

charges of Governor Murray, unless he has seen them in the papers.

Mr. Stewart. Well, they make a fair offset against each other. Mr. White charged Governor Murray openly with being a scoundrel.

Mr. Wilson. It was announced yesterday morning that Mr. White would be here, and I expressed a desire that he should be here.

Mr. Hemphill. I do not think we can go into details as to the character of all our witnesses, or we shall never get through.

By Mr. Van Alstyne:

Q. Did you understand from the conversation you had with the Attorney-General that a political necessity did exist for the retirement of General Murray from the office of marshal of Kentucky?

A. He did not say so.

Q. Did you draw it as a legitimate inference from what he did say that that was his view?

Mr. Stewart. I rather object to that form of inquiry. Judge Harlan can state whatever the Attorney-General said. That is proper.

The Witness. I have not the slightest objection to answering the question.

Mr. Van Alstyne. He has stated in substance that he informed the Attorney-General that a political necessity did exist, then marshal Murray would tender his resignation.

By Mr. Van Alstyne:

Q. Did you draw the inference from your conversation with the Attorney-General that that was the purpose or desire of the Attorney-General?

A. I recall at this time very distinctly the conclusion that I reached upon my visit to Washington on that occasion. From what occurred here, added to what I had heard and believed before I came here, my conclusion was that there was a purpose, on political grounds, to get rid not only of General Murray but of Mr. Wharton, the late district attorney. I am entirely willing to state why I thought so, if the committee desire it.

Q. Civil service had not obtained to any extent at that time. But that office does not fall within the line of the civil-service rules?

A. No.

By Mr. Wilson:

Q. You have been asked whether Henry Diven associated with the members of the bar. I will ask you whether he was of the social standing which made him an inmate familiar associate in any way of the members of the bar, or whether he was simply a bailiff?

A. I have not meant to say that he associated with the members of the bar in any other way than as an ordinary deputy sheriff or deputy marshal would be brought in contact with the members of the bar in and about a court of justice.

Q. He was not a social acquaintance of any member of the bar, so far as you know?

A. No; not that I know of.

Q. When you talked with Judge Ballard did you find that he knew the facts of the Livermore case and McCord case that you have been asked about?

A. Yes; I will say generally that he seemed to be informed of the facts connected with all the charges that were made. I do not recall one more than another; I preserved no papers in connection with the matter, and dismissed it from my mind long ago.

By the Chairman:

Q. I see in Mr. George K. Chace's statement that he says a letter was written to Marshal Murray by Attorney-General Taft, requesting his resignation; and he further says it was on account of these charges in the Diven statement. Did you ever learn of a letter of that kind having been addressed to Marshal Murray; and, if so, was it shown to you?

A. The question recalls to my mind some facts which I had omitted in the opening statement. I am quite sure that I saw that letter requesting his resignation. My recollection is that it said in substance to General Murray that his resignation would be accepted; which I interpreted, as any one would interpret it as a request to resign. whether I saw that letter at Louisville or here I do not now recall, but in the course of conversation with the Attorney-General, after he had expressly disclaimed any purpose to reflect upon the official or personal integrity of General Murray, I said to him in substance that "one difficulty in the way of his sending a resignation was the fact that you have suggested to me that you desired his resignation." "I take it for granted," I said to him, "that this letter is on the files of your Department, and that hereafter, when you have retired from office and he has retired from office, your successor and others will find there such a letter, and it will be unexplained; and I see difficulty in the way of General Murray sending a letter of resignation so long as that letter is unexplained." The Attorney-General said, very promptly, "Well, just consider it withdrawn." "But there it is on the files of your Department," said I. He replied, "Well, I will meet that difficulty; I will tear it out, or have it torn out." I said that would be satisfactory.

Q. It does not appear in the papers anywhere that the Attorney-General did so, but I suppose he did withdraw it from the files?

A. Yes; I never saw it in the letter-books or files office, but I do not doubt that I saw the letter which was sent to General Murray.

Q. Did it state the reason for asking his resignation or saying that they would accept his resignation?

A. No, sir; my recollection is that there was no reason assigned at all.

Q. And that letter the Attorney-General stated that he would withdraw or tear from the files?

A. Yes, sir. Of course General Murray, and I naturally as his counsel, attached some consequence to the letter, even in that form, in view of that fact that an agent of the Department had been to Louisville; and that is why I came here as General Murray's counsel to know what the charges were, and to meet them.

There is a matter that escaped my mind I suppose it is proper I should state. I do not know what bearing it may have one way or the other. When General Murray's name was sent to the Senate as governor of Utah (the date I do not now recall), it was published in the papers that somebody had filed some charges before one of the committees of the Senate in reference to his conduct while he was marshal of the State of Kentucky, and I received a telegram from him requesting me to go to the Department of Justice—that was the substance of it—and inquire whether any charges had been made there against him as marshal, or any report had been filed affecting him in any way. I did call at the Department of Justice to inquire whether any agent or officer of the Department had filed any report affecting General Murray's conduct as marshal for the State of Kentucky, and the response was that there was no such report on file.

By the Chairman:

Q. Who was the Attorney-General then?

A. General Devens.

Q. What time was this?

A. I do not remember the date, but it was toward the close of Mr. Hayes's administration.

Q. That was Governor Murray's second nomination?

A. No; it was his first. I believe his name was first sent to the Senate for Governor of Utah by President Hayes.

Q. Was not that in the early part of his administration?

A. I think not.

The Chairman (to Governor Murray). In what year were you nominated as governor of Utah?

Governor Murray. In 1880.

That was the time. It was when his name was sent to the Senate that I made that inquiry for him. That is the only other fact I recall that seems to bear upon the matter in any way.

Hon. John G. Carlisle, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, appeared and was examined.

By Mr. Wilson:

Q. You were a member of the Kentucky bar, and residing in Covington during the administration of General Murray as marshal of that State?

A. Yes, sir; during the whole time.

Q. Are you acquainted with his reputation in Kentucky as an officer and as a gentleman of integrity? If so, please state what it is and what it was in 1876.

Mr. Van Alstyne. Before the Speaker answers that question I wish to say, Mr. Chairman, that it strikes me that we are going a little outside of the record.

The Chairman remarked that Governor Murray had put his character in issue.

Mr. Wilson said the reason he offered this evidence as to character was that, although these charges had gone out to the country, there was really no evidence of fact in the record to be answered, no testimony at first hand from any witness who knew of any improper act of Governor Murray while he was marshal of Kentucky—nothing but hearsay and hearsay in the third degree.

After a brief discussion it was decided to hear the testimony.

A. I think I know what General Murray's reputation was in Kentucky at that time and what it is now. I think he stands as high as almost anybody in the State as a gentleman of integrity and veracity, officially and otherwise. When I say almost as high I mean that perhaps he is not at the very highest in the estimation of some, but his reputation is as good as anybody's. Every man has some enemies, some people who will disparage him, of course.

By the Chairman:

Q. Have you practiced law much in Louisville?

A. I am not able to say that I have practiced there very much though I have practiced there frequently in the courts during the time Governor Murray was marshal and since.

Q. Are you acquainted with Henry Diven, who was one of the deputies in that court for nine years?

A. If I ever saw Mr. Diven more than once, to know him, I have forgotten it. I may have seen him, and probably did see him frequently about the court, but did not know who he was. On one occasion, I remember, a gentleman that I took to be Mr. Diven—and who perhaps told me his name at the time—came to talk to me about some charges that he had against General Murray; but this was after General Murray had resigned the office and while Mr. O'Neill was marshal.

Q. And you are not acquainted with him?

A. I am not acquainted with him at all, sir.

House of Representatives,

Washington, D. C., April 7, 1884.

Sir: Having learned that Mr. Justice Harlan and Mr. Speaker Carlisle have testified before your committee in behalf of Governor Murray, and that with their testimony, in connection with Governor Murray's own statement, your committee proposes to close the investigation concerning the expenditures in Kentucky during Governor Murray's marshalship for that State; and, furthermore, having learned from yourself that the testimony of Governor Murray in his own behalf controverted statements made by me when

summoned before your committee, therefore I respectfully suggest, if there remains any doubt in the minds of the members of the committee on expenditures in the Department of Justice as to the fact that there was collusion between G. C. Wharton and Eli H. Murray, late United States district attorney and marshal for the State of Kentucky, through a corrupt and oppressive system of their own choosing, by which numerous prosecutions were instituted for the most trivial violations of law, the arrested parties being taken unnecessarily long distances and subjected to great inconvenience and expense, in order to make costs against the United States and increase the fees of the officers, that you summon the following named persons to testify before your committee—

1. Mr. Samuel Crail, Louisville, Ky., who, being clerk of the United States court, should be able to exhibit the records of the court during Murray's and Wharton's term of office.

2. Hon. H. F. Finley, Williamsburg, Ky., who is judge of the fifteenth Kentucky judicial district.

3. Hon. C. B. Faris, United States commissioner, London, Ky.

4. Maj. A. T. Wood, United States commissioner, Mount Sterling, Ky.

5. Col. W. A. Bullitt, Louisville, Ky., late assistant United States district attorney, under G. C. Wharton, for Kentucky.

6. Hon. Alphonso Taft, ex-United States Attorney-General, through whom Wharton was removed and Murray permitted to resign on account of the investigation of their official conduct by G. K. Chase, general agent for the Department of Justice.

7. Mr. A. J. Auxier, Louisville, Ky., United States marshal for Kentucky, who could show the records of his office.

8. Col. John H. Ward, attorney at law, Louisville, Ky.

9. Hon. Samuel McKee, attorney at law, Louisville, Ky.

10. Hon. Walter Evans, attorney at law, Louisville, Ky., prior to his appointment as commissioner of Internal Revenue.

I have the honor to subscribe myself, very respectfully,

JOHN D. WHITE.

Members of Congress from the Tenth Congressional District, Kentucky.

Hon. WM. M. SPRINGER,
Chairman Committee on Expenditures in Department of Justice.

BY TELEGRAPH.

PER WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH LINE.

AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 22.—The report of the Senate committee on postoffices and postroads on the subject of postal telegraphy has been completed by Senator Hill. It gives a summary of the history of the increase of debts, rentals, and capital stock of the Western Union company, and the value of its property, leased and otherwise, and says the capital stock of 80 millions has arisen, nearly the whole of it, from stock dividends, and from purchases made of the lines of other companies, which were paid for by issues of stock.

"It is evident," the report continues, "that the prices which the Western Union paid in stock for competing lines were vastly in excess of either the cost or earning capacity of the property acquired."

It was claimed before the committee by the president of the Western Union, that it had from time to time expended out of its current earnings considerable money on construction account. That is to say, in addition to its numerous lines and equipments, over and above their maintenance. This may be true to some extent, but it cannot be true to the extent of justifying the enormous stock dividends which the company have made; nor was the appropriation of the current income to the construction account sufficient to prevent the payment of munificent cash dividends to shareholders, who received in that way from 1867 to 1883 (both inclusive) \$34,000,000 in advance of the stock dividends of \$25,807,190.

"As the prices paid by the Western Union in its own stock do not furnish even an approximate idea of the actual cost of the lines which it has purchased from other companies, and as the representatives of the Western Union which alone possesses the information, have given no definite or detailed account of the amounts of money it has itself expended in the construction of lines, the committee have endeavored to ascertain what it would now cost to produce lines in every respect equal to those which the Western Union has acquired in all ways. The committee believe it to be a large estimate to assume that the number of miles of wire actually used and necessary to its business of transmitting messages is 350,000. The committee believe also that the average cost of the wires, including poles, construction and instruments for telegraphing, would not exceed \$70 per mile, which would make the total cost \$24,500,000. The exact excess of the capitalization of the Western Union beyond the actual cost of its lines, and beyond what it would now cost to produce similar lines, cannot be determined. That it is enormous is entirely plain and undisputed. In reference to the inquiry whether this excess of capitalization, arising from stock dividends and from purchases of other lines at inflated prices, paid in stock, has operated injuriously in the way of increasing the

charges of the Western Union for transmission of telegrams, the committee deem it sufficient to say that their own conclusions correspond with the opinion of the country that its effect in that direction cannot be a matter of doubt; and that it has been very great. The swollen capitalization of the Western Union has created at one and the same time a covert inducement and in some sense a necessity for excessive charges for telegrams. So long and so far as the public has been made to believe that the nominal capital was a real one, it had tended to cause acquiescence in excessive charges, while the exposure of the actual nature of the nominal capital does not diminish the pressure of the motives which impel the managers of the company to keep up the charges, which are essential to the maintenance of the present dividends upon the immense mass of its watered stock.

For the purpose of relieving the country of the burden of charges for telegrams which are too high, as making these charges more equal as between different localities, and different classes of telegrams, and of guarding against the mischief and dangers of leaving the control of the telegraphic business of the country in the hands of a private company which enjoys a practical monopoly, the committee have reported the accompanying bill, S. 222."

The report says the Constitutional right of the Government to establish a postal telegraph is undoubted, and that there are obvious and sufficient answers to the objection that such a line will operate injuriously upon private telegraphs.

The report asserts that the passage of the postal telegraph bill will reduce the average rate per telegram from 38 cents to 25 cents immediately, and to 20 cents in five years, and secure a uniformity of charges irrespective of the amount of business in different places, for telegrams to newspapers and to commercial news associations; and continues as follows: "Under the present telegraphic system, the possibility of a species of censorship, which is one of the most dangerous to the commerce of the country, arises in two distinct ways, each of which requires separate consideration. The first is the power which the telegraph companies themselves have of manipulating the news for a sinister purpose, and the second is the same power possessed by the Associated Press and other similar associations, not themselves owning telegraph lines, but making special contracts for the transmission of telegrams over lines owned and managed by others. It will appear that the power of the telegraph company in this respect will be entirely taken away by the pending bill, and that the power of the Associated Press and similar associations greatly reduced. For the purpose of report of sales giving fortunes to its managers and their friends, the Western Union did not have to send untrue market quotations. If it was only to give the true quotations a single hour, or less than that, in advance to those whom it means to favor, the work is effectually accomplished. No such power should be allowed to exist in the country, if its abuses can be shown to have occurred, or even if it is believed there have been no abuses of it, the temptation to abuse is enormous and will sooner or later prove irresistible. The bill will effectually take this power away from the Western Union or any other private telegraph company by the lower rates which it secures to everybody, and by the still lower rates which it secures to commercial associations. Competition in furnishing commercial and financial news to all points and places is not to be expected under this bill; but it will be sufficient if it insures, as it is sure to do, competition in furnishing such news to the more important places whereby the field for profitable tampering with the public business will be so small that the temptation will no longer constitute a danger."

The report has not yet been made the subject of a formal vote, but it is given out for publication to-day, as expressive of the views of the majority of the committee.

GALVESTON, 22.—News' Vernon, Texas: A cowboy ran into a ranch near here, yesterday, without warning, shot three times into a bed occupied by his comrades, killing one instantly, another dying a few hours after. The murderer was arrested and jailed. He claims the shooting was accidental. The coroner is investigating; lynching probable.

City of Mexico, via Galveston, 22.—It is officially reported that the train wreckers captured by the government forces, attempted to escape en route to Clays, and all were killed. This makes ten wreckers shot.

St. Louis, 22.—A vault in the city hall in East St. Louis was wrecked last night by burglars, and property valued at \$38,000 taken, most of it in city scrip, which is good for its face value. The combination to the vault was broken with a heavy hammer. Two holes were then bored through the safe near the combination lock and powder poured in and exploded. The explosion was not sufficient to open the door, and a hole two feet square was dug through 20-inch brick wall of the vault. Inside of the vault is a smaller safe in which the money and valuables are kept; but it showed no signs of having been violently opened except that the lock was sprung. The small drawers in this safe were forced open and their contents taken. A large sledge hammer, horse shoers' hammer, a common brace, and several tools used by black-

smiths were found this morning on the floor of the clerk's room. All were identified by Patric Burns, horse shoer on Collinsville avenue, as having been stolen from his shop last night. A reward of \$2,000 is offered for the burglars.

LINCOLN, Neb., 22.—The democratic State convention was called to order at 8 o'clock. The following platform was adopted:

We, delegates of the democratic party of the State of Nebraska, in convention assembled, submit the following platform of reforms and measures:

First, we demand a vigorous frugality in every department, from every officer of the government; and we heartily concur in the sentiment that no reform of administration is possible so long as the government is directed by a party under the dominion of false doctrines, and animated by enormous pecuniary interests, and interested in the perpetuation of existing abuses; that the first effectual step in the reform of our government must be a fundamental change in the policy of its administration.

Second, That in view of the unequal and discriminating operation of the existing tariff and unjust and excessive burdens imposed upon the people, we are in favor of a revision which shall limit it to the production of the necessary revenues of the government, economically administered; that it should be so adjusted as to prevent as far as possible unequal burdens upon labor, and to bear most heavily upon articles of luxury, and lightly upon articles of necessity. We believe such a revision of the tariff laws, simplified in their operation and administration, will decrease the growth of monopolies, prevent the oppression and spoliation of labor, and the unequal distribution of wealth and abolish special and class legislation.

Resolved, That as our fathers, under the lead of Thomas Jefferson, rescued our republic from the control of federalism and the alien and seditious laws of the elder Adams; so will the democratic party of 1884, hurl the republican party from power, and re-elect Samuel J. Tilden and Thomas A. Hendricks President and Vice-President of the United States.

Balloting for delegates at large resulted in the election of Jas. E. Boyd, of Douglas county; J. Sterling Morton, of Otoe; W. H. Munger, of Dodge, and Tobias Caster, of Saline. The delegates are all for Tilden. Adjourned.

Danville, Va., 22.—The election passed off quietly and without any disturbances. The democratic, or white party, nominee, was elected. Capt. U. P. Graves beats J. H. Johnson, the present incumbent, for mayor by 10 votes. About seventy negroes voted the democratic ticket; one hundred did not vote. Gov. Cameron came up this morning and remained till the afternoon. He said pleasantly that he had received a carpet-bag full of letters about sending troops, and he had come to see for himself, and was pleased with the quiet and order.

Mayor Johnson was hanged in effigy. There was a torchlight procession to-night.

Petersburg, Va., 22.—The republican general ticket is elected. The republicans carried every ward in the city except one. Senator Mahone was serenaded.

TOLEDO, O., 22.—This afternoon Mrs. Emma Pfann and Miss Tillie Fear, sisters, walking in the suburbs with a baby carriage containing two children, took refuge from a thunder storm under a large poplar tree by the roadside. A bolt of lightning struck the tree, tearing it to pieces, killing Miss Fear, the current entering the top of her head, where the hair was torn off in a circle the size of a quarter of a dollar, and passed through her body, tearing both shoes to pieces. Mrs. Pfann had one shoe torn off and was shocked, but not otherwise hurt. The children were not hurt.

Portsmouth, O., 22.—Jno. Ocheman, wife and grown daughter were burned in a house last night. Ocheman lived on a farm four miles away.

Galveston, 22.—Specials to the News from all portions of the State indicate that the recent rainfall was one of the heaviest ever known in Texas. In a portion of the area it has never been surpassed within the history of the State. It is thought 150 miles of the Houston & Texas Central are under an average depth of nearly two feet.

St. Louis, 22.—J. T. Richardson, agent of the Indianapolis & St. Louis railway, suicided to-night. He was \$6,000 short in his accounts.

PITTSBURG, 22.—There is now a complete understanding of the exact condition of the Pennsylvania bank, and the feeling that they will be able to pay all liabilities, together with the concerted action of the bankers last night, has had a reassuring effect, and confidence to a large extent has been restored. It was feared there would be runs on several banks reported on the street last night as in a weak condition; but a visit to the alleged shaky institutions at noon found all solid. There was some checking out, but not much greater than usual. The bankers expressed themselves as perfectly able to meet the demands made of them. The officials of the Pennsylvania bank are busy to-day getting their affairs in shape for resumption to-morrow. Their clearances were made good to-day, and to-morrow they will open their doors with \$600,000 in cash on their counters. Many of the largest depositors have signified their intention of allowing their money to lie in the bank, and long before the regular hour for opening this morning, a num-