was no question about it.

Adjourned until Friday next.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 25, 1884.

George K. Chase sworn and examined.

By the Chairman:

Question. Please state your age, residence, and occupation.

Answer. My age is 46; I reside in New York City; I am a lawyer.

Q. Have you at any time heretofore been connected with the service of the government?

A. I have.

Q. In what capacity?

A. I was employed as a general agent I expect, of the Department of Justice; I do not know just what you might call the capacity in which I was employed, but I was so employed from September, 1875, to February, 1882, about seven years.

Q. During that time was it your duty among other things to make examinations into the accounts of court officials?

A. Not a part of my duty exactly, but I made such examinations when directed by the Attorney-General; I had no special duties.

Q. Your duty was to perform such service as you were directed to perform by the Attorney-General?

A. Yes, I was under the direction of the Attorney-General.

Q. Did the Attorney-General at any time direct you to make any examination of charges preferred against Marshal Murray, of Kentucky?

A. He did.

Q. When was that? State the circumstances under which you made that examination.

A. Some time during 1875, I think, a charge was preferred against Marshal Murray, of Kentucky, as appears from this paper, [consulting a paper.]

Q. Do you remember the circumstances under which you were directed to make that examination?

A. Yes; I was directed by the Attorney-General to investigate the charges, and I proceeded to Kentucky for that purpose.

Q. Were there any letters on the subject from Representative White, of Kentucky?

A. Yes there were letters from Representative White, inclosing newspaper slips.

Q. What time did you proceed to Kentucky?

A. The only date I would have to go by in answering that would be this paper—August 1, 1876—a statement by one Henry Diven.

Q. State whether the paper now shown by you is one of the papers filed by you as a part of your report, setting forth the result of your examination.

A. This paper is the result of my examination there; at the same time it never was filed in the Department.

Q. But it was found in the Department, I think.

A. Yes, sir, I believe it was.

Q. You recognize it as your original paper?

A. Yes; I recognize this as the original paper.

Q. At the bottom of that paper I see the following endorsement:

The within statement is made by Henry Diven, of Louisville, Ky., formerly United States deputy marshal for nine years last past. He resigned on January 4th, 1876. I find Diven's character for veracity beyond question. I have investigated the within statements, and I find them substantially true.

C. K. CHASE.

State what pains you took for the purpose of ascertaining the truth of Diven's statement?

A. I had a number of people brought to me from different parts of the country. I saw a number of persons in relation to the matter, but I can not remember them now; in fact, I have forgotten almost all about it, but I have read this statement over carefully, and I remember that at the time I found it to be substantially correct.

Q. You have read this statement over since you have been here this time?

A. Yes, sir; since I have been in this room.

Q. And having refreshed your memory in regard to the matter, you now recall the fact that the statements herein contained were proven before you substantially?

A. Yes, sir; substantially. There may have been some little variation in the proof, but this statement I found to be substantially correct.

Q. Do you remember anything as to the following paragraph in this statement of Mr. Diven:

"I will state that when John R. Reno was United States collector in one of the Kentucky districts he came up here (Louisville) to attend a meeting of the Grand Army of the Republic, and he was paid on the witness-rolls about \$100, when he was not a witness in any case."

A. I cannot remember definitely about that, but I have no doubt it was true. I can not remember, however, specifically about that case.

Q. Did you examine the witness-rolls of the marshal's office to ascertain the fact as to whether that sum of money was paid to Mr. Reno as a witness?

A. I am not certain, but I think I did.

Q. That is one of the items in Diven's statement, is it not?

A. I understand that it is.

Q. Did you also make inquiry as to whether Reno had actually appeared as a witness in any case?

A. I think I consulted the District attorney about that, and I think he satisfied me—at least in some way I became satisfied that that statement was true, although I don't say so now positively, because I can not recall the circumstances.

Q. Who was the United States district attorney at that time?

A. Mr. Wharton.

Q. Did Mr. Wharton co-operate with you in making this investigation and give you any assistance that you asked for?

A. He did.

Q. What information, if any, did you get from Mr. Wharton in regard to the truth of these charges against the marshal?

A. He agreed with me that Henry Diven's statement was true; we went before the judge; the judge was a particular friend of Marshal Murray's, but Mr. Wharton always said to me that I had a good case against Murray, and stated further that Diven was a very reliable man; I got my information as to Diven's character from Mr. Wharton, the district attorney, and from Judge Ballard; Judge Ballard was very emphatic as to Diven's character; he said Diven was a straight man in every way.

Q. Did you consult the judge with regard to the truth of the charges in Diven's statement?

A. I did.

Q. What did he say about it?

A. I cannot recall now exactly what he said, but I know he was very friendly to Murray—very friendly to Murray.

Q. Did he justify that the charges were true, or that they were not true?

A. Well, he rather admitted that the charges were true, but attempted to excuse constructive mileage and constructive service. He said that the marshal received a summons for the witness before the grand jury, and, of course, it was his duty to summon him, and if, on arriving at Paducah, he found that, for some reason, the case was postponed or the witness could not be used, the marshal was not responsible.

Q. Then the judge had his attention called to the nature of the charges against the marshal?

A. He had that paper in his hand. Marshal Murray has also had that paper in his hands.

Q. Did Murray in your presence deny specifically the statements that were made with regard to these constructive fees?

To be continued.

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 12.—The Italian government will support the demands of France in the Egyptian conference, to the effect that the conference shall have power to discuss fully the question of international control.

The bark *Geo. Bentley*, from Liverpool for Chili, came into collision with the ship *Tuscar*. The latter sank, and three of the crew were drowned.

A series of skirmishes, lasting ten days, has taken place between the French Annamite Gorios and Chinese pirates at Quang Yen. The engagement resulted in the French forces capturing a gun, losing one man killed and five wounded.

Later dispatches confirm the report of the signing of the Franco-Chinese treaty. It is stipulated in one clause that China shall at once withdraw her troops from Tonquin. The treaty had been ratified at Peking before the signatures were affixed.

After the signing of the treaty by Le Hung Chang and Captain Fournier, the former gave a grand banquet in honor of the latter. Le Hung Chang dined to-night at the French consulate at Shanghai.

Prime Minister Ferry conveyed the news concerning the treaty to President Grevy, who at once summoned the cabinet.

Charles Adolphe Wartz, the distinguished chemist is dead. He was born at Strasburg in 1817.

The prefect of the Seine proposes a municipal loan of 3,000,000 francs, to be used for the construction of public works.

The ship *George Bentley* was sunk in a collision of Tuscar light.

Baker Pasha, wounded in the engagement near Takar March 1st, arrived here to-day. At the station the people cheered him as he came in sight.

In the Commons to-day, George An-

derson, advanced liberal, gave notice that he should shortly make a motion to condemn the existence of the House of Lords. The announcement was received with great hilarity.

Sir Michael Hicks Beach, conservative, moved again his motion of May 2nd, that the House regrets that the course of the Government has not tended to promote the success of Gen. Gordon's mission, and that steps to secure his personal safety have been delayed. This action was received with prolonged cheers.

Gladstone, rising to speak in defense of the government's course, was greeted with hearty and long-continued applause. He congratulated Sir Michael Hicks Beach on his forcible speech, but strenuously denied that the government had deserted General Gordon. The recent demand of the honorable gentleman, he insisted, amounted to a war of conquest against a people struggling to be free. (Cheers from the liberals.) The war which the Mahdi is waging is a war of freedom. It is that which the honorable gentleman wishes England to put down. (Renewed cheers.) Continuing, the Prime Minister denied that the government had failed to do one single act that was not for the safety and success of General Gordon. The charges which the honorable gentleman has just preferred against the government are absurd. They can only be accounted for by his lack of knowledge of the facts. The real object of the motion, no matter what may be its ostensible aim, is to displace the government. (Loud cheers from the liberals.) Gladstone thereupon referred to the official dispatches to prove General Gordon's security and justify the action the Government had taken. He contended the charges failed to note the fact that General Gordon had orders to resort to military force if peaceful measures were not successful. "I have a duty," Gladstone further said, "to General Gordon, and a duty to the country. Both will be performed, despite the scoffs of honorable gentlemen, climatic dangers and difficulties. It may be the duty of the Government to plant a British force in that terrible country, but the Government declines to be driven on without considering the blood, honor and treasure of England; and the Government also declines to enter upon a vast scheme of conquest to please the captious opposition. [Cheers.]

It is now certain the Parnellites will support the Government on Sir Michael Hicks Beach's motion of censure, in order not to endanger the success of the franchise bills. The *Pall Mall Gazette* says the Franco-Chinese treaty of peace cedes to France more than France ever claimed. The *Gazette* pronounces this serious news, if true, and says it is difficult to understand why Li Hung Chang, who has been disgraced, should sign a treaty. "If the news should be confirmed," it says, "Prime Minister Ferry will be much stronger, and be able by his energy to regain the position once held by France in Egypt."

PARIS, 12.—The decision of the foreign affairs disciplinary committee in the case of Portevin, summoned before them to answer the charge of unpatriotic language, is unfavorable to Portevin, who will be recalled from his office as secretary of the French consulate in New York. The committee reported to Ferry, minister of foreign affairs, recommending the temporary suspension of Portevin. He will not hereafter be permitted to return to New York, but when allowed to resume office in the consular department will be sent to Dantzic. The radical papers seize upon this incident to make an attack upon the system of official appointments as a legacy of the Empire. Chief Consul Lefevre is denounced as having been consul at Munich under the Empire, and Montreuil, who served under MacMahon, and is now at New York, as being an Opportunist.

LONDON, 13.—The *Times* alludes to the great sympathy for Gen. Grant in his recent financial adversities, and says this feeling of sympathy will extend far beyond the immediate circle of Gen. Grant's friends, and even beyond his own countrymen.

CAIRO, 13.—Rumors have reached here that Gen. Gordon left Khartoum recently and returned in three days, finding escape impossible.

LONDON, 13.—Russia and Persia are determining a new frontier in consequence of the recent acquisition of Merv, by Russia.

The debate upon Sir Michael Hicks Beach's motion of censure was resumed in the Commons this afternoon. Randolph Churchill, Conservative, made a bitter attack upon the government's policy. He said all England would say "aye" to the question whether Gen. Gordon should be rescued. Gladstone would either submit to this demand or resign. Forster, lately Chief Secretary for Ireland, made a violent speech, attacking the policy of the government. He was frequently interrupted by vociferous cheers on the part of the Conservatives. "In this instance," he said, "I cannot support the government."

Hartington, Secretary of State for War, made a strong speech in defense of the government.

He said the government fully recognized the responsibility for General Gordon's safety, and they had no desire to avoid this responsibility. He did not defend the government's course in sending troops to Suakim and not to Berber, and pointed out the risk and the suffering to be incurred in dispatching a force to the latter place. He denied the government were negotiating to take steps to secure the safety

of Gen. Gordon, but said the expedition to crush Mahdi was beyond the responsibility of the government. The House was crowded. Forster's speech created a sensation.

It is estimated the exportation of wheat from South Australia for 1884, will be 11,000,000 bushels. There have been splendid rains throughout.

France refuses to recognize the Iglesias Government in Peru.

The newspapers are jubilant over the Franco-Chinese treaty. Three regiments are recalled from Tonquin.

The Prince of Wales has arrived from Berlin incognito.

Berlin, 13.—The Emperor refuses to sanction the betrothal of Princess Victoria, daughter of the Crown Prince to Alexander I of Bulgaria.

The long contemplated retirement of Bismarck from the Prussian ministry has finally received the consent of the Emperor.

Krazewski and Hentsche on trial at Leipzig, charged with conspiracy to furnish secret information in regard to the German militia to the Governments of France, Austria and Russia, pleaded not guilty.

The Reichstag last evening adopted the Anti-Socialistic law.

Leipzig, May 13.—In the trial of Krazewski and Hentsche to-day, a report was read showing a Polish society had existed in Paris since 1864, to effect if possible the independence of Poland. From 1866 to 1878, the society collected military reports from all parts of Europe. After the dissolution of the central committee the report states that the members of the society were employed by the French government, and employed by Gambetta, to organize an office for the collection of news from Germany, Austria and Russia. Krazewski denied the statement that he was entrusted with the payment of the members of the society.

Durban, South Africa, 13.—A band of Dabulamenzes and Usutus attacked Osborne's camp and were repulsed with heavy loss.

Key West, 13.—Castro has left here either for Nashua or some of the upper Keys. He disguised himself thoroughly, shaving off his hair, moustache and whiskers. He took with him a considerable sum of money. Several Cubans are missing. Some Cubans claim they have landed. The authorities believe they will be captured. Arms have been coming here. Four lots came, it is said, in organ cases. The hope of the Cubans seems to be to lead the country into war with Spain, when they look for the independence of Cuba. They are raising large sums of money here, and there seems to be some activity among the leaders.

LONDON, 14.—The Commons rejected the motion for the second reading of the channel tunnel bill by 222 to 84.

In the attack upon the friendly tribes near Tamanieb, Osman Digma and men killed 21 of the friendly Arabs, took four women prisoners and captured many cattle. Of the rebels only five were killed. The tribes attacked are able to muster 6,000 men. They are determined to avenge the death of their comrades and to recover the women.

CAIRO, 14.—England has forbidden the sending of Egyptian troops only to Wadyhaffa. The ruler of Dongola

continues to ask for reinforcements. The telegraph line is cut beyond Debbeh, a short distance south of Dongola.

VIENNA, 14.—A family of six persons were murdered at Buezaco, Galicia. One child hid and escaped. The motive of the murder was robbery. The miscreants escaped.

PARIS, 14.—Near Landy depot on the plain of St. Denis one railway is carried over another. Last night, owing to an error of the pointsman, a freight train on the upper road ran into a siding and was precipitated upon the line beneath at the very moment the express train to Boulogne was passing. The engine driver of the Boulogne train was killed thirty-one passengers injured.

LONDON, 15.—An agent of the associated press this morning called upon leading London bankers having important American connections with a view of learning their opinions concerning the panic in Wall Street. The feeling generally expressed was one of confidence that the panic would be considered as merely local, but they were positive it would occasion no failures in London either inside or outside of the Stock Exchange.

The remarkable decline in American securities for the past few days has attracted a new class of investors into the market, who are stimulated also by the cheapness of money in England, Germany and France. A prominent banker said, it is amazing how little real stock is being sold here, but he said the bears sales are immense. The market shows a strong disposition to respond to anything favorable from America.

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