make a statement in recrements to it, not to be considered as under outh or forming part of the proceedings.

He then proceeded at some length to state that the people of his town (Independence) were very desirous of having the Land Office located there, and appeinted him (York) as the agent and counsel of the city to go to Washington for that purpose. This was some two years ago. He went and called on the Kansas Congressional delegation in Washington to obtain their support, but found that they could do nothing. He then called on Secretary Delano in reference to the matter, and was by him told that

POMEROY WAS ABOUT THE ONLY MAN who could help him. Mr. Pomeroy was accordingly visited, and, after some consultation, he also informed York, in effect, that the thing could not be worked just at that time. Mr. York expostulated and argued the matter, and said that the people of Independence were very anxious it should be done, and, in fact, felt like pushing the thing very vigorously. York, in fact, initimated that it must be done, and when Pomeroy again expressed the opinion that it could not, York said that he thought he had some documents which might strengthen the case on behalf of the people of Independence and enable the Senator to see the matter in a different light. York then dived into that learnul breast pocket of his and produced some anidavits, which he submitted to Mr. Pomeroy, Mr. Pomeroy, it seems, did see the thing in a different light, for the Land Office was removed, as requested.

The POTENT PAPERS

ent light, for the Land Office was removed, as requested.

THE FOTENT PAPERS

were affidavits regarding what is known as the latest. Pomeroy scandal. The lady in the case was a cierk in one of the government departments at Washington, where she is said to have formed an acquaintance with Mr. Pomeroy. There are—and have been—rumors concerning this acquaintance which would not, if true, quality either Mr. Pomeroy or the lady as Sunday school teacher of the first order, and the American Hotel at Haltimore figures in the case—at least it is the scene of one of the alleged acts in

THIS LITTLE LIFE DRAMA.

At the close of his statement and during its delivery York evidently did not seem to appreciate his action as very disreputable, and very closely—if not quite—constituting a form of blackmail. He rather relished the idea of dragging success from the precipice of failure, and stated that if the committee desired it he would produce the affidavits and papers in his possession—that is, if they wanted to go into the subject—and would testify to his action in the matter. He said, laughingly, "I was sent to Washington to get the Land Office located at Independence, and I got it." He evidently thinks success is a big thing.

It was now past midnight and the committee de-

a big thing.
It was now past midnight and the committee de cided to go into the whole Land Office question to-morrow, when York will testify and produce his documents. This means nothing more nor less than another heavy blow to Mr. Pomeroy, by put-ting the scandal on official record, and probably the pricking of Senator York's hastily blown bubble of pure virtue.

CUBA LIBRE.

The Republic of Honduras and the United States of Colombia United on the Question of Free Cuba-Discussion of the Question of Intervention.

The following official communication from the Republic of Honduras has just reached us:-

Republic of Honduras has just reached us:—

Republic of Honduras,
Ministry of Foreign Relations,
Comayaqua, Nov. 25, 1872.

The proposition lately made by the United States of Clombia, that the respective governments of South Americandould interfore in the existing insurrection in Culagainst the Spanish monarchy, has excited the liveliniterest in the mind of the government of Honduras, wheel that the only possible solution of the matter is it emancipation of Cuba, and that Spain should be indecating of the proposition of the matter is the manufaction of Cuba, and that Spain should be indecating angulary struggle.

emanetpation of Cuba, and that Spain should be indemmided for war expenses incurred during the long and
sampliant y struggle.

It is the spain of the spain of the primeral, that if a nation aspires to be great and respected she must be tree
and education must be generally disseminated. The Cubans have been a down-trodden and tyrannized race
since Spain conquered the island, and all riends of humanity ought now to come to their assistance, and help
in the formation of a Guban republic.

Should, however, the Spanish government refuse to
leave the Island it will then be the duty of the South
American Republics to throw aside their neutrality and
come to the rescue of the Cuban patriots, and help to
bring about the liberty of Cuba and the abolition of
alavery. Should a step like this be taken it would doubless gain the approbation of the civilized world, for the
cause would be a holy one. I would further represent
that the symiathy is very strong among the people of
his country with the cause of the oppressed Cubana, and
that our Minister at Washington has been instructed to
take part with other diplomatic representatives in the
diplomatic negotiations which have been proposed by
your government. I may add that, the sympathies of
this government. I may add that, the sympathies of
this government, according to democratic basis on which
tis founded, is in favor of a republican form of government for Cuba.

I hage to request that you will cause the contents of

ment for Cuba.

I have to request that you will cause the contents of this official despatch to be made known to the government of the United States of Colombia, and at the same time I have the honor to remain, with sentiments of the highest consideration,

JUAN N. VENERO.

To HIS Excellency the Mynister of Foreign Relations of the United States of Colombia.

LIBERATING EXPEDITIONS FOR CUBA.

dents of the United States-The Equip-ment of Further Liberating Expeditions to Proceed to Cuba-Victory Leading the Way.

On the 26th of last month a number of Cubans met at No. 187 Pearl street, in reply to a call signed by Messrs. Leandro Rodriguez, Cayetano Mila, Cayetano Leira and T. R. Betancourt, to consider the best manner in which a large Cuban subscrip tion could be opened, for the purpose of sending out further liberating expeditions to fight for free Cuba and the abolition of slavery in that unhappy isle. It was agreed that a committee, consisting Perez. Cavetano Frederick de Armas, should ascertain the number of Cuban exiles resident in the United States, and make an approximate calculation as to what amount of money could be safely calculated on, and in this task the said gentlemen are still en

BOSWORTH'S BOARD.

Disgraceful Failure of the Police Cleaning Commission.

BEHOLD OUR STREETS!

\$934,000 a Year Literally Squandered.

The Results of the "Manure Season" for \$650!

Thousands of Dollars Kindly Given Away.

THE BELL-RINGING SWINDLE.

Cartmen Turning an "Honest Penny" During a Snow Sterm-Working for the City and Themselves.

THE DUMPING SCANDAL.

Pyramids of Putrescent Filth Filed Up in the Streets.

Ignorance and Fraud Instead of Efficiency and Honesty.

WHAT SHALL WE DO ABOUT IT?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-

The people have an interest in clean streets, you will admit. That being granted, it must also be admitted that the people have an interest in seeing that those charged with the duty of street cleaning perform it faithfully. I propose to show you, in this communication, if you will allow me, that this duty is now shamefully neglected, although hundreds of thousands of dollars are paid to our "reform" Street Cleaning Commissioners. Some time ago the street cleaning business was placed under the complete control of the Board of Police Commissioners. That Board was, by the act committing to its care the cleanliness of the city, clothed with plenary power in the discharge of its new and important duties. It was authorized to call for all the money it needed, and was allowed to employ the necessary number of men, machines and other appliances. In fact, in this city at least, no branch of work was ever undertaken by any public body under more favorable auspices. The press and people had long cried out against the inefficient system of cleaning streets by contract; and, while rejoicing over its death, they were, by specious promises, induced to believe that the Police Commissioners would accomplish all it had so disgracefully failed to do. Brown's working force consisted of the lame, the hait, the rheumatic and the partially blind, and so gently did they move their implements over the surface of the streets that they presented the appearance of hospital patients enjoying a little mild exercise. This decrepit brigade was to be disbanded and its place supplied by strong, active, able-bodied men. Brown's venerable, ring-boned, spavined, broken-winded and heavy horses were to be mustered out of ser-vice; his patched-up old harness and rickety carts, odorous with the fifth adhesions of a quarter of a century, were to disappear, and the street-cleaning business was to be under the immediate supervision of honest and otherwise competent officers. In fact, the millennium of street-cleaning had come and the age of dirt had gone.

With the tide of public opinion thus full in its favor the Board of Police Commissioners estimated the cost of thoroughly cleaning the streets for the first year at \$934,000. The magnitude of this amount at first startled the Board of Apportionwas to pay for cleaning the entire paved area make an appreximate calculation as to what make an appreximate character as to what the most of all the most of the state of the state of the property of the formation of the state of the the city daily they were satisfied, and one-half of it (\$467,000) was allowed for the six months ending December 10, 1872. The report of the Police Commissioners' Superintendent of the Street Clean-

at roll call, and then to clear out after giving a few instructions to their assistants, who also vanished as soon as their superiors were out of sight. The sweepers were therefore jeft without officers, and the work they did was, of course, proportionate to the supervision exercised over them.

What is known as "the manure season" begins on June 1 and ends with November. This is about the period covered by the report, and it makes the extraordinary announcement that the manure collected during that time sold for \$550. This may, at first sight, strike the reader as a joke inserted in the report for some facetious purpose; but the Police Commissioners and their Street Cleaning Superintendent intended it for nothing of the kind, as they really wanted to make the innocent people believe that the manure accumulated in this city

she proise conversed by the report, and it makes the circuit during the mine could ready. The many states again, active the ready as a pick inserted that the country of the commissioner and their fivest Clanning related to the country of the coun

of thousands of our citizens who are compelled to breathe the poisonous effluvia arising from this enormous quantity of putrid fifth? And what pun-ishment is asiequate to the crime of those officials who allow it to remain where it is, and at the same-time squander the money appropriated for its re-moval?

moval i If further evidence is necessary to establish the

intendent could, at an expense of about \$15,000, and in forty-eight hours, have made Broadway and Fifth avenue as free from snow as they are on a July evening. Well, after kindly furnishing double that amount for the purpose of getting rid of the effects of the storm of December 26, the people splashed about in slush, and the "busses," and other heavy vehicles, with, from dire necessity, doubled teams, floundered through it for twenty days, when it was, not by the Street Cleaning Bureau, but by repeated thaws, removed so that travelling could be done with comparative comfort.

fort.

So many evidences of the utter incompetency of the Street-Cleaning Bureau under the management, or rather mismanagement, of the Police Commissioners, come crowding in from every side, that it is impossible, without writing a volume, to expose all of its inexcusable delinquencies, if not, in some instances, its downright criminal acts.

The following transaction, however, must not be overlooked, inasmuch as it brings out in bold relief the ingenious scoundrelism of this street cleaning.

squandered on the old scow No. 10. In fact, the entire \$10,000 was thus shnost thrown away on the few scows alluded to. Does the Bureau intend to let the rest of the thirty-five scows go to the bottom of the river? or will it obtain an allowance of \$10,000 more to repair them, and then squander it as before?

The Bureau's tugboat General Grant needed painting, and its small pliot house required raising some few feet. Before Brown sold this boat to the Bureau he received four proposals from responsible firms for doing such work upon her, and the largest and the proposals to paint this boat and raise her pliot house, superintendent Thorne gave, without even a contract, the job of doing it to doin Duke, once of the Police Commissioners' political barnacies from the Eleventh ward; and he, who had never before done any ship carpentering, painted the General Grant and raised her pliot house in such a manner that it looked more like some old woman's dilapidated apple shanty than like what it was supposed to be. For thus rendering the pliot house much worse than it was Duke demanded and readily obtained \$1,150, or \$700 more than competent and responsible ship carpenters would have asked for performing the work in a proper manner.

While on the subject of the practical economy of this street Cleaning Eureau, its "corner" in carts and horses must by no means be overlooked. Superintendeat Thorne's report for the its months ending December 10, 1872, says that \$5,800 was spent in parchasing horses. Now the Bureau bought of Brown minety-live horses at \$155 each (and the price shows that they must have been better than average working horses), but it has now on hand only hinety-four herses, or one less than the concern the price should have been spent for allowed by the Board of Apportionment for new horses was \$250. Now, granting that that price was paid in every instance (which is very improbable), thirty-five new horses should have been spent for allowed by the Board of Apportionment for meet here to the bediving the price

which it has fulfilled its (alas!) trusted promises, amounts to \$300,620. If the pocketing by the "Ring Quartet?" of the \$390,600 appropriated by Tweed's Legislature for "extra or additional street cleaning?" was regarded as an outrageous swindle, what shall be said of the concern that has cheated the people out of more than that and at the same time obstructed their harbor and kept their streets in a far fithier condition than Brown dared to allow them to be in, even when Tammany, in the zenith of its power, was accustomed to ask the contumacious grumblers at its high-handed and rainous rule, "What in hell are you going to do about 1?" Are the Police Commissioners with their inefficient Street Cleaning Bureau more impregnable than Tweed was with the power of the Legislature, the Judiciary and the Treasury at his back? The latter went by the board, but the former stick in their mud and dirt, and there they will stick and rear to themselves mounments of it from river to river and from the Battery to the confines of Harlem, unless the taxpayers' extra Job-like patience, with their multifarious and manifest delinquencies and unpardonable offences, gives way to an honest indignation strong enough to force them to relinquish the trusts they have so wilfully betrayed. Now, how much longer will this patience last? Will it continue until the harbor is rendered impassable even for light drait merchant ships—until the city's commerce is seriously impaired, not only by harbor obstructions, but by the disease-breathing filth of its streets, and until they are so deeply covered with a compost of ashes, garbage, manure and other decaying animal matter that the questions? But, can we live?

Is it not about time for the people to look after their interests in this matter? They have their servants, the legislators and the charter makers at Albany; and has not the hour come for saying to them, in a voice that will secure obedience, Take the Street Cleaning Bureau away from these utterly incompetent Police Commissioners, place an

department does not exist create one), rather than for shitlessness and fraud?

Mayor Jacobs, of Louisville, has applied to these Police Commissioners for the plan adopted by them in cleaning New York's atreets. Now, it is to be hoped that Mayor Jacobs' desire to benefit Louisville is as great as his ignorance of the results attending the adoption of the plan requested, for it must be assumed that he is entirely unacquainted with them. Acting upon this assumption, then, it becomes a Christian duty to tell him what he can do for Louisville by cleaning streets as New York's Street Cleaning Bureau cleans its streets under the supervision of the Police Commissioners.

First—He can make the people pay at the rate of \$14 per mile for street cleaning which should cost but \$4 per mile.

Second—He can draw the entire amount appropriated for street cleaning and do less than three-quarters of the work required.

Third—He can sell the manure deposited in the streets for several thousand dollars less than it is really worth.

streets for several thousand dollars less than it is really worth.

Fourth—He can obtain an amount greatly in excess of what it should cost to carry street dirt beyond the city limits and then injure the city's commerce by dumping it into its harbor, from which it will have to be removed at an enormous expense.

Fifth—He can provide places for political hangerson, and pay them with the people's money for doing nothing.

Sixth—He can adorn Louisville with artistically constructed mountains of filth, and proudly say to Commissioner Bosworth, "I, too, have a perfumery containing four hundred and sixteen separate and distinct stinks."

But it would take too long to tell Mayor Jacobs

distinct stinks.'"

But it would take too long to tell Mayor Jacobs of all he can accomplish for his city by putting into operation in it New York's Police Commissioners' plan of cleaning streets. If he would understand that plan in all its various bearings he must come and see for himself.

VETERAN STREET CLEANER,

EMBURY MEMORIAL MEETING.

In 1766 Philip Embury, an Irish Wesleyan mechanic and local preacher then living in this city, began to preach here the doctrines of Methodism and laid the foundation for the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States. Two years later he helped to build the first Methodist church in America, on the site of the present church in John street, near Nassau. Soon after he removed to Ash Grove, in Washington county, and for five years lived and preached in the regions beyond and around, even to Vermont. In 1773 he died suddenly near the village of Salem, N. Y., and was buried there, but his remains were subsequently removed to Ash Grove, where they lay until 1834, when they were again removed to the cemetery of the village of Cambridge, in the same county. It was here that the second Metho-

same county. It was here that the second Methodist society in America was organized under Embury's ministry, and the citizens donated a lot to the Methodist Episcopat Church large enough to contain 100 graves. Here Embury's remains have lain unmarked by any appropriate memorial. A year ago the Troy Conference, in whose jurisdict on the viliage is, took action on the matter and appointed Rev. Arthur Mooney, a local preacher, to raise funds for a suitable monument to be erected over his grave.

THE NATIONAL LOCAL PREACHERS' ASSOCIATION took up the matter at their last session and it was referred to a committee, of whom D. T. Macfarlan, of the New York Conference, is chairman. This committee are having a suitable monument prepared, and last night a public meeting was held in St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal church in this behalf. The Rev. Bishop Janes presided and made a brief address, directed toward the thought that "the righteous shall be held in everlasting remembrance." While Embury's monuments are all over the world, and while the origin of Methodism here will no more be forgotten than will be the Deluge, the name of Embury will live here as long as the world lasts and run along in perpetuation through the endless cycles of eternity, associated with Peter and Paul and Luther and Wesley,

the Deluge, the name of Embury will live here as long as the world lasts and run along in perpetuation through the endless cycles of eternity, associated with Peter and Paul and Luther and Wesley, we cannot beneit him by any monument that we may erect to his memory, but we need it, the Bishop said, to educate the generations of the future just as much as the Israelites did the stones which the priests took out of the Red Sea and with which they commemorate and perpetuate their passage through it dry shod. He was, therefore, in full sympathy with the movement.

DR. EDDY'S REMARKS.

Rev. Dr. T. M. EDDX spoke of the obligations of the Church to the local ministry, whom he eulogized as needful for the evangelization of the cities and for the nations. There are some twelve thousand of them now in the Methodist Episcopal Church in this country. There are few men, he said, who are remembered beyond the generation in which they have lived and died, and lewer still who are remembered for a century, and very many are lorgoiten ere their remains have been placed in the ground. The Doctor gave some illustrations of this idea and then pointed out how the world honors heroism and erects its monuments to the brave and the daring. If the patriot deserves a monument he thought the Christian soldier did, too. There are too many living dead men among us and the memory of an earnest man like Embury should be cherished forever.

EMBURY'S GRURCH AS IT 18.

Rev. L. S. Weed, D. D., pastor of John street Methodist Episcopal church, gave some interesting incidents connected with the old church. The book board of the pulpit on which the Rible rests and the altar rails are the same that Philip Embury, carpenter and preacher, made with his own hands. About one hundred souls had been converted at this altar during the three years of Dr. Weed's pastorate. An endowment fund of \$50,000 is sought to keep the ministry in perpetuation there. Twenty thousand dollars of this amount have been subscribed.

Rev. Dr. Starks, of Troy Conference, gave so

Rev. Dr. Starks, of Troy Conference, gave som interesting reminiscences of early Methodism is the western part of this State. A letter was rea from General Clinton B. Fisk, of St. Louis, regreting his inability to be present to address the meeting. Resolutions were adopted endorsing the movement, and pledging the meeting to give their hearty support. It then adjourned with the Doxology and benediction.

Lecture by Thomas Herbert Worrall. Mr. Thomas Herbert Worrall, a well-known citizen of New York, delivered a lecture in Association Hall last evening on Mexico, where he resided for twenty-five years. The lecture may be said to have been a condensed history, natural, social and political, of the country from its conquest by Hernando Cortez to the ill-fated destinies of Maximilian and his beloved Carlota. Mr. Worrall in his treatment of the subject dweit at length on the nature of the climate, its effect on peculiar constitutions, then on its agricultural prospects, its unrivalled silver mines, giving an annual product of over one thousand million dollars; the condition of its army and navy before and after the establishment of the Republic; the characteristics of its men and women, praising the beauty and genuine affection of the latter. He concluded his discourse by illustrating the different political changes of the country, giving brief biographical sketches of Santa Anna, Maximilian and Juarez, and finally stating numerous reasons why Mexico should be annexed to the United States. said to have been a condensed history, natural,

YOUNG GENTLEMEN OF THE MERCANTILE LIBBARY. BEWARE!

New York, Feb. 12, 1873.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

If it would not take too much space in your val able paper would you insert this and oblige a num-ber of ladies? It is to publicly demand the attenTHE LOUISIANA MUDDLE

Statement of Governor Warmoth Before the Senate Investigating Committee.

Why and How Bovee, Herron and Wharton Were Removed-The Judicial Difficulties More About the Returns-Close of the Investigation.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13, 1873, The last open session of the Committee on Privileges and Elections for the investigation of Louisiana affairs was held this morning.

Governor Warmoth made a statement, in the na ture of sworn testimony, concerning the appointment and removal of the various gentlemen who have figured as Secretaries of State in Louisians during the past year :-

Mr. Bovee's removal was on account of the illegal promulgation by him of a law in relation to the Grescent City Water Works. This law was passed just before the adjournment of the Legislature. The Governor kept the bill in his sate, and notified Mr. Bovee in writing that he would not approve it. Mr. Loves procured a copy of the bill as engrossed him flouse, dissimilar in many respects from that officially sent to the Governor, and PROMULGATED 17 IN DEPLAYS OF GOVERNOR WARROUT'S

that the suspension could be made only until the Legislature had an opportunity to act, which opportunity had been nedected med that the decision also overruled Warmoth's claim to the power of removal.

Governor Warmoth then were the decision also overruled Warmoth's claim to the power of removal.

Governor Warmoth then were the decision also overruled warmoth's claim to the power of removal.

Governor Warmoth then were the decision of the control of decision as the state of the decision of the season of the control of decision and statute law to establish the legality of his removal, and the fact that his the legality of his removal, and the fact that his name does not appear on any returns of the Lynch Board, but that of Bovee does. Mr. Bovee was not in office until the 6th of December, when he took possession under the protection of United States troops and not by virtue of the decision of the Courts. Besides the returns of the Lynch Board, signed by himself, show that he was a candidate for election to office at that election and that, therefore, he acted on the Board in defiance of the law disqualitying him from so acting under such circumstances. When Mr. Bovee was finally inducted into office by the action of the Court, it was because of the expiration of Mr. Herron's term. Jack Wharton was appointed Secretary of State, Woodward. The books, Ac., of the office were turned over to him at once, and he continued from that time to exercise the functions of office without force or violence until he was excluded therefrom and Mr. Bovee inducted by troops on the 6th of January.

In response to a question by Mr. Trumbull Governor warmon as a calculation of the exponence of the second of the functions of office without force or violence until he was recognized by the Assistant Secretary of State, Woodward. The books, Ac., of the office were turned over to him at once, and he continued from that time to exercise the functions of office without force or violence until he was excluded therefrom and Mr. Bovee inducted

ture. His recital coincided in every respect with the statements of Messrs. Wharton, Sheridan and Bragdon. No motion for the appointment of Longstreet and Hawkins was put and no vote thereon taken, as stated by Lynch.

Gövernor Warmoth put in evidence six or eight affidavits substantiating these facts, taken from the records of the Supreme Court, and which appear in the President's message on Lousiana affairs. After the organization of the Board the returns were opened, and the Assistant Secretary directed to employ clerks and complete the tabulation as soon as possible. The returns for members of the Legislature were promulgated by the De Ferret Board, and upon those returns the Governor issued his proclamation declaring the result. The Board was then Emointed Braining these acts. He then turned his attention to the Eighth District Court. That Court was established by act of Legislature in 1870, which provides that the Governor shall, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint a judge and clerk to serve until the vascancy could be filled by a general election. Mr. Dibble was appointed Judge and his term expired when his successor was elected on November 4, and Durell's clection being conceded, even by Dibble, he (Warmoth) issued his commission, and he took and mad for the Supreme Court in its punishing him for contempt in not jesting the order in the Bovee case, by reversing his decision in a sult under the Election law, and in other instances he was recognized as Judge by the Kellogg Legislature, as by the act abolishing his court as the only 100 majority, and that Pinchback approved the act. McMillan remarked that this act had just been pronounced unconstitutional by a District Court of Louisiana. Warmoth cited a clause of the Louisiana constitution, which provides that no person holding office under the United States shall be eligible to the office of Governor or Lieutenant Governor, and said that Kellogg was United States shall be eligible to the office of Governor or Lieutenant Governor was

was United States Collector when appointed Secretary of State, and he resigned the former office.

Here arose a question as to THE LISACLEY OF MERISON'S REWOVAL. For defalcation before the judgment of a court, and law was put in evidence to decide the point; the Supreme Court had decided that Herron had no right to appoint an Assistant Secretary of State, but Woodward had acted continually under Herron, and was continued in office by Wharton. Witness knew Herron was a defaulter before he removed him, and loaned him \$1.400 with which to settle his accounts, which he never did.

Mr. Ray—If you had not ascertained that Herron would not act with you on the returning Board, would you have removed him on the ground that he was a defaulter?

Mr. Warmoth had no objection to giving a full explanation of the matter, but a similar question put to Mr. Packard yesterday had been ruled out.

Mr. Morton remarked that Warmoth had already said he removed Herron because of a conspiracy into which he had entered.

Mr. Mortin remarked that Warmoth had niced which he had entered.

Mr. Mortin remarked that Warmoth had parish: that the removed Herron because of a conspiracy into which he had entered.

Mr. Mortin remarked that States Supervisors are in many cases mere statements of votes cast for republican candidates only, and that affidavits from parishes where frauds were alleged did not state that parties were prevented from volting on account of race, color, &c.

Mr. Morton—Oh, that is admitted. Witness had been misormed by Lynch that in many instances the affidavits rom Caddo were, as rule, in triplicate, and in many instances there were four copies.

Mr. McMillan placed the returns in evidence to substantiate his statements.

At the request of Representative Boreman he stated that several of the affidavits from Caddo purported to have been signed by parties whom Boreman knew had voted.

Mr. Ray submitted certain of the returns of the Perret Board, wherein it was evident that the signatures of

wited.
Mr. Ray submitted certain of the returns of the De Ferret Board, wherein it was evident that the signatures of the Commissioners of Election were forgeries.
Mr. Morton their announced that the examination of witnesses was closed.

MUSICAL AND THEATRICAL NOTES.

Mr. Byron has arranged to supply Mrs. John Wood and Mr. J. K. Emmett with a comedy and a character play respectively.

Mr. J. M. Bellew makes his first appearance in

Philadelphia in the Academy of Music on Monday next and in the Boston Music Hall on the Friday following.

Miss Emma Webb lectures to-night at the Medi

cal Library, taking "Patchwork" as her subject, The lecturer seeks to strike out in a new path and to embody something of a sensational story in a medley of anecdote, gossip and humor. The effort will have at least the recommendation of novelty.

The interdict which prevented the production of

Sardon's "L'Oncle Sam" in Paris, because it is an outrageous travesty on American manners and society, does not prevent the play from being brought out here. Frenchmen in America are generally as ridiculous as the most ludicrous American in France, and, like "Our American Cousin," the satire of the piece may revert upon Dundreary would be very funny. The play at the Germania Theatre for the present

is "Fernande," with Miss Schroder in the title part. She does not exhibit the intensity of emo-tion which Miss Ethel brought to the part, but plays it with a fidelity that is praiseworthy. Madame With a fidelity that is praiseworthy,
Madame With as Clotilde, exhibits many strong
points, showing herself an actress of very superior
merit. Mr. Scherenberg, as Pomerol, and Mr.
Sinike, as Andre, play the parts exceedingly well,
but with a little too much exuberance. "Fernande"
is, perhaps, too light a piece for the German tongue, but it is thoroughly enjoyed, and the graceful and sprightly Georgette of Miss Schaffer is especially pleasing. The piece ends differently from the commit suicide to satisfy the German sense of propriety. As a whole, it is so well done that theatre goers who have seen it in English should not mis this opportunity of seeing what Mr. Neuandorn ca