

## By Telegraph.

### AMERICAN.

[Continued from page 149]

best he could out of his means, the balance of the note. This was done by the payment of about \$1,700 in cash, and by turning over to Park the certificates of paid up stock in the Vermillion Coal Co. of Illinois, the National Insurance of Washington, and in other companies, to the amount of \$32,000, and a promissory note of M. Woodhull for \$3,000 more, with the right to redeem the stock in four years.

Hewitt interrogated Schenck closely as to the above statement, calculating that Schenck, instead of being out of pocket, was in pocket \$8,300 by the transaction.

Schenck said he wished he could view it in that light.

Hewitt said he had proceeded very carefully with his questions, on the theory that Schenck made a *bona fide* contract with Park, but the point remained, why Schenck, having turned over his property to Park, should continue to receive dividends on it.

Schenck explained that the right to receive dividends, which was \$2,100 on insurance and coal stocks, was to continue for four years, within which time he had the right to redeem the stock, paying both principal and interest.

Hewitt said the suggestion was still open, that at the end of four years the stocks might be returned to him by Park.

Schenck replied that Hewitt might as well say the same thing as to the mortgage of his house in Washington.

Hewitt remarked that he never knew mortgages to collect rents, unless for actual protection.

Schenck understood that a man might draw interest on mortgaged stocks as well as on a mortgaged house.

In answer to the question, if while Park was bestowing favors, it had occurred to him that he was acting in order to secure his influence in the Emma mine transactions, Schenck replied that it never so occurred to him; he believed Park to be a liberal and generous man, and having been instrumental in bringing him into the Emma mine speculation, he was desirous of assisting him out. He had no doubt that Park and others would have been glad to have him serve as manager or director. So long as he (Schenck) did not offend against public propriety, he believed that he had a right to buy and sell any kind of property, whether as Minister, member of Congress, or occupying any other capacity. It would not, however, be commendable to go into the stock market. Schenck said he had made a mistake in becoming a director, that this gave him more concern than anything else. He might be obtuse, but he could not see that he had committed a moral wrong. Schenck, in denying the statements of Lyon, whom he had seen but once, submitted a letter to him from Harry Brett, of London, in which he wants to know if Jas. E. Lyon, now doing business in New York, is identical with Jas. E. Lyon, of Wisconsin, who became a bankrupt in London in 1874.

The President has been sick for two days, and he received no visitors to-day.

General George A. Custer appeared before the committee on expenditures in the War Department to-day, and testified that Robert T. Sipe, post trader at Fort Abraham Lincoln, told him that his profits were \$15,000 annually, one-third of which was paid to General Hedrick, of Ia., and one-third to General Rice, at Washington; he did not know, but he understood that a portion of it went to the Secretary of War.

Raymond, the Indian agent at Fort Berthold, said he paid Orville Grant \$1,000 for getting him the place.

Custer testified that the proclamation of the President, extending the great Sioux military reservation, enhanced the value of the trading posts on the North Missouri river, because it rendered them a more complete monopoly. The witness said that Thumb, the trader at Fort Peck, was about to be removed, when he obtained some affidavits showing that Orville Grant and Layton Bros. were mixed up in the Indian frauds. General Custer said that one object of General Belknap's visit to the frontier, was to perfect arrange-

ments whereby whiskey could be brought across the border at reduced rates, and increased values given to post traderships. Custer related various instances in which grain had been stolen from the Government, the post traders taking it into their stores.

NEW YORK, 30.—A Washington special says that Lawrence, the ex-traded revenue swindler, is willing to unbosom himself, and that his testimony will implicate several prominent customs officials, and establish clear cases against four firms, one of which is in San Francisco.

The House committee on public lands will soon begin an investigation into the California land frauds. The commissioner of the land office has written to the committee that he is unable to prevent frauds, which have arisen under soldiers' bounty land grants, and he recommends special legislation thereon. Speculators have, by fraud and otherwise, procured the assignment and transfer to themselves of lands allowed to Union soldiers by the acts of Congress of March 8th, 1872, and March 3, 1873. The first act gave soldiers who had pre-empted homesteads the power to locate an additional 160 acres contiguous to their homesteads, where practicable; the act of 1873 gave soldiers power to locate 160 acres in any portion of the unoccupied public domain. Certificates of entry were sold at a nominal figure by the beneficiaries of the act, and purchased by thousands by speculators, who located them on the most valuable public territory, especially near mineral repositories in California and other parts of the west.

WASHINGTON, 30.—The Senate committee on territories to-day authorized Christianity to report for passage his bill to regulate the elective franchise and trials by jury in Utah, with certain amendments, which do not materially affect the main provisions as heretofore published.

PHILADELPHIA, 30.—Yesterday, on account of a storm, the tide in the Delaware river rose eight feet higher than ever known before. The wharf of Cramp & Sons, ship-builders, at Kensington, was overflowed, and their reservoir was flooded, but there was no serious damage.

CONCORD, N. H., 30.—While a washout on the Concord Railway was being repaired, yesterday, a freight train, waiting to cross, was run into by a passenger train, and four persons were seriously injured, two fatally; the engines and a baggage car were wrecked, and six or seven freight cars damaged.

WASHINGTON, 30.—Schenck again appeared before the committee on foreign affairs to-day.

The impeachment articles are five in number, and are worded in the usual legal phraseology, one being largely a repetition of the other. The first article is as follows—

"That Wm. W. Belknap, while he was in office as Secretary of War, to wit on the 8th of October, 1870, had power and authority under the laws of the U. S., as Secretary of War, to appoint a person to maintain a trading establishment at Ft. Sill, a military post of the U. S.; that said Belknap promised to appoint one Caleb P. Marsh to maintain such trading establishment at said military post; and that thereafter said Caleb P. Marsh and one John S. Evans did enter into an agreement in writing, substantially as follows, (here the articles of agreement are set out in extenso). That there after, on the 10th of Oct. 1870, said Belknap, as the Secretary of War, did, at the instance and request of said Marsh, appoint said J. S. Evans to maintain said trading establishment at Ft. Sill, and in consideration of such appointment said Belknap did, on or about the 2d of Nov., 1870, unlawfully and corruptly receive from said Marsh the sum of \$1,500; and did, at divers times thereafter, that is, on or about the 7th of January, 1871, and about the end of each three months during the term of one whole year, while he was still in office as Secretary of War, unlawfully receive from said Marsh like sums of \$1,500, in consideration of the appointment of said Evans and in consideration of his (Belknap's) permits said Evans to continue to maintain said trading establishment at Ft. Sill, whereby said Belknap, who was then Secretary of War, as aforesaid, was guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors in office."

The close of the document is as follows—

"And the House of Representatives, by protestation, saving to themselves the liberty of exhibiting at any time thereafter any further articles of accusation or impeachment against Wm. W. Belknap, late Secretary of War of the U. S., and also replying to his answers, which he shall make unto the articles herein preferred against him, and of offering proof to the same and every part thereof, and to all and every other article of accusation or impeachment which shall be exhibited by them as the case shall require, do demand that said W. W. Belknap may be put to answer for the high crimes and misdemeanors in office herein charged against him, and that such proceedings, examinations, trials and judgments may be thereupon had and given as may be agreeable to law and justice."

The committee also reports the following—

"Resolved, That seven managers be appointed by ballot to conduct the impeachment exhibited against W. W. Belknap, late Secretary of War of the U. S."

The President has sent the following nomination to the Senate—Sumner Howard, to be Attorney of the United States for Utah.

St. LOUIS, 30.—A Kansas City special states that during the snow storm last Monday night, Mrs. Geo. Holton and two little children, living near Warnego, Kans., started to go to a neighbor's house, only a quarter of a mile distant, but darkness coming on they became bewildered, and wandered about the prairie until exhausted, and they were found on Wednesday frozen to death, not twenty rods from the house they were in search of. The mother had taken off nearly all her clothes to protect her children, and was herself in an almost baked condition.

WORCESTER, 30.—Later advices from the broken dam are of a more assuring character. Large tree trunks, bales of hay and loads of dirt are being thrown in the gap, and the rush of water is lessened. Channel to connect the reservoirs with the stream to the eastward are being dug with haste. The water in the reservoir is rapidly lowering, and though the gap in the dam is widening, it is thought the main structure will stand.

At 6:30 this evening the reservoir dam gave way with a great crash. The spilling wall crumbled, letting off 760 million gallons of water stored behind. The water rushed down the ravine with a terrible roar in a solid mass twenty feet high. First in the line of the sweeping flood was the stone waste gate house; when the flood struck this it tottered, then the keystone of the arch dropped out, a corner of the building next gave way, followed by the wooden roof, which was swept onward until drawn into the whirlpool, when it was crushed to matchwood, and thrown into the air. The gate house was tipped over bodily, and not even a stone remained. Down through the narrow ravine, 100 feet wide and one mile long, the flood swept on; the sides were fairly dug out clean in an instant for fifty feet, to the edge of the embankment, almost perpendicular through; pine woods are on one side of the ravine, and the waters tore the largest trees, and twisted them around like straws, pulled them up by the roots and carried them onward down the decline. The flood tore out everything in the ravine and rushed towards the highway below. A large barn was taken up bodily and carried about fifty feet, when it struck a tree and was broken in two pieces. The next was G. W. Olney's dwelling house, one of the finest in the village. The rushing mass struck this broadside, and completely cleared out the rear and front wall; the ends stood, and strange to say supported the roof, under which the water poured in a solid stream 20 feet high and 30 wide. When the dam first broke the gap was about 20 feet in width; this increased rapidly after the water had once gained a passage through it, and continued to increase till nearly the entire section, which is 80 feet wide, had been destroyed. The ravine, being narrow, held the water back, and the water continued to run for three hours before the reservoir was exhausted, and the worst of the danger, at Cherry Valley, the first village encountered, was over. A small cottage house which stood on the opposite side of the road from Olney's was taken up

and whirled around on the surface for a time, and then went down into the water. Three or four other small dwelling houses were taken up and borne along, till they crashed together and sank out of sight. The water from the reservoir now reached Kettle Brook, and a vast amount of water swept across the pond and struck the line beyond, and was turned down towards Cherry Valley, Jamesville, Leesville, Stoneville, and New Worcester. J. A. Smith & Co's woolen mill stood at the head of this pond; in front was a dam, which had withstood many a severe test, but it crumbled under the immense pressure brought upon it, and gave way; the waters of the pond being added to the mass. The mill, a substantial brick structure, was next struck, and crumbled till three-fourths of the building were in ruins, and the water sweeping through what was left standing. A short distance below was Bottomly Mill, operated by A. E. Smith; this was a wooden structure about fifty feet square; it stood below a dam which held the waters of the pond above. When the waters struck this it gave way, and the waters of the pond further increased the vast amount. The mill was next struck and lifted bodily to the top of the rushing waters, and on it was swept at a terrific rate, whirling and turning in all directions till it struck Ashworth and Jones's mill. This was the best mill on the stream and one of the best in the country. It was a substantial brick structure, four stories high, with an L for a boiler house. The Bottomly mill was as completely demolished by the shock as though blown up, and nothing more was seen which could be recognized as the mill standing a moment before. The boiler house of Ashworth and Jones's mill was ruined in an instant, and one end of the main building was swept away. The boiler was taken up and carried along as if it was a shingle in a mill stream. Soon an explosion was heard above the roar of the flood, and a stream of water was thrown several feet above the surface of the current; another explosion followed, and another, until five had occurred, and the boiler was blown to pieces. Mr. Jones also lost a large barn which was crushed like an egg shell. At Stoneville a dam gave way, and the course of the flood was through a narrow valley, and the roar of the rushing water was distinctly heard for a mile. The flood next passed over a small dam on the Boston and Albany railroad, just above the Jamesville depot. The spectators who were standing near the depot say the water was thirty feet high when it approached the track, and with one tremendous crash the railroad embankment gave way, opening a gap 400 or 500 feet long and twenty deep. Just before the water struck the railroad embankment at Jamesville, a section of the stream forced its way on to the line of the road, and passing on both sides of the depot, it rushed ten feet high down the track; and in its course lifted the rails and ties bodily from the road bed, and turned them topsyturvy for more than a mile. Just before reaching the stone arch of the bridge at Curtis pond it bored a hole down into the roadbed and made a gap about eighty feet long and forty-five or fifty feet deep. The water then found its way into Curtis pond, and the devastation at this point will be as costly as any along the entire route. The branch road track was taken up bodily, and carried over on to the main road. Trees, stumps, and shanties were also thrown down and washed away. The flood reached Leesville about two hours after the dam broke, and struck the satin mill, owned by Albert Curtis, with terrific force; it gave way and crumbled into ruins, and the dam was carried away. Three hours after the dam broke away the effect was felt at New Worcester. The course of the stream from the reservoir through the other villages is nine miles, showing that the water advanced at the rate of three miles an hour; the first mile, however, was made in three minutes.

BOSTON, 30.—A Portsmouth dispatch says that another break has occurred in the direct cable, this time between 40 and 60 miles off Rye Beach Station; the break occurred during the gale of Monday, and is supposed to have been maliciously done, as the cable was in complete working order up to the instant of snapping.

WORCESTER, 31.—The flood by

the dam disaster did no material damage below South Worcester. The Blackstone River Valley was not harmed. The losses in part are estimated as follows—The City of Worcester dam and reservoir \$125,000, besides summer's supply of water \$5,000; and Geo. W. Olney's house and barn, \$100,000; J. H. Smith & Co., on mill and tenement, the mill owned by Wright Fotherly, and occupied by A. E. Smith, from \$15,000 to \$20,000; Ashworth Jones, on mill, &c., \$7,000; J. H. Hunt, satin mill, \$5,000; Boston and Albany Railroad, two bridges washed out; Curtis & Marble, on mill, \$2,000; the Wicks Company, \$15,000. The city of Worcester also loses largely, perhaps \$15,000, by damage to highways, besides the damage by the falling of mills. Nearly every dam is destroyed. One man and two boys are missing, and are supposed to be drowned. The city is already building a dam on Parson's brook, to secure a supply of water.

NEW YORK, 31.—The Green & Turner Sugar Refining Company have discharged their workmen, and will probably go into liquidation; their capacity is about three hundred barrels a day.

C. L. Bell, of Jackson, Miss., testified this a. m., before Clymer's committee, that he made an application for a post tradership at Fort Davis, Tex., and came here in June 1872, to see Belknap, about it; he had a number of recommendations from army officers, but Belknap told him if he had known he had come to make such an application he (Belknap) would not have seen him. Witness replied that it would take him but very little time to get out of his office, and he got out. This brusque treatment made him angry, but as he got to the west front of the building, a young man came running after him, and requested him to come back, when he returned, Belknap said rather apologetically that he was greatly annoyed over the many applications for post traderships. Belknap then turned to him brusquely, and asked—"How much is that position worth?" He replied that he did not know. "Is it worth \$2,000 a year?" he asked. He replied, he supposed it was worth that. "Would you be willing to pay that?" Belknap pursued. "I would not be willing to pay anything," he responded, and then he left. Bell stated that he didn't believe the Secretary meant to make him the offer of the post for \$2,000, but he thought the Secretary attempted to entrap him into offering a bribe so that he might have some reason to decline to appoint him. The witness could not remember that he had said to anybody that Col. Goodfellow and Mr. Crosley, the Secretary's chief clerks, were Belknap's go-betweens in post tradership bargains.

The witness produced his appointment as first clerk in the pension office, and he explained that there was no such office as special agent under the Interior Department, the men acting as such being detailed for duty.

By Clymer—"Under that appointment were you interested in the Babcock case?"

A. "I was not."

Q. "Were you sent out there to take part in it?"

A. "No, sir."

Q. "Were you never employed in connection with that case?"

A. "Not by the Government."

Q. "By whom, then? General Babcock?"

A. "No, I cannot say I was."

Q. "By his counsel?"

A. "No, sir."

Q. "By anybody for him?"

A. "By some one acting for him, I suppose acting for him; they said they were; I was employed in November."

Q. "What services were you to render under that employment?"

A. "I would like a little time to reflect on the matter, so as to put it in shape."

Q. "I only want the truth, it is not very hard to tell that."

A. "I do not know as that has anything to do with this case."

Q. "We will determine that afterward; I only want to know who employed you."

A. "In regard to those St. Louis whiskey matters?"

Q. "Yes; General Babcock is an officer of the army, and I propose to inquire about him now."

A. "Well, I was employed by Luckey, private secretary of the President."

Q. "What were you to do for Luckey?"

A. "To make it as brief as possi-