NEW YORK TURNSHEE MONDEY, MINDERS IN 1812 - TREET IN SHEET

# A TALK WITH YORK.

The Blue-Eyed Boy Who Fixed "Old Subsidy's" Destiny.

CANVASSING PUBLIC OPINION.

An Idle Hour in the Kansas Senate Chamber.

"I WAS NOT SEEKING HOTORIETY."

Willing to Wait Years for His Vindication.

How He Broke an Enlistment Fraud.

POMEROY'S "YOUNG MAN."

Another Fearful \$2,000, but in Counterfeit Money This Time.

Did Senator Pomeroy Conspire for Miss Caton's Arrest?

Pen Portraits from a Prairie Legislature Simpson, Winter, Payne, Crowther and York.

Up to the present time there has been nothing developed in the details of Pomeroy's defeat which would show either that there was anything like a widespread conspiracy against him to achieve his downfall, or that his successful opponent, Senator of the trap that was so adroitly set and so fearfully and effectually sprung. There were four men Johnson, ex-Speaker Ben F. Simpson and J. C. Horton. York has apparently made most "reputation" out of it, and Ben Simpson has done next best; but York will in the end be considerable of a martyr to his patriotism. He is a man of extraordinary nerve, however, and may come out with ess damage than would be the case if he did not ess so much self-reliance. Ben Simpson is thout doubt the biggest winner-except Ingalls, of course—as he figures as the engineer of the strategy, and has removed a political opponent who had power to check, and for some time past has uniformly frustrated all of Ben's tical schemes. Ben was here as a lobbyman, pure and simple, and a declared foe of "old Pom," and his skill this session is sufficient to graduate nim with honor into Tammany's oldest Albany Alumni association. Pomeroy has been working against him for some years past, and, outside of against him for some years past, and, outside of his interference with Ben's quictude and influence in the Postmaster's position at Paola, he had also the audacity to start a newspaper in that section to further his own and damage Ben's chances. Ben, who is a lawyer by profession, had a paper there before Pomeroy brought his "organ" into own, and the old man's action took the wind out of Ber's sheet and deprived him of certain out of sen's sneet and deprived him of certain valuable official and railroad advertising. Hence Ben's heatility. It does not appear that York had any special reason for his opposition to Pomeroy beyond his alleged disbelief in the old man's policy, and that he thought Kansas would be better off if represented in the Senate by some man who felt an interest in the State. But both York and Simp-

son seem to loom up historically as CHRONIC ANTI-CORRUPTIONISTS.

While Ben was Speaker of the House of Representatives Caldwell was elected to the Senate, and Ben worked hard to secure his defeat. Finding, however, that all his efforts were unavailing, Ben manner by denouncing Caldwell on the floor of the joint convention, and in a speech of great force had been achieved by the use of money. Subsequent developments, as brought out before the Caldwell Investigating Committee, rather tend to show that Ben knew very nearly what he was talking about. Ben is a blonde, of square, plump physique, and with a singularly 'cute expression in his eye. He is about thirtyeight or forty years of age, probably, though his complexton makes it difficult though his complexion makes to estimate his years. Any way, it is perfectly safe to say that, even if he does not look so old as I think he is, he knows enough to be considered two score years of age. He is clever, quick to decide, and has all the force of character necessary to carry out his plans when he has once matured them. He is here as a loboyman this session, but no one hints at anything whatever affecting his

general good reputation. BUT YORK IS THE MAN concerning whom all who have not seen him are most anxious to learn something. I have had the question put to me scores of times, "What do you think of York?" or "What sort of a man is this man York?" I will now try to answer the question, by simply detailing what I have seen of him, his personal appearance, manner and conversation. A short time after the expose of Pomeroy I requested an interview of Senator York, but after a brief consultation with Ben Simpson he said that, inasmuch as the matter was to be made the subject of legislative inquiry in a day or two, he preferred to make his first detailed statement of the matter under oath and before the committee. though my reportorial instinct led me to regret his decision, I could readily perceive the caution of the man in the course he had adopted. He did not desire that he should be subjected to the possible with a newspaper man with his testimony, and explaining discrepancies which might appear his own. So much for his faculty of caution.

On Saturday night he concluded his testimony before the committee; but his evidence was so very detailed and minute that it was apparent there was little remaining upon which I could develop anything new in reference to the bribery matter This afternoon I was in the Senate chamber and

CONVERSATION WITH THE SENATOR as he sat at his desk putting away papers in his drawer. The Senate was not in session at the time. Mr. Crowther, the very good-looking and polite young Secretary of the Senate, had his hat

back of his head, and as he sat back in his chair, with his feet on his desk, was busy tapping his slippered toes with a penholder. George

his slippered toes with a penholder. George was thinking, doubtless, what would become of the \$7,000 which he has in his custody. He is firm in the conviction that Pomeroy will not reclaim it. He says he knows York won't take it, and he is a little afraid it may be left on his hands, and that some night he may be garroted by some footpad, who might fancy George carries the money in his clothes all the time. Finlay, the Sergeant-at-Arms, leaned against the doorpost and

CONTEMPLATED A CIGAR,
as though he was in doubt whether it was made of pure Vuelta Abajo leaf or prairie bunch grass. Now and then he exchanged a word or two across the corridor with Payne, a magnificent six-foot-four specimen of Western manhood, who acts as door-keeper to the investigating committee, and looks as though he could keep that door against all comers. His faintest smile would send a Comanche away whistling "Goodby, Charlie." Ben Simpson as the end of the Chamber.

him with a sharp stick on some local question and insists on spelling his name with a final s every time it "goes for him." The old gentleman could not squirm more if the state of the sta

own views.

I replied, "So far as I have been able to ascertain no one doubts the general truth of your whole statement regarding
POMHROY'S ATTEMPT TO BRIER YOU.

Your testimony is so full of detail and so natural that it carries with it its own verification. This much is conceded even by some of Pomeroy's adherents; but I have yet to see the man who would be willing to have your fame and win it by the same means."

means."
"They think it was a pretty tough piece of busi-ess on my part to go as far as I did and then o expose the old man, do they?" asked York, musingly.

"They do," I responded. "People everywhere seem willing and glad to accept the results of your work in ridding the State of Pomeroy, but they taink, also, that they would not like to trust you with all their little personal confidences. They will, as individuals, always he a little afraid of "O"."

with all their little personal confidences. They will, as individuals, always be a little arraid of you."

As I said this York smiled a smile, which said as plainly as words, "Well, I suppose they must think so, and I must put up with it." Then, straightening himself up in his chair, he assumed a very serious expression and said:—

"I expect so; I expect so. But it won't always be so. It will right itself in time. But I was not seeking notoriety when I dis it. I was doing what I believed to be my duty as a man, as a citizen and as a Senator. I shall have to buck against the effects of it for years, perhaps; but in all those years I shall be none the less satisfied that I have done right and that I have benefited the people. A few such cases as this would

MAKE CORRUPTION DANGEROUS all over the land, and I am content to wait for the vindication that I know will yet be mine. I suppose, of course, that Pouneroy will bear hard on me, and that his friends will do the same. He has all the power which his great wealth gives him, and if he so chose to exert it against me I should doubtless find it very troublesome. But, of course, I shall be very careful to carry myself very uprightly, as I have done all my life hitherto, and must rely upon myself not to be led into any traps that may be set for me."

"Senator York, I should like to ask whether there is anything further in connection with the bribery matter that you would now state to me, or whether anything is covered by your evidence?"

"I think everything has been stated by me," he replied, "at least everything that could be of any interest to the public. Since giving my testimony one or two trifing incidents have recurred to me as my mind has rested on and reviewed the subject; but they are mere trivial circumstances—incidents of the interviews, and of no bearing whatever on the main facts. No, no," he continued, in an abstracted, pondering mood, "I think I have stated ali."

"Senator," I again asked, as I handed him a slip from a local paper, "is this sketch of yo

an abstracted, pondering mood, "I think I have stated ali."

"Seastor," I again asked, as I handed him a slip from a local paper, "is this sketch of your life and career at all accurate?"

He took the slip and read down, "lawyer by profession, born in Bogie county, Missouri"—"les, yes," he ejaculated as he read on—"and was promoted to be heutenant colonel of volunteers while serving on the staff of General Fiske in Tennessee." "Now, there, there, right there," he said, with great emphasis, as

HE THREW HIS LEG

over the rail of his chair and drove his thumb-nail into the slip of paper which he held in his left hand. "Right the comes in a matter that may enable people to judge peruaps whether I am acting according to principle in this matter. At the time I was serving in Tennessee, as this slip states, I was a captain, and for some time was engaged in recruiting. We were stationed at Springleid, Tenn., and I exposed a case of corruption and fraud there. Colonel Downing and Lieutenant Colonel Jackson were the chief officers in command of the post, and they approached me with a proposition to make money out of the recruiting business. I ex-

post, and they approached me with a proposition to make money out of the recruiting business. I exposed their plans and they were both cashiered from the army."

"In what way, Senator ?" I asked.

"Well, the story would be a very long one if I were to tell you all." said he, "but they wanted me to laisify the enlistment rolls so as to credit men who enlisted from a State that was paying only \$100 bounty to a State that was paying \$200, and to

me to laily the enlistment roils so as to credit men who enlisted from a State that was paying 200, and to

DIVIDE THE PROCEEDS BETWEEN US.

When I refused to do so and insisted that the full bounty money should be paid to each recruit, they undertook to make my position disagreeable. I stood it, however, for a time, and as a final means of annoying me Colonel Downing ordered my wite away from the post. When he interfered with my wife he was treading on delicate ground, and I resolved to expose the affair, so I preferred charges against them both. They were tried by military commission and were cashiered. Colonel Downing, however, was compelled for some time to work on the fortifications at \$5 a day, until he had worked out to the government the sum which he had been guilty of derauding it through false enlistment rolls. I was shortly promoted to be lieutenant colonel and placed in command of the post, and my wife did not leave the post either. Day after day I saw Downing go down the street in the morning between two soldiers with fixed bayonets, on his way to work.

"When you went to Washington and asked Mr. Pomeroy to aid the people of Independence in getting the Land Office removed from Neodesha to Independence, and after you had shown Mr. Pomeroy the affidavits in reference to the Alice Caton scandal, did he make any very explicit denial of the charge embodied in those affidavits?

"Well," replied the Senator, "I don't remember that he was explicit beyond what I have stated in my testimony. He admitted being at Barnum's Hotel

"The SAME NIGHT

that this Caton woman was there, and denied that he siept with her, but said he slept with a young man whose name he could not remember. He thought, however, that he would be able to find the young man. Now you know this States. Senators don't often sleep with strange young fish. He said it was a blackmailing game on the part of the woman Caton, W. C. Carman and one Lieutenant Duplay."

"Who are these people, Sepritor?" I asked.

"General McEwer that he about all I kn

"Yes," I replied, "I hear people—not all, however—construct as

A CASE OF VIRTUAL BLACKMAIL.

On your part towards Mr. Pomeroy. Of course your enemies say it was genuine blackmail, and people who are disposed to look kindly towards you think that it was of the blackmail order, though not at all of so low a degree as though you had obtained from him a personal pecuniary consideration or even a personal favor. Your friends view it in the more lavorable light that you were in fact acting as agent and counsel of the City of Independence, under authority of Mayor Wilson to a certain extent, and that you merely used the evidence which he placed at your command by virtue of his letter of introduction to General McEwen."

"Well, I can say truly," said the Senator, slowly, as he rested his cheek on his hand, "that it was not blackmail so ar as I am concerned. I went to Washington as one of a delegation of four, and as

the agent of the people of Independence. Now, I did not use a single word to intimidate Mr. Pome-

roy in any way. I know myself loo well to go there as a private citizen and of the United States; but I used every argument in my power to have the Land Office removed. And here I would like to say something which I would like to have had embodied in my testimony before the committee on this subject. When I told Mr. Pomercy that the people of Independence were so very urgent in the matter he acknowledged to me that it was his own candid opinion that the proper place for the Land Office was at Independence, and that he thought so when it was removed originally from Humboldt to Needesha. So, you see, I was not asking him to strain his conscience at all by asking its removal to Independence. Indeed, the only reason he advanced why he was not disposed at first to yield to my request was that as he had had it removed to Neodesha it would place him in a vaciliating position to ask now for its removal to Independence. The simple reason that he did not like to do that which he thought ought to be dene was that his dignity as a Senator might suffer from the appearance of vaciliation! Still, if he had never vaciliated more than that from the right he might not have had

"Had heard of it in a general way only, I think. But there is in connection with that affair one of the most black and damning phases of infamy, if true, that has yet been developed." As he said this Senater York drew his chair closer to me and stooped forward, and in a low tone said, "I have no personal knowledge of the statement I am going to give you, but I was told it by General McEwen when I was in Washington on this Land Office business. As I understand it Carman and Miss Caton had used these affidavits of theirs to annoy Mr. Pemercy a good deal, and had at various times extorted meney from him. Well, the thing became very troublesome to him and he felt that he must try to get rid of them. So at last he made an arrangement with Miss Caton to settle the affair finally, he agreeing to give her \$2,000 if she would take that mm and pledge berself to give him himmunity from any further extortion. She assented to his proposition, and received the \$2,000 and went away. That evening, I believe,

SHE WAS ARRESTED

by some officers of the United States Secret Service Division, and searched for counterfeit money, but none was found on her person or about her apartments, and she was accordingly released at once. If seems that the \$2,000 was in counterfeit bank notes, and she was accordingly released at once. If seems that the \$2,000 was in counterfeit bank notes, and she was accordingly released at once. If seems that the \$2,000 was in counterfeit bank notes, and she was accordingly released at once. If seems that the \$2,000 was in counterfeit bank notes, and she was accordingly released at once. If seems that the \$2,000 was in counterfeit bank notes, and the carman, who, as I have said, was as quick as lightning, had detected the money as counterfeit and heat taken it from her and either concealed or destroyed it.

"Have you a cepy, Senator, of the affidavits as they were used here in printed circular form during the recent Senatorial contest?" I asked.

"No, I have not," replied Senator York, once more composing hi

who bore a most striking resemblance to the late Horace Greeley.

SENATOR YORK
is a rather delicate looking man, weighing about 140 pounds and standing five feet nine inches in height. There is nothing striking or in the least degree characteristic about him until you look into his eyes. If you were a lion his quiet bluegray eye would look calmiy back into yours without a shadow of blanching. His temperament is of the nervous-sanguine order, his hair of a fair dun shade, his skin of a sallow pallor, his eyes are deeply set in their sockets and his check bones are rather prominent. His forehead is broad, of medium height and tolerably prominent. His mouth is by no means small, and his lips, which are somewhat thin, are devoid of characteristic expression. A full beard, of sparse growth on the sides, and of the same color as his hair, serves somewhat to conceal the outlines of a physiognomy that would otherwise appear lank. In manner he is polite and agreeable, and his voice, though thin and metallic, is not at all disagreeable; on the contrary, in speaking in the Senate, it has a rather clear, ringing tone.

As I lett him he laughingly remarked in response

As I left him he laughingly remarked, in response to a question of mine as to why he was chosen by the people of independence to go to Washington, "I suppose it was because they know that when i undertake to do a thing I generally do it. Good-day."

# POMEROY IN QUARANTINE.

The Bribery Investigations in Kansas-The Confidential Friend of Pomercy Knows Nothing-Private Scandals in Baltimore Not Before the Committee-Pomeroy Cautioned About York.

TOPEKA, Kansas, Feb. 11, 1873. The Investigating Committee in the case of Pomeroy held a short session late yesterday afternoon and had before it A. H. Horton, United States Dis trict Attorney, a personal and confidential friend of Pomeroy, who has been sojourning here with the Senator, helping him in his efforts for re-election. It would not be improper to state that the relations existing between Horton and our Senator elect are not so confidential and friendly, if any importance can be attached to a remark made by Mr. Invalls in a late number of the Kansas Magazine, wherein Horton is referred to as the coyote of Kansas politicians. Horton testified that he had been in Topeka with Pomeroy for eighteen days prior to the Senatorial election : that he had during that time many conversations with Pomeroy, and that he had no knowledge of any corrupt means used by Pomeroy to advance his election; that while various parties were invited to stop at the hotel at Pomeroy's expense it was not in consideration that they should either work or vote for him. He also stated that York's statement was incorrect where York refers to him being present at an interview had with Pomeroy. He further said that he had repeated conversations with Pomeroy in relation to the disclosures made by York, but they were made to him as attorney, were privileged communications, and he therefore refused to divulge what they were; but he would state that Pomeroy made no statement or admission showing that he had committed any wrong. Upon the conclusion of his testimony the committee stated that the portion of York's testimony excluded from the public had been, by some means, given publicity, and the reports were so distorted and injurious to other persons that the committee decided upon its publication. It is as follows:—

Mr. Pomeroy told me who were ACTING AS MITES
in our anti-Pomeroy caucus; the names were senator Mooninght, Captain Tough, and Representative Bond. He also told me that Governor Ostorn was acting in full concert with him, that Dr. Logan was to be withdrawn after the first vote in Pomeroy's favor, and that part of the Leavenworth delegation was to support him on Tuesday, and that all the delegation, except Senator Mooninght, were to support him on Wednesday, but that Moonlight was simply to act as a disorganizer in the auti-Pomeroy caucus. In an interview had with him at that time he paid me \$5,000, and he said that Senator Mooninght had just sent him word that he was going into the anti-Pomeroy caucus that night to play hell with it.

The next witness was Thomas A. Osborn, Governor of the State, and son-in-law of Judge Delahay, now threatened with impeachment for alleged irregularities in his high office. The witness testified that Mr. Pomeroy told me who were

POMEROY CALLED UPON BIM

shortly prior to the election, and desired him to assist him, and if he could not, to not do anything to injure him; Pomeroy professed to be generally friendly, and the witness supposed that Pomeroy meant by that the giving of official patronage; witness received a letter from Pomeroy the last of December, the purport of which was that the Judiciary Committee of the Honse would report a bill admitting Judge Delahay's retirement; this letter was not in reply to anything written by witness, and did not allude to the approaching election; witness disclaimed any knowledge of corrupt means used by Pomeroy, and did not know of any arrangements made by him with any member whatever.

The next person on the stand was B. F. Simpson, of Paola. Mr. Simpson has had the credit of being more flerce in his opposition to Pomeroy than any other man in the State, and was believed to have originated the scheme by which Pomeroy was dethroned. He stated that the pian, as adopted by York, was first discussed by J. C. Horton, of Lawrence, and himself, and suggested by Horton; on Saturday night, prior to the election, in a conversation between York and witness, the same matter was alluded to, but nothing definite agreed upon; it was believed the only leasible way to expose Pomeroy in the use of money to secure his election was for some one to whom he offered money to accept it

and announce the fact on the floor of the joint convention; on Monday evening, previous to the election, York requested him to see Senator Johnson and J. C. Horton and have them come to witness' room, as York had an important communication to make; they came, and York stated that Fomeroy had requested a private interview with him that evening, and said that if rowers with him that evening, and said that if rowers him, as had been suggested; those present told York it was his duty to do so; they examined the pockets and pocketbook of York when he left the room and shortly after midnight York returned and told winness that he had been to see Pomeroy and that it was a success; York showed witness a package of money which, he said, contained \$2,000; he stated the substance of his gonversation with

the contrury, he had every reason to believe that none had been used by him; witness aw Pomeroy several times 3 day; witness did not give to Edward Clark any sum of money whatever, and the sworn statement heretofore made by witness he desired to again affirm; witness met John A. Martin in the hotel Monday evening, and he informed witness that fork would support Pomeroy; they both agreed that York would support Pomeroy; they both agreed that York wisted Pomeroy to obtain information to be used against Pomeroy; they deemed it wise to say a word by way of caution to Pomeroy, and witness at the door, heard what he had to say, and witness at the door, heard what he had to say, and witness retired; at that time witness saw in Pomeroy's room Pomeroy

heard what he had to say, and witness retired; at that time witness asw in Pomeroy's room Pomeroy and York; witness told Pomeroy that his friends were apprehensive that the visit of ARNATOR YORK MEANT MISCHIEF and desired to say so: witness left, giving Pomeroy no opportunity for reply; witness met Edward Clark in 1861, and continued to know him for two or three years, and after that did not again meet him until January 14, 1873, in Topeka, at the hotel; witness approached him as an old acquaintance; had some general conversation with him. (Here a member of the committee asked the sense of the committee as to going into details about the \$2,000 alleged to have been paid to Clark to hush up some

\$2,000 alleged to have been paid to Clark to hush up some

PRIVATE SCANDAL IN BALTIMORE,
but upon another member stating that the \$2,000 received by Clark was in relation to the Ross letter there arose considerable discussion about Clark and the Ross letter. Three members—Martindale, Scoffeld and Hutchings—did not believe Pomeroy wrote the Ross letter. Mr. Scoffeld offered a resolution that bribery and corruption, as used in the resolution appointing the committee, meant the offer of money, office or other valuable thing by Fomeroy, or his agent, to members to obtain their votes. The resolution was, however, withdrawn and the witness proceeded with his testimony.) He stated that he did not in any interview with Clark give him any sum of money for any purpose whatever; he arranged for an interview between Clark and Pomeroy, which took place, but what occurred witness was not advised; the witness had been secretary to Pomeroy and knew his writing and had seen a fuc simile of the Ross letter purporting to have been written by Pomeroy; the witness stated that he had not formed an opinion as to whether it was Pomeroy's handwriting or not; if it is a counterfeit it was sumirably executed; witness knew York to be one of the most violent opponents to Pomeroy.

The House yesterday tabled a resolution requiring

omeroy.

The House yesterday tabled a resolution requiring members to individually appear before the com-mittee and give in their experience by a very large majority. In the committee this morning a mem-ber stated that he seriously doubted whether Pomeroy had used any money whatever in the cau-vass, except in the case of York, and even upon that his mind was not sufficiently clear.

# POMEROY NOT YET BURIED.

The Probabilities Discussed—The Governors of Kansas Set the Trap-York's Success Over the Christian Statesman Obtained by Prayer-Great Cry and Little Wool and a Divided Committee.

TOPEKA, Kansas, Feb. 12, 1873. It is the privilege of the American people to guess at anything, and also what they please, and so long as the authorities at Washington maintain a department of probabilities, we think we are justified in predicting that the investigating committee on Pomeroy's case will be evenly divided. Four will report strengly against him and four will give him that solace and consolation denied him on the floor of the joint convention. The testimony so far inculpates no members of the Legisla-There has already sprung up a strong sympathy for Pomeroy, and those who scattered at York's first fire have gotten over their scare, re-turned from the woods and at last find tongue to denounce York. Pomeroy's friends call York a modern Judas, and when one was asked if he would not finish the parallel replied, in his exuberance, that he was not slow to believe that Pomeroy was a modern Christ. But the committee has been called to order and Colonel A. M. York appeared and stated that he has been ordered to Washington, and desired that the committee permit witnesses before it to go in response to the summons. After a full discussion in committee a majority of the members expressed themselves as unwilling to further pursue the investigation of Pomeroy, as it would be useless to have two investigations on him at the same time. It was agreed that witnesses should respond to the summons without delay from this committee.

The examination of B. F. Simpson was resumed: Senator York stated at the interview on Saturday night that Tom Eldridge and Representative Isaac s, Kalloch had thousand dollar checks or drafts that they were offering to bet on Pomeroy's election; he also made a statement to witness in relation to some declarations Representative Billings had made so York about receiving money from Pomeroy; witness did not know of his own knowledge of Pomeroy using from Pomeroy; withess did not know of his own, knowledge of Pomeroy using corrupt reans to carry the election, nor had he been informed by any member other than York to chait effect; the witness said that some days after the organization of the Legislature Governor Harvey called witness into his room and introduced witness to a gentleman named William E. Towner, Clerk of one of the Senate committees; Towner made a statement to them, in substance, that Towner was a friend and neighbor of Mr. Stratton, a member of the House from Clay county; that Dan horn, of Tepeka, had been offering Towner for Stratton, and which was told to Stratton by Towner, a loan of money, and that he would never be called upon to pay the loan if Stratton would vote for Pomeroy for United States Senator; Towner told Horn that he desired to consult with Governor Barvey and witness as to what course should be pursued; witness advised Towner to have Stratton, if possible, accept the offer, take the money and expose Pomeroy; witness had two interviews with Towner after that time, and received other communications from him through Governor Harvey; in the last interview Towner said that the pending proposition then was, that the sum of \$600 was, or would be, placed in Towner's hands, to be paid by him to Stratton, of Lawrence, the author and finisher of our faith in Pomeroy, the man who suggested the pian of his debasement, next testified, corroborating the testimony of Simpson as to the search of York before visiting Pomeroy. In an interview with York he was shown the \$7,800 paid York by Pomeroy, and York told him that he had a learful struggle, that he had prayed over the mouter, and feit that he was doing his duty and he would go through with it if they shot him dead on the foor of the convention; witness stated that Mr. Sells, of Lawrence, had told him that he (Sells) had gone to Atchison and Pomeroy had given him \$800 to pay for his expenses in running for the Legislature against Kalloch, the Pomeroy candidate, as Sells had, in pursuance of corrupt means to carry the election, nor had be

SERRATE CRAMERS, TOPERA, KAUSSE, Jan. II, 1875.
Hon. S. C. Pomeroy:
DEAR SER-Your letter of the 16th Inst. ius received, and in answer allow use to state that your desire to see can be gratified by calling at room 100 feeff thouse, where I will be happy to meet you and consider any matter you may desire to present. Yours, truly, W. A. JOHNSON.

I will be happy to meet you and consider any master you may desire to present. Yours, truly, w. A. JOHNSON.

The foregoing letters are given his verba, and for fear that some Eastern schoolmaster may start immediately West, we would say that there are plenty here now.

The witness said that from the pressing invitations to York to visit Fomeroy, witness believed that Pomeroy desired to use some improper induence to secare the suppert of York; York in consultation with Simpson, Horton and witness decided that York should visit Fomeroy, and if Pomeroy offered him money to expose him on the floor of the joint convention; they examined Yerk and he only had on his person some \$40 in money; this was between seven and eight o'clock on Monday evening; York and witness, in about a haif hour, went to the office of the hotel and from there to the anti-Pomeroy caucus; York then left the caucus, and witness saw no more of him until alter midnight; York said he had seen Pomeroy, and Pomeroy had requested him to come again, between midnight and one or two o'clock; York went away and was gone for two hours, and returned to witness' room who was then in bed; York found his room occupied and had no place to sleep; in the morning Yerk came into the witness' room; he pulled out a package of money from his coat pocket, which he said Pomeroy had paid him, it here were \$2,000 of the money shown at that time; York said Pomeroy was to pay him \$4,000 that evening after the first vote was taken; witness saw York the next morning (Wednesday) at the Ross boarding house; he exhibited an additional package of money, amounting to \$5,000, which he stated that Pomeroy had paid him, as agreed, in consideration that York should vote for Pomeroy. He made this statement yesterday or day before.

The committee here adjourned.

## MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES.

A new pantomime, called "Will o' the Wisp," with Mr. Charles Abbott as clown, will be produced at the Bowery Theatre this evening. An amateur dramatic performance will take place at Harlem Music Hall on Wednesday, Feb-

rnary 19, for the benefit of the Phyler Relief Fund. The veteran comedian Lafont, who made such a great success in the part of Jacques Fauvel in "One Hundred Years Old," has been indisposed, and obliged to put off his journey to Nice, where he has

an engagement.

That peculiar institution, a Summer theatre only open in Winter, the Polies Marigny, situated in the verdant groves of the Champs Elysées, has at last been shut up for good, the manager, M. Garnier,

Mr. Josh Hart produces the "Spaniards" this evening at the Theatre Comique, introducing the Cuban patriots, with a full brass band. At the close of the piece the band defeats the Spaniards with the crash of music, and the "Lone Star"

Connod's cantain "Callin" will be heard for the first time in this city at Apollo Hall this evening, the music being rendered by the Amateur Operatio Club, with Miss Leontine Mendes in the solo parts. The third act of "Deborah" and the first act of

'Martha' will also be sung, Mrs. Gulager taking the part of Lady Henrietta. A mixed performance is to be given at Booth's theatre on Wednesday afternoon for the benefit of the Masonic Hall and Asylum Fund. A number of well known actors will appear, among them Mr. F. S. Chanfrau, who, as Jerry Clipp, will imitate the most famous actors of the past and present, including the elder Booth, Burton, Kean and Forrest.

Mr. W. J. Florence has received a letter from a gentleman in this city, personally cognizant of the circumstances attending the case of conscience of a young man who returned money taken from his employer after seeing the "Ticket of Leave Man" at Birmingham. The youth was the son of the vicar of Stratford-on-Avon, and was educated in the same schoolroom where Shakspeare learned

ittle Latin and less Greek.

Mr. Lester Wallack played at Providence, R. I., last week. The Journal, speaking of his acting says:-"The first piece, 'The Captain of the Watch,' with We Wallack in the title role, was excellent, and thoroughly enjoyed by every one present. Mr. Wallack was happy, and did no discredit to his well-deserved reputation, while his support was first class. But it was in the beautiful drama entitled 'Home,' as Colonel John White, that his talent shone brightest and that the audience most delighted. In this he was at home perfectly, and gave one of the finest dramatic impersonations too strong a word with which to characterize his acting, and anything less than that would fail to do him justice. If he were not faultless he was so near it that 'twere hard to point out where the deficiency lay. The drama itself would be very enjoyable in less skilful hands, but under his direction, and with his grand assistance, it was more than excellent."

"Roughing It," the new felly which is to be produced at the Grand Opera House to-morrow evening, from what we have heard of it can not be called with exactness a "society play," but it deals with two subjects in which society is always interested—an elopement and the private parlors apartments in the Metropolitan Hotel, the interior of the Grand Union Depot, with the departure Hall place, are the local scenes. The third act shows the Red Dog Tavern at Simpson's Bar, and the piece concludes with an opium den in San Francisce and a transformation. Mr. John Brougham and Mrs. John Wood take the part of while Miss Annie Deland plays the part of "Mrs. John Wood, the Queen of Comedy and Song." The taining, and can scarcely fall to repeat the success of "Round the Clock."

### FUNERAL OF THE MURDERER GAPPNEY. Ten Thousand People Assembled Through Morbid Curiosity. BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 16, 1873.

The funeral of Gaffney, the murderer, who was anged last Priday, took place this afternoon. The THE PRESIDENT'S SOUTHERN TOUR

General Grant Determines to Leave for Richmond on March 20.

OBJECTS OF THE JOURNEY.

Carpet-Baggism and Corruption To Be Investigated, and Harmony Between North and South Restored.

RICHMOND, Va., Peb. 14, 1873. There is no event either of State or national in There is no event either of State or national interest that occasions so much comment, consideration or speculation among the Southern people as the contemplated tour of President Grant through the late rebellious States. Now, this is to be no ordinary affair, as the mere casual announcement by telegraph would seem to imply. It is full of political significance, and if the President's observations and deductions of the national feeling and condition, both socially and politically, of the Southern people justify his objects in making the tour it will result in unteld benefits to them. This comes to me direct from the President himself, through one of his most intimate friends in this state—one who enjoys his confidence and esteem, and who is always received at the White House with marked courtesy and attention. This gentleman method courtosy and attention. This gentleman returned here from the national capital this morn-ng, having had a lengthy and confidential chat with the President the day previous. The conver-ation was altogether in reference to the projected TOUR THROUGH THE SOUTH.

terest in inquiring into the condition of the people of the South, and he manifested the greatest earnestness in trying beforehand to ascertain what effect his visit would have with them. He frankly admitted that a great barrier and oden passes, tween the Southern people and the national government by the pernicious results of the Congressiant the congress donal plan of reconstruction, which had given the control of the late rebellious States to men whose policy it was to misrepresent, detract and keep them in antagonism with it. The four years of his administration, now nearly closed, were peculiarly in this lamentable condition. The social and poception of Virginia, was disturbed and unsettled, was often circumvented and thwarted by designing and tricky politicians. While there was not one of his administrative acts towards the South with which he could reproach himself, having done the best he possibly could under the circumstances, yet there were many instances within his knowledge where a different line of policy would have had decidedly better and more pleasing results in a national way. He deplored, not the carpet-baggers as individuals, for there were many of them good men, who had accomplished a great deal in the way of loyalty and good

feeling; but
THE CARPET-BAG SYSTEM he thought was not only injurious but destructive of the very objects sought to be attained. He casually referred to the chaotic and unfortunate governments in some of the Southern States, but

casually referred to the chaotic and unfortunate governments in some of the Southern States, but gave no expression of opinion as to the merits of or the parties to the different quarrels. He was especially gratified at the peaceable and prosperous condition of Virginia, and seemed to be proud in the reflection that the electoral vote of the mother of States and statesmen was cast for him, the first time she voted in a Presidential campaign since he conquered a peace on her sacred soil.

Coming then, to the objects of his tour, the President stated that it was more than probable he would be accompanied by nearly all, if not the whole, of the members of his Cabinet, besides many other distinguished persons, Senators, Memsers of Congress and others.

TO START ON THE TWENTIETH OF MARCH.

They would start by special train on the 20th of March, and Richmond, the late capital of the Confederacy, would be his first stopping place. It is his intention to remain a few days, for the purpose of receiving prominent citizens and of quietly conversing with them as to the social, material and political prospects of each State. Divested of all official significance, the great Southern visit of the President will be, by a frank and friendly interchange of opinions, to arrive at the true solution of the Southern problem, and, if possible, to inaugurate a new and national era of good feeling and prosperity. He has already lent his friendly aid to the completion of Virginia's long-wished for water line from the Chesapeake say to the Ohio, and my informast thought the President intends to investigate carefully the material wants and necessities of the South and to devise subsequently the best means by which they can be consistently advanced with national aid. Perhans the burdensome public debts of each of these states will also engage his attention. A acter and respectability among the people where they reside. Next, and lastly, the President is determined to effectually harmonize the people of the North and South, and in this, his initial movement to make the next four years of his administration years of unexampled national peace, good will and prosperity. I might have added, however, perhaps he wishes to ascertain the opinions of the Southern people with regard to the acquisition of Cuba, Mexico and St. Domingo, as they, being the nearest neighbors, might be most interested.

PROMISED BENEFITS.

Already the contemplated tour of the President has had a good effect, as may be seen from the following extract from a leading paper:—

We have had our good reasons for complaint. We

lowing extract from a leading paper:

We have had our good reasons for complaint. We have more in regret than in resemment, objected to the stern, determined, silent, and apparently uninquiring manner in which the President has pursued his policy of propping up the corrupt strangers in the South and pressing the intelligent, capable and true Southern men to the wall. Resentment would be idle. Remonstrance, aithough it has produced but little apparent effect, has unquestionably made its impression. The Presidential campaign restrained the will in layor of concessions if it existed, as we believe it did. But that election is long over; the Presidente-leet generously followed to the grave his good-hearted adversary, and party resentments have, we may trust, sunk into the grave also. Now we may take fresh hope of a better state of things. There never was a time when the community should have treated the President slightingly: but at this time we should be farther from it than ever.

General Butler, a few days since, preclaimed the profer of the hand of brotherhood and peace to the South-gri people, and the President's official paper re-eched the Mentional of the continuation of the continuat ern peoble, and the President's official paper re-echoed the benthment of teheras Butler. This is very significant, and General Grant, it is stated, is about to ge through the southern States to judge for himself of the condition of the public feeling of their citizens. He should be frankly met and treated with the confress and distinction due to the office he holds. And give his leave to say think he holds. And give he keye to say think he holds. And give he keye to say think he holds and whose harsh treatment in many cases was the result of missinormation. We have always believed that his natural disposition was to be fair-minded, and had, he greetly understood the South he would have acted differently. Had his avowed policy when he entered the Presidency been carried out he would have seen the support and heartfelt grattude of the whole South, and would inve had no opposition to his re-election. But his counsellors mised him, and hence the cause of much distress and minury to the national welfare.

But all these things have passed—General Grant is about to enter upon his second and last term. He has no inducement to resentment towards any of the people of to use his office for his own ambition, and we should by no means throw the slightest obstacle in the way of his natural inclination—situated and circumstanced as he is—to the side of friendship and brotherhood between the sections and confidence between the government and the people.

is—to the side of friendship and brotherhood between the sections and confidence between the government and the people.

Therefore, we suggest that it would be proper for our city authorities to extend to General Grant the invitation, to take Richmond in his route, and to receive him with the courtesy and decorum due to his high office and to the reputation of this State and this city. We are sure the whole people will heartily unite in the propriety of prompt measures for this purpose.

At a meeting of the City Council a resolution was passed appointing a committee to report at the next meeting a plan, and also to provide in the meantime for giving a suitable reception to the President upon his arrival here. The Legislature will also pass resolutions to the same effect, General Grant will be met and escorted through the city by the civil authorities. The First and Second regiments of volunteers will turn out; a national salute will be fired, and, in short, his sojourn in Richmond will be a magnificent ovation. Similar preparations are being made in Raleigh, Columbia and Atlanta, and the prospects are that Grant's tour in 1873 will be the most brilliant series of rejoicings that the South has known ier many a day.

### THE GORDON HOMICIDE. Mintz Released on Bail by Coroner

Moses Mintz, recently deputed by William Alt, marshal attached to the Fifth District Court, to eject the family of Mr. Gordon from their home, 73 Geerck Street, and who, it is alleged, fatally injured Mrs. Gordon while in the discharge of hig duty, as heretofore published in the Heratan, was yesterday brought before Coroner Keenan and released on \$1,000 ball, Mr. Robert Laird, of this city, becoming his bondsman. Mr. All, through whose agency Mintz became involved in its present dimetulty, seemed to suddenly lose all interest in the case after Mintz's arrest, making no effort to procure ball, and allowed him to go to the Tombs.