

BY TELEGRAPH. AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, 24.—Springer then desired to know what her object was in deceiving her friends in order to do a favor for Sherman whom she did not know? She replied that at first she did it to preserve the honor of the party, and afterwards that her idea was to prevent two gentlemen from going over to the democratic party, desiring them to stand firm by the republican party until the returns were in, and that she was a self-appointed agent of that party. Springer again attempted to get witness to state in whose handwriting the Sherman letter was, but she declined most emphatically to do so.

General Butler inquired of witness if she had any more of Anderson's letters, and she replied, "I may have some more," adding, by the way, "General, how did you get that letter from Mrs. Weber?" (Laughter.) Butler, leaning carelessly back in his chair, seemingly enjoying the question as much as the spectators, gave no reply. In a dialogue between Mrs. Jenks and Butler, witness told Butler that he was very flowery and offered to tell him more about her Anderson letters if he would give her the information she required regarding the course pursued by him to obtain Mrs. Weber's letter. Otherwise she would be compelled to refuse the same as he did.

Springer again took the witness asking her about how long it was from the time she left Weber until she returned with the document. She thought in the neighborhood of three quarters of an hour. She remained in the reception parlor but about five minutes, during which time she unconsciously bit the end from the note addressed to Sherman, entrusted for delivery.

Mr. McMahon referred to the correspondence which had existed between witness and Governor Kellogg, and particularly desired to know what letter she referred to in her letter dated Nov. 14, 1877, to which she said, "Yes, I refer to the letter you wrote of. You will perceive by one of Anderson's letters, which I enclose, that he values it very highly, and also that he is not in possession of the document, and you may be sure he shall never get it, or any other paper he deems of value." During the questioning of McMahon, with the view of having witness state that the letter referred to was the Sherman letter, witness evaded direct questions and made various inquiries of McMahon. She, however, stated that had there been \$10,000 offered for the Sherman letter and if in her possession, she would not have degraded her honor so much as to have accepted the offer.

By Potter—Did you ever see any of Sherman's writing? Witness—No, sir; I did not.

McMahon referred to the letter bearing the signature of Thos. Jenks, asking witness if it was the signature of her husband. The direct question was again evaded, and witness said her husband could identify his own signature, and he being present she referred the gentleman to him for the information desired.

In reply to a further interrogation by Chairman Potter, witness stated that her maiden name was Murdock.

General Butler stated to Mrs. Jenks that he desired to gratify her curiosity in regard to obtaining the letter from Mrs. Weber. He said Governor Kellogg handed him a bundle of papers and in it he found the letter addressed to Mrs. Weber.

Mrs. Jenks, (quickly) Why did you not hand it back to him?

Mr. Butler, (very slowly) Because I had use for it.

Springer asked witness regarding a certain claim in which her family had been interested, but the subject proved uninteresting.

Mrs. Jenks was then excused until to-morrow morning and the committee took recess.

When the committee reassembled, General H. V. Boynton, special correspondent at Washington of the Cincinnati Gazette was called.

Q.—By Mr. McMahon—Did you call upon the President of the United States in relation to the appointment of Mr. Anderson? A.—I did not call upon the President upon that appointment especially. The appointment had been announced as being that of an Ohio man. There had been, perhaps, the same day, a statement published to the effect that Anderson had been en-

gaged disreputably in manipulating the vote of one or two parishes in Louisiana; and secondly, that he had been appointed by the President on that account, and in conversation, I asked the President how it happened that this man had been appointed, charged as he was, with the disreputable manipulation of the vote of Louisiana. The President replied that Anderson had been appointed for efficient services rendered the party, and in reply to further inquiry, the President said he did not think Anderson would retain his office. It was in the first week in June that the interview with the President took place. General Boynton having been riding with the President through invitation, a general discussion of the appointment took place during the drive.

The Secretary of the Treasury has authorized the payment of July interest on coupon bonds, to begin to-morrow without rebate.

The departments of the South and Gulf are consolidated under the name of the Department of the South, Brigadier General C. C. Augur commanding, to take effect on the 1st of July.

A statement by the friends of Congressman Acklin, to the editor of the Washington Post, contradicts recent statements of a sensational and unwarranted character as to his behavior to a lady, and says that his version of the affair is entirely corroborated by the lady, and that there is but one issue in the premises, and that is of a personal and private character between Mr. Acklin and Gen. Rosser, who have both left the city for their respective homes, to arrange their affairs for such a determination of the result between them as accords with their views of the responsibility of men to one another. The scandal, of a distorted and exaggerated publicity, it is added, had the effect of hastening, perhaps, an event which would have taken place under any circumstances and which should not be permitted to be clouded with dishonor. The Post says, editorially, that Acklin hurried to Louisiana, to arrange his affairs, and as soon as he gets there, his friend, a well known duelist, will at once notify Gen. Rosser to name some gentleman to represent him with a view to a settlement according to the strict code. The lady, Mr. Acklin admits to have seriously compromised, and professes a willingness to make her the only reparation in his power.

NEW YORK, 24.—Oliver S. Vincent and Wm. H. Code, clerks in the tax collector's office, Brooklyn, entered the vault wherein the books are kept, when Code lighted a match to light a gas jet, and an explosion of gas instantly followed, a wall of the vault was blown into the middle of the office, and the railings, furniture, windows and sashes were demolished. Vincent was blown across the room, about 40 feet, his clothes were torn off, hair burned and face and body fearfully lacerated. Code was buried in the ruins. These two men are fatally injured. Several in the tax office at the time are severely injured.

The Socialists had a great mass meeting to-night, to celebrate the anniversary of the social revolution of 1848, in France. The hall was crowded, and red flags floated all round. A strong force of police were present, and entire harmony prevailed. Several speeches of a communistic tendency were made, after which resolutions were adopted approving the manifesto of the workmen of Paris of the 16th of April, 1848, and denouncing the robbery of man by his fellowman; that the socialists would continue to inculcate the doctrine of Lafayette. "When oppression has reached its height, insurrection against tyranny is a most sacred right and most holy duty." Also, that copies of the resolutions be sent to citizens Emil de Girardin, Jules Simon, Leon Gambetta, Benjamin Disraeli, McMahon, Otto Bismarck, Grant and Hayes.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., 24.—Owensville, Gibson County has of late been the scene of several terrible conflicts between outlaws and citizens, the last one occurring last night. The attempt was upon the life of Andrew J. Montgomery, who has taken a prominent part in exposing and bringing to punishment the members of the lawless band. Montgomery had been in Owensville and was returning to his farm, when he was attacked by several masked men. He was armed and succeeded in wounding one assailant. A

dozen bullets entered Montgomery's clothing, but he escaped unhurt. The whole neighborhood is aroused and a hundred men are now scouring the country in search of the outlaws.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., 24.—A fire was started, to-day, in the cotton compress of Harter and O'Connell, by treading on a parlor match, and the flames spread into the planters warehouse adjoining. The 1,000 bales, which the two houses contained, were soon enveloped.

CHICAGO, 24.—The Tribune's Washington special has the following: Secretary Sherman says he felt much interest in the Potter investigation while it was revolutionary in its character, but now that its only object seems to be to discover whether Anderson swore falsely in his protest or swears falsely now, and whether the name of one of the Louisiana electors was signed, without his authority, to an unnecessary and invalid supplement return, it is not important enough to pay its cost.

NEW BEDFORD, 24.—S. Anger Chase, defaulting treasurer of the Fall River Mills, pleaded guilty, to-day, and was sentenced to 12 years in the State prison and 12 days solitary confinement.

NEW YORK, 25.—The Herald's Bismarck special says: The steamer Benton reports that rich gold diggings have been discovered in Bear Paw mountains, and great excitement prevails at Fort Benton. Five hundred people are waiting for the reports of trusty couriers that they have sent on to test the truth of the reports. All the principal business houses of Benton have wagon trains ready for a movement in case the reports are confirmed.

The journals say the will of the late Rhinelander was presented to the Surrogate yesterday, for probate. Rhinelander was one of the seven largest real estate owners in the city, and left an estate valued at about \$50,000,000.

WASHINGTON, 25.—The examination of Mrs. Jenks was resumed to-day.

She said she had not yet received the letters inquired for yesterday, and did not know whether they would be of any importance. Witness had seen Mr. Weber at Donaldsonville shortly before leaving for Washington, and Mrs. Weber had told her that Anderson had said she (Mrs. Jenks) had received about \$20,000 for certain documents, and appeared hurt because she had received no portion of the money. Mrs. Jenks, however, informed Mrs. Weber that she had never received any money whatever. Gen. Sheldon had requested witness to visit Mrs. Weber with a view to having her come to Washington.

Mr. Springer—Is it not a fact that Sheldon wanted Mrs. Weber to come to New Orleans and make an affidavit to the effect that there was no such document as the so-called "Sherman letter" in existence.

Witness—No, sir. You are entirely mistaken about that.

Springer inquired if witness received any other consideration from General Sheldon excepting her actual expenses.

Witness (very sharply)—No, sir, and it was but \$4. You need not distress yourself about it.

Witness was asked by the chairman if she would produce the letters described, to-morrow morning if they arrived.

A.—Oh, yes. If they arrive I will produce them.

General Henry V. Boynton, correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, was recalled, and said the President never, during their conversation, gave him to understand that Anderson was in possession of political secrets. He derived the impression entirely from newspapers. General Cowly was present during the entire conversation, and heard all, including the Anderson matter.

General Butler inquired if witness ever had an interview with any one in Washington regarding Anderson, and had stated the President had appointed Anderson, and the others connected with the dirty work in Louisiana, in order to keep their mouths closed.

General Boynton replied that he had never talked of the matter in that way to any one.

ST. PAUL, 25.—General T. L. Rosser, involved in the scandal and alleged challenge to fight a duel with Congressman Acklin, of Louisiana, arrived in this city on Saturday, in the performance of his duty as chief engineer of the N. P.

Railroad. He refuses to be interviewed in relation to the affair. He leaves the city to-morrow on an engineering trip to Red River Valley. General Rosser distinctly said that he had made no mention of the affair, and would make none. It was strictly a private and personal matter. The publicity comes from another quarter.

SAN FRANCISCO, 25.—A Silver City dispatch says: The advance troops of General Howard attacked the hostiles on Sunday, 45 miles from Harney. Bernard bore the brunt of the engagement. The battle took place at Curry Creek.

Howard has sent all the troops possible to the front.

Col. Robbins and two soldiers were killed. The couriers rode 200 miles to furnish Howard the news of the battle, and asking for reinforcements.

Major Egbert, at Camp Lyons, has been notified to protect the Winnemucca road and give battle to the hostiles fleeing in the direction of Owyhee.

The probabilities are that the hostiles have met with a severe repulse.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, 24.—A Berlin correspondent hears from trustworthy sources that a military compromise between Russia and Turkey is imminent. The Russians will concentrate around Adrianople. The Turks will evacuate Shumla and retire from Varna, and there embark for Roumelia.

A Belgrade dispatch says: It is evident that the Russians and Servians are preparing for the defence of Kladova and Beza Palanka, a line which affords a protected route from Roumania to old Servia.

VIENNA, 24.—Political Correspondence says: The Bulgarian question once solved, discussion on the other points is likely to be accelerated in deference to the wishes of Germany for a speedy close of the congress. In this case, the details, including arrangement of autonomy for Roumelia, are likely to be submitted at the supplementary conference.

LONDON, 25.—A Berlin correspondent says: The congress will have a sitting to-day. In Monday's sitting the right of the Sultan to place on the Roumanian frontier whatever number of troops he deems necessary for security, was admitted in principle, but, at the same time, Russia proposed a series of amendments which England refused to accept.

The congress also fixed nine months as the term to be allowed Russia for withdrawing her troops from Eastern Roumelia and Bulgaria.

It is generally thought that Russia, in to-day's sitting, will, in return for this concession, withdraw her armaments, and that the chief points relative to Bulgaria will be definitely settled.

There is evidently a close alliance between England and Austria, but each naturally comes most prominently forward on points involving its own interests. Thus the Austrians took no prominent part in the discussion relative to garrisoning the Balkans, but will play the first part in the approaching discussion relative to the organization of Bulgaria. The Austrians hesitate to concede Varna to Bulgaria. The British do not seem to share the Austrian objections.

A Vienna dispatch says: Well informed persons state that the Russian plenipotentiaries only agreed to the points as to Turkey's right to fortify the Balkans, etc., *ad referendum*, but it is confidently hoped that these explanations, and the mediating influence of Germany, will succeed in obtaining the desired ratification from St. Petersburg.

It seems the plenipotentiaries have also agreed to the settlement of the southern limits of Roumelia in a sense favorable to the Turks, the neighborhood of the valley of the Vardar and Black Sea coast being left under the direct control of the Porte.

It is believed the Turks will become aware of the wisdom of acquiescing with and supporting, instead of thwarting England and Austria. The Sultan has thanked England and Austria.

The Russians have 52,426 sick in the Balkan peninsula; and of the recruits raised in 1877 for the Armenian campaign, 25 per cent are dead.

The Times' Berlin correspondent reports: That Lord Beaconsfield, in

conversation with Prince Bismarck, who urges him to make concessions, said: "I did not come here to yield."

BERLIN, 25.—The statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows an increase the past week of 557,000 marks.

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