

CHUNKS OF NEWS.

Conkling Saves the Tail of the Silver Commission Kite from Burial in the Waste Basket.

Eloquent Defense of Ex-Gov. Fenton by the New York Statesman.

Rumors of Changes in the Management of the C. B. & Q.

Capture of the Cincinnati Thief and Other Matters.

FENTON CONFIRMED.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—The most extraordinary executive session of the Senate has just closed. When the last session closed early in the evening Gov. Fenton was rejected and Mr. Lawrence nominated in his place. Mr. Conkling was absent during the consideration of Gov. Fenton's name, and when he returned he learned that his former colleague had been rejected. He became very much annoyed at this action and pronounced it a snap judgment. The name of Judge Lawrence was then up for consideration, but there was very little prospect of his confirmation. The further consideration of his name was stopped by an objection, only one being necessary to carry him over to the next session. The Senate then went into legislative session, and then immediately took up to secret session. Several votes followed, and Mr. Conkling's friends, the friends of the administration, and the friends of Gov. Fenton united for the first time. Senators Morrill, Burnside, Hoar and other gentlemen sought the President's room and urged the withdrawal of Judge Lawrence. Mr. Conkling was open in his advocacy of the course, and so many seemed to be in favor of it that the President acceded, and Gov. Fenton's name was returned. A dozen roll calls for as many different objects followed. Speeches for and against Gov. Fenton were made, and finally, to the surprise of everybody, and in silence the most profound.

MR. CONKLING TOOK THE FLOOR.

A more powerful speech was never made in the executive session. Considering the previous relations existing between Mr. Conkling and Gov. Fenton, the speech was especially astonishing. He not only advocated the confirmation of Gov. Fenton, but also threw himself with all his power and eloquence into the personal defense of the nominee, and said he should not be struck down as a distinguished citizen of New York without his honest protest. He appealed to the Senators calling their attention to Gov. Fenton's services to the state and the nation, and said he would fall short of his duty did he fail to speak in Gov. Fenton's behalf. Mr. Conkling did himself in earnestness and force, and his speech is spoken of as far and above any other in the history of the Senate.

THE "STIFF" STEALERS.

INDICTMENT OF TWO PERSONS AS THE HARRISONS AND AUGUSTUS DAVIS. CHICAGO, June 17.—The end of the medical college horror, which began with the discovery of a skeleton in the body of a young man, Devin from the city of North Bend, and which was intensified by the thrillingly dramatic scene of a son finding the body of his own father in the grave of a brother, has now reached a point where the body of Devin is at North Bend, and in the indictment by the grand jury of the city of Chicago, without his consent, and J. Q. Martin, the janitor of the Ohio Medical College, Devin's body arrived this morning, and was changed to the body of a young man, Eakins, from Ann Arbor, having been delayed at Toledo twenty-four hours. Great excitement existed among the residents at North Bend when the body arrived, and a crowd of several hundred people gathered around the grave. The coffin was thrown open, and the neighbors who had known Devin well looked eagerly to see if they could recognize in the cadaver the features of their dead friend. From everyone came the exclamation, "That's Augustus!" There was not a shadow of doubt as to his identity. Decomposition has so far done the work that there is no reasonable fear of the grave robbers who are said to disturb the remains.

THE RAILROADS.

MORE CHANGES ON THE C. B. & Q. Q. MORE TRANSFERRED. Some excitement prevailed at the general office of the C. B. & Q. railroad yesterday owing to rumors that some further important changes among the general offices of the road were to be made in a day or two. These rumors were caused by the sudden arrival in this city of Mr. George Tyson, General Auditor of the road at Omaha, who, it is claimed, came here with the mission to reorganize the Treasurer and Auditor's departments of the road. Mr. Tyson was in consultation with the general office of the road, and Mr. C. E. Perkins, Vice-President and General Manager, and Mr. J. L. Lathrop, late Auditor of the Hannibal and St. Joe railroad, was also with them part of the time. It is said that Mr. Tyson will be made Treasurer of the road in place of Mr. T. Hall, and the headquarters of this department will be removed to Boston. Mr. T. Hall is to remain in this city as local Treasurer. Mr. J. L. Lathrop is mentioned for the position of Auditor and General Auditor of Accounts, with headquarters in this city. Mr. Samuel Powell, General Ticket Agent, has been offered the position of Ticket Auditor, but he has not yet made up his mind whether to accept it or not. From this it would seem that a new man is to be made up of the ticket agent and general auditor account. For this position the name of Mr. E. A. Tomzlin, at present local commissioner of the Burlington and Missouri River railroad, is mentioned. It is claimed, however, that Mr. Tomzlin does not want the position. Yet he may be prevailed upon by Mr. Perkins, who has great confidence in his abilities, to accept. If he does, it is very likely that Mr. Arthur Gorham, late assistant land commissioner of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad, will be Mr. Tomzlin's successor.

DISPOSITION OF TROOPS.

Copies of the instructions just issued by Gen. Terry to his commanders in his department, have been received at military headquarters in this city. They will be guided by these instructions in all operations in the vicinity during the summer.

THE TIE CAVALRY.

is directed to take the field with ten companies of tie cavalry, and two companies of the command will be joined by companies C, F, I, and K of the infantry, and companies D and G of the 11th infantry, which have already been detached to establish a summer camp and depot of supplies in the neighborhood of Bear Butte, in Dakota. From this camp the supplies of the entire command will be drawn, and upon it, as a base, will the operations of the cavalry depend. Gen. K is instructed to establish his own headquarters at this camp. Supplies for the camp will be drawn from Fort Abraham

Lincoln, where the proper officers of the staff department are instructed to place stores to meet this demand. Gen. Sturgis will be expected to forward to the proper officers at Lincoln, Kansas, requisitions for the supplies for the field depot. As the cost of transporting grain to the depot will be great, he will reduce the allowance to animals to the smallest amount that may be consistent with keeping them in good order for field service. Should he deem it advisable, he may have two companies of cavalry at Fort Lincoln, until the Cheyenne prisoners are removed therefrom, the companies being under instructions to march to join their command in the field, as soon as this removal shall have been accomplished. Gen. Terry informs Gen. Sturgis that the command is the through protection, during the summer and autumn, of the Black Hills and of the route leading thence from Ft. Pierre and Fort Pierre, from attacks by the Indians. To this end he is advised to divide his cavalry into scouting parties of such size as will be most advantageous, and with them establish a thorough system of reconnaissance from the camp at Bear Butte, in all directions, north, south, east and west. He is informed that it will be unnecessary for him to extend his reconnaissances northward any further than the necessary to connect them with those of troops operating from a camp which has been established by the commanding general of the department at the mouth of Big Bend of the Little Missouri river. To the northward, however, reconnaissances should be well pushed, and especially near the region about Slim Butte, for that is believed to be the eastern limit of hostile Sioux. The eastern and southeastern portion of the Big Horn region, the remark and Fort Pierre roads will require constant watching. Gen. Sturgis is directed to concentrate all his force at the first indication of the gathering of any considerable body of hostile Indians, and move speedily to attack them.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Money and Stock.

NEW YORK, June 21, 1878.
MONDAY.
GOVERNMENTS.
Governments, firm 100
U. S. 5-20, 1877 104
U. S. 5-20, 1881 106
U. S. 5-20, 1887 106
U. S. 5-20, 1891 106
U. S. 10-40, coupon 103
U. S. 10-40, current 103

STOCKS.

Stocks, weak 84
Pacific Mail 154
New York Central 162
Erie preferred 39
Northern Pacific 39
Northern Pacific preferred 70
Illinois Central 84
Rock Island 29
St. Paul 49
Wabash 13
Union Pacific 69

Chicago Produce.

Chicago, June 21, 1878.
Flour—Steady and unchanged.
Wheat—Moderately active, stronger and higher; No. 1, in special store, 97c; No. 2, 96c; No. 3, 95c; No. 4, 94c; No. 5, 93c; No. 6, 92c; No. 7, 91c; No. 8, 90c; No. 9, 89c; No. 10, 88c; No. 11, 87c; No. 12, 86c; No. 13, 85c; No. 14, 84c; No. 15, 83c; No. 16, 82c; No. 17, 81c; No. 18, 80c; No. 19, 79c; No. 20, 78c; No. 21, 77c; No. 22, 76c; No. 23, 75c; No. 24, 74c; No. 25, 73c; No. 26, 72c; No. 27, 71c; No. 28, 70c; No. 29, 69c; No. 30, 68c; No. 31, 67c; No. 32, 66c; No. 33, 65c; No. 34, 64c; No. 35, 63c; No. 36, 62c; No. 37, 61c; No. 38, 60c; No. 39, 59c; No. 40, 58c; No. 41, 57c; No. 42, 56c; No. 43, 55c; No. 44, 54c; No. 45, 53c; No. 46, 52c; No. 47, 51c; No. 48, 50c; No. 49, 49c; No. 50, 48c; No. 51, 47c; No. 52, 46c; No. 53, 45c; No. 54, 44c; No. 55, 43c; No. 56, 42c; No. 57, 41c; No. 58, 40c; No. 59, 39c; No. 60, 38c; No. 61, 37c; No. 62, 36c; No. 63, 35c; No. 64, 34c; No. 65, 33c; No. 66, 32c; No. 67, 31c; No. 68, 30c; No. 69, 29c; No. 70, 28c; No. 71, 27c; No. 72, 26c; No. 73, 25c; No. 74, 24c; No. 75, 23c; No. 76, 22c; No. 77, 21c; No. 78, 20c; No. 79, 19c; No. 80, 18c; No. 81, 17c; No. 82, 16c; No. 83, 15c; No. 84, 14c; No. 85, 13c; No. 86, 12c; No. 87, 11c; No. 88, 10c; No. 89, 9c; No. 90, 8c; No. 91, 7c; No. 92, 6c; No. 93, 5c; No. 94, 4c; No. 95, 3c; No. 96, 2c; No. 97, 1c; No. 98, 0c; No. 99, 0c; No. 100, 0c.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, June 21, 1878.
Hogs—Receipts, 2,200 head; Market active, firm and higher; Yorkers and Butchers, \$3 00-3 80; Packers, \$2 75-3 50; heavy, \$3 00-3 80; fair to good, \$2 50-3 50; grass Texas, \$2 00-3 25; do, cows, \$1 75-2 60.
Sheep—Receipts, 2,200 head; Market active, firm and higher; Yorkers and Butchers, \$3 00-3 80; Packers, \$2 75-3 50; heavy, \$3 00-3 80; fair to good, \$2 50-3 50; grass Texas, \$2 00-3 25; do, cows, \$1 75-2 60.

St. Louis Live Stock.

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CAPITAL FACTS.

Appointment of Theophilus French as Auditor of the Pacific Railroads.

A Thorough Investigation of the Accounts to be Made Immediately.

Contributions to the Republican Campaign Fund Pouring In.

The Seed of Victory in the Fall Elections Thrown Broadcast Over the Country.

Proceedings of the Potter and Matthews Investigating Committee.

THE POTTER COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, June 21, 4 p. m.—The Potter committee met to-day, Morrison presiding. Thomas Jenks, of New Orleans, was examined. He testified that in 1876 he resided in East Feliciana; held the position of United States deputy marshal under Pitkin; republicans in the district told him that they were afraid to register on account of intimidation. McMahon objected. A long discussion ensued. McMahon withdrew the objection. Witness related the story. McMahon again objected. Cox suggested witness proceed, and a meeting of the committee will be held on Monday next.

THE MATTHEWS SENATE COMMITTEE.

held a private session of three hours. When the doors opened Anderson was sworn. Being refused counsel, he refused to make any statement whatever. The committee a third time went into private session.

THE LATEST FROM THE CAPITAL.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD AUDITOR.

WASHINGTON, June 22—5 a. m.—It is probable that the public in a short time will become informed of the facts connected with the Pacific Railroad which has been sought for in vain by the government departments and committees of congress for years past. Theophilus French, who has been appointed Auditor of the road under recent law, promises to make an examination of all records indebted to the government on account of bonds or land grants, of the road searching through the files of the Treasury Department.

Senator Matthews was ready to be examined, but the committee did not think it best to proceed.

INVESTIGATION INCIDENTS.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Messrs. Reed and McMahon had a spirited passage in the Potter committee this afternoon, Reed charging that the Democrats excluded competent evidence offered by the Republicans. McMahon said Reed must either retract that charge or prove it. He declared it was wholly false, and defied proof of such action by the Democrats in a Senate instance. Both gentlemen reiterated their assertion in strong language.

The Hostile Indians.

Associated Press Dispatch.
SAN FRANCISCO, June 21.—A Boise City dispatch says parties from Fort Hall and Lehi, via Wood River and Big Lost Lake, report having seen two hundred Indians on Wood river about two hundred miles east of this place who claim to be friendly and are ready to go to Fort Hall agency.

The Wisconsin Indian Scene.

Special Dispatch to the Bee.
CHICAGO, June 21, 4 p. m.—Nothing new or important from the scene of the Indian hostilities in northwestern Wisconsin. Gov. Smith is preparing to suppress the outbreak in Burnet county. No intelligence to confirm the rumor of fleeing inhabitants. A St. Paul dispatch regards it as a big scare.

THE REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE.

has sent a circular asking contributions generally over the country. A handsome sum has been already collected. The committee are in good spirits and feel confident of success. Many office-holders to whom the circular has been sent have taken no notice of it. A copy of the circular issued by the collector of the port of Boston was received here to-day. He informs employees that contributions are strictly optional. The President, it is said, will instruct collectors at important points to similarly inform employees. A number of campaign documents are being widely circulated through the country. They propose to issue more as rapidly as possible. The action or non-action of the Democratic House on various measures during the last eight months will be used as affording a fruitful text for campaign documents.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE.

has up to this hour done nothing, and one of the members states that as far as he knows the committee has not collected a dollar.

THE INQUISITION.

JENKS TESTIFIES.
Special Dispatch to the Bee.
WASHINGTON, June 22, 5 a. m.—Jenks, before the Potter committee, gave straightforward testimony. All efforts to break him down failed. The

testimony was very important, and went directly to the foundation of the Democratic case, as laid by Anderson, who was present. Anderson signed and swore to protect that which he now denies. Anderson tried to induce him to make an affidavit that he did not swear to what he signed, but he refused to do so. Jenks said he could make big money by denying the protest. Jenks knew that he never had knowledge of the Sherman letter; that Anderson's testimony regarding it was untrue. He testified to the signature of Weber; knew it well. He swore the purported signature of the Weber-Anderson statement was not genuine. Jenks' testimony was important upon the question of intimidation in East Feliciana. It showed the absence of intimidation in East Feliciana.

Anderson, after trying to induce the committee to allow a charge of an officer and refused to testify, was asked to give up the ground that the committee had his request to have counsel. This is a mere subterfuge. The real object is supposed to be the fact that he is in a place where he would be proceeded against for perjury and forgery. When the committee first wanted him to flee from the city under circumstances that gave strong ground to believe that the Democrats of the Potter committee were parties to his escape, and the statement which he made to-day was to the effect that Springer of the committee advised him to his present course. Upon reaching Philadelphia he replied to a telegraphic summons of the Senate committee asking to be excused for a day. This was granted. When the time was up he failed to attend the committee, but was ready to go on after writing a reasonable excuse. The committee sent an officer after him, who brought him here in a cage. The whole thing appears like a device to delay his appearance till Congress had adjourned so that the Democrats would be powerless to compel him to testify or commit in default. His refusal to testify is a spirited refusal being reported, the President must certify the fact to the Senate instance. Both gentlemen reiterated their assertion in strong language.

Emery A. Storrs, of Chicago, filed a lengthy petition on the 21st in the United States court, asking that in consequence with an understanding by the American nurserymen, in session at Rochester, elected J. J. Harrison, of Rochester, Ohio, President and selected Cleveland as the place for holding the next annual session.

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