

from Tilden any telegrams; addressed dispatches to Pelton. His object in going to Florida was to take care of the electoral vote. Said the ciphers published in the New York Tribune, so far as concerned himself, were simply rubbish; said he had already published a statement of what he did do in Florida; said what he did not do was to buy the Florida votes, and they were for sale. Mr. Marble wanted to submit letters to the committee, but Mr. Reid objected, and they were ruled out by the chair; said he had none of the telegrams he sent from Florida. Of the dispatch from Tallahassee, November 16th, beginning "use 140 cipher," witness said he had no explanation to give, remarking: "I must confess there are a number of dispatches correct." Witness said he would like to explain in telegram No. 23. It was a dispatch to Pelton asking him to have the documents circulated throughout the country by aid of the press.

Mr. Hiscock objected, saying: "The telegrams are here, and I insist they shall stand on their own merits."

Mr. Stenger—The intention of this committee is to get at everything, and my idea is every telegram, every paper, and every explanation should be admitted.

A vote upon excluding documents or explanations resulted in Hunton Springer, and Stenger voting for their admission, and Reid and Hiscock against.

WASHINGTON, 7.—The cabinet heard Secretary Sherman's letter on the application to ex-Collector Arthur for a position for the son of Judge Bradley. He thought it dishonorable in Arthur to disclose a personal letter, but would prefer, himself, now to have the letter published. If he heard of any more personal letters of his being disclosed he would immediately publish them. The following is the letter:

(Personal.)

Washington, Jan. 18, 1878.

Dear Sir—I enclose a letter from Justice Bradley, of the Supreme Court, strongly recommending his son for a position in the custom house. The young gentleman will call on you and explain more fully.

For manifest reasons I would be very glad to oblige Mr. Bradley, who takes this matter greatly to heart, and I hope you will be able to give his son employment, as he, no doubt, is highly deserving, and would be a meritorious officer. I have promised Mr. Bradley nothing definitely, but leave the matter with you, with sincere hope that you may be able to comply with his request.

Very truly, etc.,

JOHN SHERMAN.

NEW YORK, 7.—After the reading of a number of telegrams, Marble said he had no conversation at any time with Tilden about buying out the electoral board. So far as he personally knew, no democrat ever attempted to buy out any returning board; had no such instructions himself; knew nothing of propositions to sell out; suggested going to Florida himself; thought it necessary.

At this point the following letter was received:

15 GRAMERCY PARK,

February 7, 1879.

Hon. Eppa Hunton, Chairman Congressional Committee, Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Dear Sir—I learn in the public press, that it is the desire of your committee to terminate its session in this city the current week. I take this liberty of requesting that before you leave, the opportunity be afforded me of appearing before you to submit some testimony which I deem pertinent to the inquiry with which you are charged.

Yours, very respectfully,

S. J. TILDEN.

It was resolved that Gov. Tilden should appear before the committee at noon, to-morrow, and that Mayor Cooper, in accordance with request, should be heard at 10.30. The examination was then continued: Had no reference to money matters in telegraphing that something must be done; didn't understand that Wooley was negotiating; had no idea on the subject of where the money would come from if any trade was made. Witness repeated that he only transmitted the various propositions and had nothing to do with their consummation; he denied that Pelton had, as he testified, got a telegram from him, beginning "telegram here." The words "proposition failed" belong to the Tribune. After the decision

of the returning board, Tilden met witness and denounced the whole proceeding. Is still friendly with Tilden, who does not believe witness is mixed up in the affair.

WASHINGTON, 7.—Before the Potter committee, to-day, A. M. Gibson, correspondent of the New York Sun, testified that he never offered Weber money for testifying, as St. Martin charged; never talked with St. Martin outside the committee room. He made a general denial of all St. Martin's charges. The witness said: I furnished no money for the payment of witnesses and, as far as my knowledge goes, no money was paid for that purpose. Had no information as to the \$450 that it has been alleged was to be paid to Dula. Gibson said he had one other little matter to draw to the committee's attention. He understood the committee was now in funds, and he begged to hand to the chairman an account for \$171, which he advanced to the committee on July 26th, to pay witnesses who came to New Orleans after the sub-committee had left. Potter accepted the document with a smile and promised to attend to it, remarking that it had been previously presented when the committee was short of money.

At the conclusion of Gibson's testimony the committee held a secret session, at which it was agreed that St. Martin should be discharged and several applications to appear before the committee were discussed. Adjourned.

PORT CHESTER, N. Y., 7.—Five negroes, all bad characters, to-day, armed themselves and committed several acts of lawlessness in the streets and were finally run out into the woods. Henry Hart and Alexander Banks were wounded.

NEW YORK, 8.—Statistics show that the number of unemployed mechanics and laborers in this city is now one-half less than four or five years ago, which is accounted for by the movement west and south, and a decided business revival. The table published gives the present number of unemployed here at 12,000, of which there are laborers, 2,000; carpenters, 2,000; masons and stone cutters 1,000, tailors 1,000, bricklayers 600, cigar makers 300. During 1873 the daily average unemployed was 25,000, reaching subsequently 60,000.

At a meeting of the committee investigating the cipher dispatches Samuel J. Tilden was sworn by Mr. Hunton, who said: Gov. Tilden, we received your note expressing your willingness to testify.

Tilden—In the publication and translations in the New York papers that I have read, I did not recognize a single dispatch, either in cipher or translation, which I had ever seen before. I never entered into any arrangement to purchase the vote of South Carolina or Florida. I had no intimation, no suspicion that any such communications were being carried on until I saw the dispatches published in the New York Tribune; had no knowledge, no dealings with any parties to these negotiations, never authorized any such negotiations in any form whatever. On the morning of Nov. 20, 1876, Mrs. Col. Pelton mentioned, in my presence, that her husband had gone for a day. I did not know he had gone or was going out of the city. He went to Philadelphia, I believe, later in the day I was called on by Mr. Cooper, who was on his way down town, and was told by him that he had received an offer from some party, offering to obtain, for money, the vote of South Carolina. I said I would authorize no such transaction nor send money for any such purpose. The whole conversation occupied only a few minutes. I obtained Col. Pelton's address in Baltimore, and telegraphed him to come home. I knew nothing of the ciphers that had been passing between him and others, and I could not have translated them. With regard to Florida, I never saw one of the telegrams, either in cipher or translation. I did not know. I was not informed that negotiations were going on in regard to illegally obtaining the certificates of the returning board. I never saw any of those dispatches relating to Florida either in cipher or translation. In regard to the Oregon dispatches I did not know they came in cipher until after the meeting of the Committee to investigate them. Some of the dispatches were addressed to my residence, 15 Gramercy Park. I do not know that any of these dispatches were ever delivered here. Col. Pelton's habits of mind and

mine are very different. A day or two after the election Gen. Grant wrote a letter recommending the committees to go south to see a fair count. I had nothing to do with the selection of those committees; never heard from them but once, and that was a communication signed by Ottendorfer and others. The idea that they were my personal agents has no foundation. They represented the democratic party. None of them, so far as I know, went to these states authorized to do anything that gentlemen might not do. From the 7th of November, 1876, till December 6th, the same year, under no circumstances did I enter into any competition for seeking certificates by venal inducements. There never was an hour nor minute that I entertained such a thought. To the people who, as I believe, elected me President of the United States, to four millions of citizens who were defrauded, I owed it to proclaim that I would not yield one jot or tittle of my right, whatever evils might result from this subversion of the electoral system and of a free government.

I resolved that I would enter into no auction for the purchase of the Chief Magistracy, (cheers)—which the chairman suppressed. I was resolved that I would continue to protest against the ring by which the people were defrauded out of their rights.

Tilden being asked, "Who is your private secretary," answered, "George W. Smith."

He had no knowledge of the following telegram:

Tallahassee, Nov. 27.

To George W. Smith, 15, Gramercy Park:

It has been suggested from here to the Governor of Oregon, to refrain from issuing a certificate in favor of ineligible elector, until advised thereon, why not obtain and telegraph him O'Connor's opinion. See my dispatch to Spain. Never saw the ciphers until the Tribune published them. Smith, his private secretary, never showed him any of these dispatches. Did not know that he had a cipher; knew nothing of the ciphers. When Pelton returned from Baltimore witness said something to him about his action, and he made no reply. Got from him no information about the ciphers until they were published. Did not believe Pelton had any power, because he had no authorization. Edward Cooper told me he had a proposition to get the votes for money; did not mention Pelton. I never heard of any attempt to bribe in any State. First heard of the Florida bribery from Marble. He simply mentioned the circumstances; gave me no details; I made no inquiries of Pelton about these corrupt propositions. The only interest I had in it was in stopping it. Pelton ceased to reside in my house about January 1st. I made no request of him to cease being my secretary; I manifested my displeasure, but did not ask him to resign. I kept up no confidential relations with Smith Weed; knew nothing of his presence in South Carolina; I heard nothing from him of this proposition to buy the votes; I had not the most kindly feelings towards Weed.

Tilden said he had no confidential relations with Marble. Before going to Florida he called to bid him good bye. Their was nothing in their conversation at the meeting bearing on the question. Tilden reasserted that in his interview with Cooper no idea of accepting the proposition to purchase votes was debated between them or thought of for a moment. As for Pelton, he was the last man in the world he (Tilden) would have selected if he had entered into such transactions as purchasing electoral votes.

He was asked why, in his card to the public he did not refer to the Baltimore transaction.

Tilden replied: It was not pertinent.

Question—Do you not see that your statement that you had no knowledge of the negotiations except through the Tribune is likely to deceive, because you had heard of the Baltimore negotiations?

Tilden answered that he did not know of the cipher telegrams which had passed on the subject, nor of any negotiations, but did know that there had been an offer in South Carolina, which he had put an end to by his intervention.

CHEYENNE, 8.—Mr. Sanders, who left Poor's Ranch, on the Niabara,

on Feb. 1st, with dispatches, reached the North Platte last night, having been driven 50 miles by the Indians. He confirms the news of the killing of Morehead and Ashbough, on Jan. 26th by 13 Indians, and also reports the names of two others killed at Howard's upper camp about the same date, one a herder, Saml. Briggs, the other a man lately from the agency, called Bustler.

ST. LOUIS, 8.—Wm. Heath, auditor of the St. Louis County for ten years prior to 1876 was convicted, yesterday, in the Criminal Court for embezzling \$143,000 of school funds, of which he was custodian, and sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary. This was the second trial. A motion will be made for another.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 6.

Cape Town advises say: The Zulu's offer but slight resistance. The column under Col. Glyn had an engagement on January 12. The British loss was trifling. Skirmishes are reported from different points.

LIVERPOOL, 6.—At a meeting of the privy council, notice was read that permission to land cattle at the Liverpool docks will be withdrawn after March 1st, unless provision is made for their slaughter on the quay.

England and Portugal have agreed to joint operations against the slave trade between Mozambique and Madagascar.

A St. Petersburg correspondent says: Four more fatal cases of plague are reported at Selitreno. The correspondent is personally cognizant of two successful evasions of the military cordon, which is very inefficient.

PARIS, 6.—Gambetta occupies his official residence at the Palais Bourbon.

Government is taking measures to prevent the introduction of the Russian plague.

ST. PETERSBURG, 6.—The journals here bitterly denounce Austria and Germany for adopting precautionary measures against the plague. The action is declared to be inspired by hostility to Russia and a desire to ruin her trade.

LONDON, 7.—A correspondent at Vienna says: Russia has proposed, as a compromise, before resorting to force, that Roumania should withdraw a distance of two kilometres from Arab Tabia. This Roumania refuses to do, as the matter is under consideration by the powers.

The Viceroy of India telegraphs that Yakoub Khan has ceased shell-ing Kizilbash, a portion of Cabul, because of threats of a general uprising.

7 p. m.—The United States frigate Richmond arrived at Gibraltar on Wednesday. All well.

A Singapore dispatch says: A Chinese crew of the Australian bark *Ate Waters*, from Hong Kong for Foo Chow, mutinied, and murdered the officers and scuttled the vessel.

LIVERPOOL, 7.—The ship *Vandiemann* was sunk by collision with an unknown vessel. Two of the crew were picked up in a small boat. They report their shipmates and the crew of the unknown vessel were probably drowned.

QUEENSTOWN, 7.—The steamer *Celtic*, from New York for Liverpool, and due at Queenstown on Sunday last, was spoken on the 5th last, in lat. 51 north, lon. 19 west, with the blades of her screw broken.

ST. PETERSBURG, 7.—Gen. Melikoff has left for Astrakhan, to superintend the measures for arresting the plague.

VIENNA, 7.—The Hungarian Government will dispatch a commission to report upon the state of the public health in Roumania, Bulgaria and Roumelia. The Hungarian and Roumanian governments have agreed to adopt protective measures on a large scale on the Bessarabian and Transylvanian frontiers, and to shift the Russian line of magazines in Roumania eastward behind the double cordon.

TRIESTE, 7.—The authorities of this city have received a telegraphic dispatch from the Austrian Consul-General at Salonica, stating that disease has appeared near Xanthi, Thessaly, the diagnosis of which show that it is spotted fever. The sanitary board of Trieste has declared that this disease is very probably identical with the plague. Precautionary measures have been ordered against all vessels from Turkish Aegan ports which have sailed since February 4th, and the next

Austrian steamer from these ports will probably be quarantined several days.

ROME, 7.—The quarantine at Italian ports has been increased to twenty days, and the importation of certain articles forbidden.

LONDON, 8.—It is estimated that from 30,000 to 35,000 men are now on strike at Liverpool. The demeanor of the crowd, yesterday, was most threatening in consequence of sailors joining the strikers. The laborers employed in the provision trade also struck. At Waterloo dock the mob broke up the staging and did much damage. After their expulsion by the police they endeavored to storm the gates. At the Princess dock the mob boarded the bark *Cora*, from Wilmington, N. C., which was unloading her cargo of resin, and extinguished the fires in the donkey engines and cut the hoisting gear. This mob numbered about 3,000. The smaller mob terrorized the laborers at Queen's, Nelson's and Bramblemoor docks. The police were reinforced, last night, especially near the Sailors' Home. A number of laborers, sent to Liverpool from Wolverhampton, were compelled to return by threats of murder.

Several powerful tugs left Queenstown, last night, to meet the disabled steamer *Celtic*.

Four men, including the captain and mate, were saved from the British ship *Vandiemann*, lost by collision.

The steamships and sailing vessels are detained owing to the strike and the difficulty of procuring seamen. A troop of cavalry paraded the docks to-day.

"Lord, Lord, Have Mercy!"

THE CRY OF THE ENGLISH LABORING MEN.

In the meantime we hear strange voices, talking as you have not heard Englishmen talk, in this generation at least. Here are some lines of verse which I clip from a radical paper:

The Curse of God sweeps o'er the land,
Lord, Lord, have mercy!
We die, and feel no helping hand.
Oh, Lord, have mercy!
Famine and horror, plague and blight,
Oh, Lord, have mercy!
Enwrap us, as in triple night,
Lord, Lord, have mercy!
The great are throned on seats of gold,
Lord, Lord, have mercy!
The starving poor are bought and sold,
Oh, Lord, have mercy!
The swollen rich oppress and slay,
Oh, Lord, have mercy!
While millions curse the light of day,
Lord, Lord, have mercy!
The mothers weep in want and woe,
Lord, Lord, have mercy!
The new-born babe brings joy no more,
Oh, Lord, have mercy!
Disease, starvation, crime and fraud,
Oh, Lord, have mercy!
Bear on their wings thy curse, oh God,
Lord, Lord, have mercy!

—London Correspondence N. Y. Herald.

HOME-MADE VALENTINES cheap-
er and better than imported at
556 SAVAGE'S ART BAZAR.

38th SCHOOL DISTRICT.

NOTICE is hereby given to the legal voters of School District No. 38, that a meeting will be held at the District School House, at Taylorsville, on Wednesday Feb. 5th, 1879 at 8.30 p. m., for the purpose of electing a trustee to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of W. H. Heish, and to determine the rate of tax to be assessed for school purposes.

SAMUEL R. BENNION,
ARCHIBALD FRAME,

Trustees.

Taylorsville, Salt Lake County, January 25th, 1879.



has removed the agony of rheumatism and its continued use entirely healed the patient. Rheumatism is but little understood. Some empirics resort to embrocations, which are really dangerous. It is now acknowledged to be a blood disease, resulting from acidity. This aperient corrects all such acidity, and thus cures the disease. All rheumatic sufferers are advised to try it.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.