

ble, I was to look into the hands of the District Attorney there, Dyer, and see what evidence there was against Babcock."

Q. "How were you to do it?"  
A. "I was to visit the District Attorney's office, as I had the run of the office there, and see what evidence there was."

Q. "Did you go there and get hold of it?"

A. "I did."

Q. "With the consent of the District Attorney?"

A. "No, sir."

Q. "You got it surreptitiously then?"

A. "I did."

Q. "Did you furnish what you got to Luckey?"

A. "I did. That was in November at the Lindell Hotel."

Q. "Was there any other person connected with Luckey that you know of?"

A. "A gentleman named Bradley, of Washington, who said he was acting as one of the counsel for Babcock."

Q. "What information did you furnish Luckey?"

A. "I told him the evidence against Babcock at that time was weak; I did not give him copies of any papers."

Q. "Did you look over the papers in that office?"

A. "Some of them."

Q. "Did you read them all?"

A. "I read a good many of them."

Q. "Where did you get the papers in the office?"

A. "On the table and in the drawers."

Q. "Was that the precise service that Col. Luckey told you to render him?"

A. "It was to go and find out all I could. I wish to state that at the time I believed, from conversations I heard it the District Attorney's office, and among many influential men outside, this attempt to implicate Babcock was made for the purpose of injuring the President, whom I had served as a scout during the war, and for whom I had a strong regard. These men claimed to be strong friends of Bristow's. I saw many telegrams that passed between Washington and the District Attorney there, and others, and it looked that way. I believed that until another matter came up there, and then I thought the parties out there were acting without authority, and perhaps were over anxious, and I believed it till I came to Washington. When I came here I found I was on the wrong track, and I dropped the case, and took measures afterwards to cause information to reach the President that the idea was wrong."

Q. "That Babcock was not guilty?"

A. "That he was guilty."

Q. "You informed the President that Babcock was guilty?"

A. "I took measures to inform him that I believed he was guilty. I did it because the President himself told me that if Babcock was guilty he wished to know it; he wished nothing concealed, and he wished to have him punished. I took the President at his word and informed him of it, and I got my dismissal in three days afterwards."

Q. "Had you any conversation with Babcock with regard to this matter, and if at any time Babcock admitted to you that he was guilty, please state it?"

A. "His admission was clear enough; if they wanted me to get evidence and destroy it, it was clear enough."

Q. "Did he admit to you that he was guilty?"

A. "I told him what Bradley asked me to do in St. Louis, and instead of dissenting he said he did not wish me to get evidence out of that office unless I could get the whole of it; that if I got part it would be worse than none. Bradley asked me to get the evidence out of the office and bring it to the Lindell hotel and destroy it; the proposition was made after Luckey came east in the latter part of November. I went down with Bradley, and Luckey went to take the train to come east; he told me to consult with Bradley, that Bradley was there in the interest of Babcock, and that this whole move was not against Babcock, but against the President, and for me to consult Bradley and act with him."

Q. "And Bradley told you to get the evidence out of the District Attorney's office and bring it to the Lindell hotel to be destroyed?"

A. "He did."

Q. "Did you attempt to get it?"

A. "No sir, I thought that was going too far in the matter."

Q. "When you came back here you say you had a conversation with Babcock?"

A. "Yes, sir. I related all I had seen and heard in St. Louis, and I told him of this proposal of Bradley's. The matter was talked over between us afterwards, and he remarked that if I got it I would be well rewarded. I told him I didn't like to go into it. I also met his counsel, Storrs, at Babcock's house, six or seven times. I gave them a written report of all that I had seen and heard at St. Louis. I haven't a copy of the report. Gen. Babcock, I suppose, has the report. I had given them that report previous to this talk about getting the evidence, and up to the time of making that report I still thought the matter was intended as a political move; but when I found out that I was wrong I dropped it, and went from here to N. Y., and didn't return to Washington, till about the month of February. I then took the President at his word, and took measures to send him information that Babcock was guilty."

WASHINGTON, 31.—Ex-Minister Schenck was before the committee on foreign affairs to-day, when his counsel laid before the committee a statement of facts connected with the Emma mine, its sale to the Emma Silver Mining Company of London and its subsequent history and present condition, prepared for the use of the committee on foreign affairs in the investigation of the connection of General Schenck with said company. The statement was prepared before the counsel knew exactly what would be the course of the proceedings before the committee.

Faulkner interrogated Schenck as to whether he had heard any of the original stockholders charge fraud in the sale of the stock.

NEW YORK, 1.—The Sun's Salt Lake correspondence professes to disclose the details of an intrigue under which the Mormons are arranging to abandon Utah, to take possession of New Mexico and thus get into the Union under the bill for its admission as a State; the correspondent says that the initiatory steps are already taken, and that in a short time several thousand Mormons will start for New Mexico. In a general way this movement has been on foot for a considerable time, but nothing occurred to excite suspicion till July last, when S. B. Axtell, late Governor of Utah, and well known as standing high in the favor and confidence of Brigham, was transferred to the Governorship of New Mexico, in which capacity he is enabled to pull the wires and manipulate the schemes of the Mormon church among the Indians and Spanish people of that Territory.

Immediately on reaching his new field of operations, Axtell began his work, and soon after signs began to appear indicating that something suspicious was in the wind. Several Mormon elders were secretly dispatched to New Mexico to reconnoitre the country, and begin the work of proselyting among the superstitious natives. These went by the Colorado River, and it is thought interviewed the Indian tribes on the way. They went to the southern portion of New Mexico, where they are understood to have located and to be actively at work.

About the same time the authorities of the church here became suddenly impressed with the manifold beauties and importance of the Spanish language, and orders were given to all the young priests to begin its study, and it became at once the leading branch of instruction in the schools. The Book of Mormon was translated into Spanish, and disciples went vigorously to work studying it.

Preparations were next made to gain possession of large tracts of land in New Mexico by the purchase of some of the Spanish grants outright, and of an interest in others. The legislature of New Mexico, under the dictation of this ring of speculators, recently passed a law by which the District Court can order the whole of a grant to be sold at public auction upon such notice as it sees fit, upon a demand of any one of the parties in interest, no matter how small that interest may be. By this means all these grants are to be forced to sale for cash, and as the titles are in an unsettled state, and most of the papers and records are in the hands of the ring, there can be little competition in bidding, and the lands will be obtained at nominal figures.

It is arranged that Brigham and

his apostles are to furnish most of the money to pay for the lands, and they will take possession immediately under color of the territorial law, until certain bills now pending, introduced by the delegate from New Mexico, S. B. Elkins, for confirmation, by Congress, of a large number of these claims, can become laws of the United States.

The bill for the admission of New Mexico as a state is also to be pushed to its passage under the pressure of a strong lobby interested in the land speculations. This bill gives to the Governor, Chief Justice and the United States Attorney unlimited power in fixing the time of the election, the notice to be given, the qualifications of voters, and the manner of holding the election for the selection of members of a constitutional convention. In case of its passage several thousand Mormons will be at once hurried into New Mexico, in time to vote at this election, to overcome the present vote, which is understood to be largely against the state project. The correspondent is also assured that influential personages in Washington are interested in the scheme on the basis of a dividend from the proceeds of the sales of the lands to the Mormons.

Among the advantages to Mormons gained by the success of this scheme, are that by getting possession of the land grants they will control nearly all the valuable land in the territory, and can exclude Gentiles by refusing to sell them any. Furthermore the bill for admission provides that the territory may come into the Union at once, upon adopting a constitution, without further action by Congress, and therefore these people can make a constitution which will render them almost an independent sovereignty. Under the plan of keeping out the Gentiles, as mentioned, judges and jurors will be entirely under the control of the Mormons, and we should be confronted with the spectacle of a despotism unequalled this side of Turkey.

If the schemes succeeds it will turn New Mexico wholly over to the followers of Brigham Young, and the long sought kingdom of Mormon will be established under the authority of the Government of the United States. Its success is considered certain by the faithful here, so much so, that if the State bill for the admission of New Mexico, passes the House, I am assured that emigration will begin at once, and go on without cessation until the necessary numbers have occupied the territory.

WASHINGTON, 1.—The House committee on post offices and post roads, to-day, examined J. L. Sanderson, of the firm of Barlow & Sanderson, formerly Barlow, Sanderson & Co., western mail contractors.

Babcock, Luckey, and Bradley pronounce the statement of detective Bell, given to-day before the committee on expenditures in the War Department, as a tissue of falsehoods from beginning to end; they denounce Bell as utterly unworthy of belief, and say that they have been aware for some time that he has been trying to dispose of this same story to any one who would become a purchaser.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., 1.—Four of the sixteen boilers of the Fletcher mill exploded this a. m. killing two men and wounding, more or less seriously, a number of others; the loss to the mill owners is \$25,000.

WORCESTER, 1.—The latest estimate places the damage by the breaking of the dam at \$200,000. The General Land office has decided as follows—Where a patent issues for a lode which crosses a lode already patented, the surface ground in conflict is, excepted from the second patent, and the ore at the space of the intersection of the two lodes belongs to the first location, whether it was patented first or second. The second location carries the right of way through the intersection. It is also decided that the selection of land by a state under the swamp acts establishes a prima facie case in favor of the state, which may be controverted at a hearing before the local land officers. A party who has received a patent for a certain tract of land so selected by a state may relinquish the same and receive his money back upon presenting his affidavit, corroborated by two witnesses, showing the swampy character of such tract. The department also holds that a party who went upon land reserved under a railway grant, with assurances

from the company that he could purchase it of them, was not wrong fully upon the land when the department decided that it was not included within the reservation to the company, and has ordered the same restored to settlement; where the pre-emptor is living upon and cultivating such tract of land, no specific act is necessary to constitute a new settlement, or of the restoration thereof to market.

NEW YORK, 1.—Evidence published here tends to show the recent efforts to excite a mining furore about the Black Hills country are fraudulently deceptive, and intended to draw immigration to the mines for the benefit of traders, forwarders and speculators.

NEW YORK, 3.—The circular of the Silk Association of America reports the total number of packages of raw silk received in New York during March at 1,267, of which 339 came via England and the continent, and 928 via San Francisco; the total gold value of the silk and silk manufactures imported during the month is \$3,296,878.

Miss Elizabeth Greenfield, known as the "Black Swan," died in Philadelphia on Friday.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., 3.—There was a large crevasse at Davis' Landing, on Saturday night, and yesterday morning the water was pouring through and some three plantations were already submerged.

CHICAGO, 3.—The Times Ottawa special says the Government have announced their policy respecting the Pacific railway, which is to ignore the ten years limit, and to build it as rapidly as the circumstances of the country will permit. The line has been located from the Lake of the Woods across Red River, via Ft. Pelly and Edmonton, through the Jasper House Pass to Ft. George, in British Columbia.

The grand jury in the U. S. Circuit Court, have found an indictment against Hon. J. D. Ward, formerly member of Congress from the third district of Illinois, and subsequently U. S. district attorney here, for complicity in the whiskey frauds.

SAN FRANCISCO, 30.—In view of the present anti-Chinese movement the managers of the Chinese companies, yesterday, sent a cable dispatch to Hong Kong, as follows—

"Laws have been passed and measures are being taken to discourage Chinese emigration, and this is to inform the Chinese that they must not come, and there will be danger to life and property if they do come. Please advertise."

It was signed by six companies and by the Chinese Merchants' Exchange.

The mass meeting to consider the Chinese question is set for next Wednesday night; Governor Erwin will preside. Similar meetings will be called in other places.

Child & Maguire, prominent stock brokers, suspended to-day.

The mile and a half dash, for a thousand dollars, at the Bay District track, between Chance and Katie Pease, was won by Chance in 2:24.

SAN FRANCISCO, 1.—There is a statement, which is authorized on semi-official authority, that frauds on the customs, amounting to from five to seven millions per year, have been perpetrated here.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 27.—In the House of Commons, this evening, Samuelson, member from Banbury, questioned the Government in regard to Cave's report and Egypt's present financial condition.

Sir Stafford Northcote said that since Cave's report was submitted to the Government there was no reason to modify his previously expressed favorable opinion about Egyptian finances.

The Times special from Odessa says that a million and a quarter is still wanting to complete the payment of the Turkish coupons due January last; the Ottoman bank refuses further advances, and the breach between the government and the bank is daily widening.

The Times, to-day, has a special from Cairo, stating that letters have been received there from Col. Gordon, dated at Fatico, on the 3d of February; the expedition was all well. Col. Gordon announced that he was coming to Cairo, and that he expected to reach England in October.

The Standard understands that there is to be no division on the second reading of the Royal Titles bill in the House of Lords.

The leaders of the opposition are resolved to make a great effort in support of Lord Shaftesbury's motion for an address to the Queen praying her not to assume the title of Empress. The leading Liberals will hold a meeting in St. James' Hall, next Saturday, to protest against the bill. A great meeting was held at Leicester last night, at which resolutions declaring against the assumption of the title of Empress were adopted.

SAN SEBASTIAN, 28.—The Spanish steamer Elvira exploded to-day, and sank off Passages; many persons on board were killed and wounded.

BERLIN, 27.—The Russian Ambassador in this city gave a grand dinner yesterday, at which the Emperor and Empress of Germany, and all the foreign ambassadors were present.

LONDON, 28.—The annual meeting of the Direct U. S. Cable Company was held at noon to-day and passed off satisfactorily; the policy of the directors in maintaining an independent organization was sustained. The report of the directors expresses the opinion that a second cable is essential to the stability of the company.

To-day, in accordance with a notice previously given, Anderson, member of the House of Commons for Glasgow, questioned the Government as to the absence from the country of Her Majesty during the session of Parliament.

Disraeli, in reply, said the last preceding absence of a monarch during a parliamentary session was in 1872; the present journey of the Queen was a strictly domestic affair, and that every arrangement had been made to prevent any inconvenience to public business.

Sir Henry Halford says he has received letters from Col. Gildersleeve and Major Leech in relation to the proposed international rifle contest in America, this season, but they do not alter the situation; the Scotch persist in a separate representation, so the Scotch and Irish teams will go, but there will probably be no English team.

PARIS, 28.—A decree of Marshal MacMahon, promulgated to-day, announces incidentally that a universal international exhibition will shortly be held in Paris.

VERSAILLES, 28.—In the Chamber of Deputies a grant of \$350,000 was unanimously voted for the relief of the sufferers by the recent inundations.

LONDON, 28.—The Times special from Berlin states that councilor Von Novikoff, who has been ambassador of Russia at Vienna since 1870, has resigned in consequence of a misunderstanding with Count Andrassy, the Austrian Premier.

The Paris correspondent of the Times says the Papal brief addressed to the Archbishop of Toledo denounces liberty of worship in Spain as loading the state with a great crime, and paving the way to the persecution of Catholicism.

Advices received, to-day, from India, report that the steamship Jowad, from Shehr, was wrecked in the Arabian Sea; she had aboard about five hundred pilgrims, chiefly Persians, bound to Bushire; three men, supposed to be the only survivors, have reached Hodeida.

GLASGOW, 28.—To-day, the boiler of a locomotive, attached to a construction train, on the Glasgow and Southern railroad, exploded; five persons were killed outright and nine badly injured.

LONDON, 29.—The Times special from Paris says that M. Pilon, the eminent Greek scholar, is dead.

An international exhibition will be held in 1878, or 1879 at the latest; the projects of the Seine and the police have been appointed members of the permanent exhibition committee.

The correspondent of the Times at Ragusa telegraphs as follows—

"The conference between Baron Radich and the Turkish officials is considered a complete failure; the Turks refuse to give any guarantees of personal security to the refugees, and show no desire to conciliate them or to propose acceptable conditions of pacification. I have conversed with Ali and Wassa Effendi, and find them absolutely unable or unwilling to appreciate the danger of their position. In official circles here conciliation is considered hopeless. The reports of insurgent defeats are false; no band has been driven across the frontier by force. On Sunday Turks entered a Christian village and murdered three men and four women, and brought their heads to Bilek in triumph."