

BOOTHBY & STAPLETON,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
Sash, Doors, Blinds, and
Moldings,
ETC., ETC.
BRACKETS.
And all kinds of Scroll-Sawing.

HAVING THE BEST FACILITIES AND THE
latest improved scroll-sawing machinery to
manufacture the above articles, will offer inducements
to customers. Also,
WOODTURNING.
In all its varieties.

Orders from the Country
Promptly attended to.
Office and Manufactory, cor. of Front and State streets
1029 SALEM. 4x5 1/2

NORTH SALEM STORE.
W. L. WADE.

AT THE BRICK STORE, HAS JUST RECEIVED
a full assortment of
General Merchandise,
Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Boots & Shoes,
Hardware,
Clothing

Calculated for the City and Country Trade. Bought as
low, and will be sold at a SMALL A PROFIT, as
those who SELL AT COST. Goods delivered to
any part of the city free of charge. 1029

CASH PAID FOR HIDES.

The Highest Market Price
PAID FOR
Hides, Pelts, Deer, and Elk
Skins,
And all kinds of Furs.
JOHN W. GILBERT.
Oct. 1, 1875. 8-12 M.



A SURE CURE FOR
Scab,
Screw Worm,
Foot Rot,
AND ALL
Parasites that infest Sheep.

IT IS SAFER, BETTER, AND VASTLY CHEAPER
THAN ANY OTHER EFFECTUAL REMEDY FOR
THE TREATMENT OF SHEEP. IT

Improves the Health
OF THE ANIMAL, AND THE
QUALITY OF THE WOOL.

One gallon is enough for one hundred sheep
in good condition, according to their age, strength, and
condition. It is put up in FIVE-GALLON CANS—Price, \$12
per can.
Send for circular to

T. A. DAVIS & Co.
PORTLAND, OREGON.
Wholesale Agents for the State.
Or to your nearest Retail Druggist. 1036

SALEM FOUNDRY, &
Machine Shop.
SALEM, OREGON.

B. F. DRAKE, Prop'r.
STEAM ENGINES, SAW MILLS, GRIST MILLS,
Pumps, and all kinds of machinery. Repaired at a short
notice. Patterns made in all its various forms.
Also, all kinds of Brass and Iron Castings furnished at
short notice. Also, manufacture of ENTERPRISE
PLANS and MATCHES, and STICKERS and
SHAPERS. 1040

J. C. SHELTON, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, SALEM
Oregon. Office, front room on second floor of
the S. O. Farnish brick, Commercial street. Resi-
dence, northwest corner Front and Division streets.
Being a graduate of the Physico-Medical, or Curt
College, Cincinnati, Ohio, we are purely reform in our
practice, discarding alike both mineral and vegetable
poisons. 1039

To Farmers and Others.

IMMIGRANTS ARE ARRIVING IN THE STATE
by every steamer in search of employment, and
the Board find difficulty in getting vacancies for them.
We therefore earnestly request Farmers and others
who require Pa in hands or labor of any kind, to im-
mediately communicate with us and we will gladly
supply them with such labor free of charge on our
part. Please state the wages offered, the class of men
you want, and for how long employment will be
given. The Assistant Secretary is in daily attendance
at the Board Rooms, Auburn's Building, Portland,
from 10 to 3 p. m. each day, to whom all letters
should be addressed.

W. S. LADD,
B. G. MUTH,
H. W. CORBETT,
C. LEINWEBER,
WILLIAM REID,
State Commissioners of Immigration.

ALL ABOUT GARDENING

For HOME use and for MARKET in ROOTS GAR-
DEN MANUAL—practical, pointed and thorough—
containing one half as much matter as \$1.50 books on
the subject. Gardening throughout the country com-
mends its practical labor-saving methods as invalua-
ble to them. Sent for 10 cents, which will be allowed
on the first order for seeds. J. B. ROBT, seed grow-
er, Rockford Illinois. 1015w12

OPIMUM
and Morphine habit absolutely and
permanently cured. Pamphlet, no publicity.
Send stamp for particulars. Dr. Car-
lton, 127 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Bill for the Relief of Settlers on Railway

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The bill intro-
duced by Wigginton to-day for the relief
of settlers on railroad lands within the
limit of Roland grant, Stanislaus county,
provides that when the Central Pacific
Railroad Company shall file with the Sec-
retary of the Interior a release of all
claims to all lands within the exterior limits
of the Roland grant, he shall issue to
said company scrip for 34,000 acres, in-
calculable upon any public land, excepting
mineral and timber lands, and upon such
relinquishment all its right, title and in-
terest shall pass to the settlers and the por-
tion to whom the government has given the
title. A preamble recites that under the
ruling of the Interior Department
many persons have settled on these lands,
made valuable improvements, and in
many instances paid the government for
patents to them, which, under the deci-
sions of the California Supreme Court and
United States Circuit Court, are now de-
clared to be held only in trust for the rail-
road company, on the ground that the
lands passed to the railroad company, Up-
on the recommendation of said Roland
Grant, J. K. Scriver, of Stanislaus
County, who holds the railroad title to
these lands. He says they are worth, on
an average at least \$15 per acre, but that
McLaughlin have given the settlers a con-
tract to deed them all his title upon re-
ceiving the land scrip proposed by this
bill. The lands in Livermore valley and
the Mokelumnes grant though in the same
predicament as the lands above named,
are not made a part of this arrangement.

Arkansas Republican Convention.

LITTLE ROCK, April 27.—The Republi-
can State convention, held to-day, was or-
ganized by the election of the following
officers: Joseph Brooks, President; G.
H. Johnson (colored), Y. A. Grace, N. B.
Barton, Vice Presidents; H. M. Cooper,
R. A. Dawson (colored), J. P. Jones, (col-
ored) Secretaries. Dawson and Jones de-
clined to serve, and Ed. Levy and J. H.
Smith (colored) were substituted. Mr.
Brooks had been taken very suddenly and
violently ill, and it was impossible for him
to be present. On motion of Senator Dor-
sey, General Upland was declared perma-
nent chairman. A committee was ap-
pointed to whom all resolutions were re-
ferred without debate. The committee on
resolutions then reported a series of resolu-
tions, the last of which declares Hon. O.
P. Morton the choice of the Republicans
of Arkansas, for President, and instructs
the delegates to vote for him alone. Sen-
ator Clayton spoke against the adoption of
this resolution. Though yielding to no
man in admiration of Morton, he did not
think the amendment would make the res-
olution stronger. Fulton replied he be-
lieved there were men in that delegation
who were friends of Mr. Conkling. As
for himself he would not support Conkling.
He wanted to bend them to vote for Mor-
ton. After a discussion as to whether the
resolutions should declare strongly for
Morton or not, Mr. Whipple offered a se-
ries of resolutions as a substitute for the
series already presented, having the dele-
gates instructed. The original resolu-
tions were, however, adopted, and the
convention adjourned.

Utica Convention.

UTICA, N. Y., April 27.—The Demo-
cratic State Convention reassembled this
morning recognized the Tammany dele-
gates from New York as the regular dele-
gation and gave seats on the floor without
a voice to the anti-Tammany contestants.
The usual committees were appointed and
the convention took a recess immediately.
On the adoption of the report favoring
Tammany Hall, the anti-Tammanites left
the convention. After the recess, Francis
J. Kernan, Wm. Doushette, Henry C.
Murphy and Abraham S. Hewitt were
elected delegates at large to the national
convention. The resolutions instructed
delegates to vote as a unit
in accordance with the will of Samuel
J. Tilden, for President. John
Murphy in his argument in favor of admitting
anti-Tammany delegates said, you may
let us in or not; but let me tell you, if
you adopt the majority report admitting
the Tammany delegates, you will see more
destruction in New York than you have
yet seen.

Mrs. Fitch's Diamonds.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The House
committee on ways and means take the
ground that as the bill relating to the Fitch
jewels relate to revenue it must originate
in the House, they will therefore prepare
a new bill. No opposition to the measure
is expressed in committee.

Cable between the United States and Asia.

The bill introduced by Sargent to-day to
encourage and promote telegraphic com-
munication between the United States and
Asia authorizes the American and East
Indian Telegraph Co. of New York to lay,
land and operate cables on the Pacific
Coast within the jurisdiction of the
United States for a period of twenty years,
provided the company shall begin op-
erations in two years and shall have at least
one cable in operation from this continent
to the Asiatic colonies within four years
from the enactment of this bill. The gov-
ernment is to have priority in the use of
these cables. The right to alter, amend
or repeal, the act is reserved to Congress,
and the rest of the bill authorizes the Sec-
retary of the Navy to detail one or more
steam vessels to assist in the survey and
soundings, the laying of the cables, and
the transportation of materials and gen-
erally to afford assistance calculated to
promote the success of the enterprise.

Impeachment Trial.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The galleries
of the Senate chamber were again crowd-
ed to-day, two-thirds of the audience be-
ing ladies. At 12 p. m. the legislative
business was suspended and the impeach-
ment trial begun. Lord submitted a mo-
tion that the evidence relating to the ques-
tion of jurisdiction of the Senate sitting as a
court of impeachment be given before the
arguments relating thereto are heard,
and if such plea is overruled, that the de-
fendant be required to answer the articles
of impeachment within two days, and the
House to reply, if they deemed it neces-
sary; within two days and that the trial
proceed the next day after the joining of
issue.

Carpeny, of counsel for the accused,
moved that the trial be postponed until

the first Monday of December next, and
asked that the time for the discussion of
this motion be fixed at two hours for each
side; request granted—18 to 10.

Blair addressed the Senate in favor of
the motion. He argued that it was impos-
sible for the Senate to do justice to the
great and important question involved in
this case, on account of the advanced stage
of the session, and (counsel) had no time
to make investigations or for perfecting
himself to argue this great question
again. The House was even now making
investigation with a view of presenting
additional articles of impeachment, and
it was additional charges were to be made
counsel for the accused wanted them here.
They invited the closest scrutiny into the
official conduct of the accused. He referred
to his life, and stated he had won his
way into the councils of the nation on the
field of battle. Another reason why the
Senate should postpone the trial was that
it connected itself directly with political
parties that were almost committed to his
destruction.

Judge Black followed in support of the
motion to postpone. He spoke an hour,
and dwelt some length upon the political
excitement against the accused,
contending it was so intense that each
party was committed to his ruin. It was
impossible for him to have a fair trial,
though he might not have a fair trial,
though he might not have a fair trial. He
also intimated that his defense would be
painful; that nothing but feeling the abso-
lute loss of his reputation could move him
to it.

The Senate retired at 4 o'clock to con-
sider the motion to postpone the impeach-
ment trial. At 4:30 the Senators re-
turned, and the President pro tem an-
nounced that the counsel for the respondent
for a continuance of the trial until Decem-
ber had been overruled.

The Senate sitting as a court adjourned
then at 4:40, went into executive session;
after a short time the session opened.

The conference committee report on the
deficiency appropriation bill was agreed to.

Mitchell called up the appropriation bill
granting the right of way through the
public lands for a wagon road over the
Blue mountains, Oregon; passed.

Sargent introduced a bill to encourage
and promote telegraphic communication
between Asia and the Pacific Coast, which
was referred to the committee on com-
merce.

Booth presented a memorial of the Cal-
ifornia legislature in favor of the adoption
of suitable measures to protect the valley
lands and harbors of that State from in-
jury by discharge of detritus from the hy-
draulic mines; referred to the committee
on mines and mining. Adjourned.

Determined Suicide.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 27.—On Tuesday
morning Andy Tyler, a saloon keeper at
Washington Corners, committed suicide.
Tyler lost his wife about a year ago, which
had caused him much despondency, and
this, together with other circumstances
may account for the deed. On the morn-
ing mentioned he went out to the barn and
attempted first to sever the jugular vein
with a broken bottle. Failing in this at-
tempt, but leaving a horrible wound, he
next tried to hang himself with a rope,
but his feet touched the floor, and he was
again unsuccessful. Then he got an ax,
and proceeded to gash his forehead, strik-
ing himself perhaps fifty times, cutting
his face in a most ghastly manner. Failing
in the third mode, he, in the most deter-
mined manner, took a razor and tried to
sever the large veins in both arms. Again
he failed, and finally with determination
and will which were most surprising, he
took a razor, and with a tremendous effort
cut his throat, laying it open clear into the
spinal column, and leaving a piece of the
rope there. It was one of the most de-
tected cases of suicide on record.

Opposition.

Owing to the increase of the rates of
freight in horse cars, a line of new first class
buses has been established on Mission
and Market streets, which is meeting with
gratifying success at five cent fares.

Systematic Swindler.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, April 28.—John T.
Mo., who lives in this city, is carrying
on a systematic and extensive swindling
business. He advertises, and orders
at Springfield and Cincinnati, and orders
from goods and products of various
firms in all parts of the United States
and Canada, relieving them to bankers
and other business men of this city. When
the goods arrive they are immediately taken
from the express office, or freight de-
pot, and transferred to other parties for
any amount of money or his confederates,
except for them business. Many efforts
have been made by the Springfield news-
papers and leading business men to expose
his practices and warn the public against
him; but in spite of these efforts, he seems
still to be doing a very large business.

Barney Williams' Funeral.

NEW YORK, April 28.—The funeral of
Barney Williams took place to-day from
St. Stephen's Catholic church, which was
filled in every part, while the street in
front was packed with people unable to
enter. Every actor in the city and many
from abroad were present.

Gold and Stocks.

NEW YORK, April 28.—Gold closed at
123 3/4; money dull; Governments dull
and steady; stocks active and unsettled.

Democratic Discussion in New York.

An Albany special says Senators Bixby
and Morriss, who have returned from the
Utica convention, say that the anti-
Tammany organization will not go to any
more conventions, but will defeat the
State ticket.

Bogus Bond Swindle.

NEW YORK, April 29.—Some four years
ago a number of bankers and brokers in
this city were swindled out of sums ag-
gregating about \$97,000 by means of
counterfeit 730 United States bonds.
These brokers sent to the treasury de-
partment for redemption and received the
proceeds. After the bogus character of
the bonds was discovered the government
instituted suit to recover the amount. The
case was tried in the U. S. District court
and resulted in a verdict for the govern-
ment apportioning the amount as follows:
Jay Cooke and others, \$19,600; Central
National Bank, \$3,528; D. B. Hatch, \$3,
440 40; Peter M. Meyers, \$4,255 60; N.
P. Vermilye, \$40,255 20; Wm. M. Bull,
11,022 20; J. Brewster, \$5,525 20, and H.
A. Caesar, Jr., \$8,725.

First Attempt to Assassinate President

Lincoln.

The Tribune's Washington correspond-
ent says: An interesting incident which
has never been printed has just transpired:
On the day when Lincoln was inaugurated
the second time in 1865, and just at the
east portico, a man, recognized by several
persons to be John Wilkes Booth, pushed
hurriedly on through the passage
leading from the Senate chamber to the
rotunda, and in an excited and deter-
mined manner broke through the line of
of policemen, which kept the crowd
back from the procession and made a de-
perate attempt to reach the eastern door
of the capitol. He was discovered by a
member of the capitol police who seized
the excited stranger, and after a severe
struggle succeeded in forcing him back in-
to the crowd. Booth had already been
noticed by at least two persons who knew
him, and saw him pass hurriedly from the
direction of the Senate chamber toward
the rotunda, and some idea of his deter-
mination to reach the inaugural may be
formed from the fact that he broke away
from the man who first seized him, and
but for the closing of the side door would
probably have accomplished his purpose,
whatever it was. Those who stopped
Booth, and who, in all probability pre-
served the President's life, were not aware
who the excited stranger was, but the im-
portance of their action can hardly be
overestimated. The man who stopped
Booth is named Westfall and was made
commissioner of public buildings and
grounds, and was recently discharged by
the House.

Mexican Robbers Preparing for a Raid.

SAN DIEGO, April 28.—The last three
days have been unusually warm, the ther-
mometer being as high as 82 degrees in the
shade.

L. M. Mendelson, a merchant from San
Rafael, Lower California, arrived to-day.
He says there was a rumor there that a
band of banditti, forty strong, were organ-
ized on Lololando, in contemplation of
mischievous somewhere, but he had heard
nothing of trouble near Campo.

The people of San Rafael are dissatis-
fied at the removal of the headquarters of
the land commissioners from that place.

At Tia Juana, near the line, several po-
litical meetings had been held, and consid-
erable excitement prevailed.

Foundered at Sea.

BREST, April 28.—The steamer Ques-
nant has foundered at sea. Twenty-one
lives were lost.

French Interest in America.

LYONS, April 28.—The Council General
has adopted a resolution opening a credit
of \$4,000 for sending a delegation of work-
men to the Philadelphia Exhibition. The
Council has also appropriated \$2,000 to-
wards the fund for the erection of a Fran-
co-American monument.

European Grain Market.

LONDON, April 28.—The grain trade
remains dull, and only those markets
where deliveries are scanty are firm.
English wheat at the leading exchanges is
steady, but foreign is about a shilling per
quarter lower. Barley and oats at provin-
cial markets meet with fair de-
mand. Prices are generally maintained.
Maize, beans and peas either neglected or
purchased scantily at six pence to a shil-
ling per quarter decline. The month of
May will not lack a fair supply of for-
eign grain. If the ships due arrive punctu-
ally, nearly 600,000 quarters of wheat,
25,000 quarters of maize, and 500,000
quarters of barley, are expected. Nine-
teen ships are due within the week from
the Black Sea, Sea of Azof and the Dan-
ube. The continental markets are gener-
ally firm for wheat, flour and rye. The
latest Paris prices are about 48s 2d and
flour 49s 6d. In Mark Lane to-day all
branches of trade were inactive. Wheat
and flour were neglected and lower.
Maize is unchanged, but buyers are holding
off; oats entirely lost; barley steady, and
beans and peas unchanged. The weather
has been changeable, but favorable to crop
prospects.

LIVERPOOL, April 28.—The leading
circulars say with the genial weather and
vegetation progressing satisfactorily, trade
generally rules extremely dull. British
wheats supplied in unlimited quantity
were saleable at extreme rates, but foreign
wheat continues slightly to decline. There
was a small attendance at the market to-
day and a small demand for wheat. Choice
only maintains Tuesday's quotations, sec-
ondary qualities ruling a penny, and all
sorts of red from a penny to two pence
cheaper. Flour is difficult of sale, and is
again offering at somewhat lower terms.
Corn in fair request at Tuesday's cur-
rency.

Vanderbilt Dying.

NEW YORK, April 29.—Commodore
Vanderbilt is sinking fast. His physical
constitution is rapidly going to pieces. He
has suffered from hemorrhage half his life,
but the real cause is more deeply seated.
He has disease of the bladder, and heretofore
it is feared, of the bladder is ultimate and
not distant. Vanderbilt, being noted for
years, has been prepared to resign his post
and so complete are all his arrangements
in this respect, that it is believed, that
notwithstanding his great influence in the
railroad business of the country, his death
would have but little effect in the stock
market. The stock which he holds in the
New York Central and Harlem Railroad
would not it is said, be thrown on the
market within one year after his death, if
at all.

Charles O'Connor and the Forrest Di-

vorce Case.

NEW YORK, April 29.—The tribunal
selected by the committee of the Bar As-
sociation to investigate the charges against
Charles O'Connor, in connection with the
Forrest divorce case, met to-day. Ex-
Governor John A. Dix presided. After
the secretary had read the citation served
upon the proprietors of the Times and
Sun, and to which they did not respond,
to appear and substantiate the charges
published, O'Connor presented a letter
from Mrs. Sinclair last evening, in which
she states that she now, as well as always,
bore the same feeling of gratitude to Mr.
O'Connor, and reiterated her assertion that
the article published in the Times was
published without her consent, against
her wish, and after a solemn promise had
been given that it should not be. Mrs.
Sinclair also says that she never made any
charges against Mr. O'Connor, and had no
intention of doing so; therefore, she did
not intend to avail herself of the right to

appear before the tribunal, as she did not
regard herself as in any sense a party to
the unpleasant controversy intruded upon
the public.

Henry Sedley, the brother-in-law of
Mrs. Sinclair, read a protest against the
composition of the committee, in whose
organization he claimed only one of the
parties to the controversy has had a voice,
and whose decision, whatever it may be,
must consequently lack the moral authori-
ty which can satisfactorily dispose of the
disputed points, and says that before a
tribunal so constituted that it shall repre-
sent both sides and I shall furnish guaran-
tees that it cannot be suspected of affilia-
tion with either. I shall be ready at any
time to appear and contribute what I
rightly can to the evidence on which an
impartial judgment must necessarily be
founded.

O'Connor replied that he did not intend to
notice Sedley's protest; but came prepared
to verify each and every statement con-
tained in his memorial, and that probably
he and Mrs. Sinclair knew most about the
litigation. He also stated that the whole
matter should be sifted to the bottom. He
stated that the whole amount obtained
from Mrs. Sinclair for 19 years profes-
sional services was \$14,000.

Chief Justice Daly testified that at the
conclusion of the Forrest case he was
waited upon by a number of ladies, who
requested him to present a silver vase to
O'Connor, thinking and complimenting
him on the able manner in which he had
conducted the case.

O'Connor here stated that the silver vase
was near at hand, and if the court decided
he would produce it, chop it up and give
it to the poor, if he had done a dishonora-
ble action in receiving it. O'Connor then
gave a general and explicit denial of the
charges against him, enumerating all the
letters received by him from various par-
ties concerned in the case, and also all
bills for money received by him for his
services during the 20 years he was con-
nected in the case with Mrs. Forrest, and
handed to the chair all the papers con-
nected with the case, or greater part there-
of, and left the matter in their hands to
abide by their decision.

Two Men Killed.

CAMBRIDGE, O., April 29.—Two men,
named respectively Long and Turner,
were killed, and a boy fatally injured, by
the fall of a building upon which they
were working.

Suicide.

ST. LOUIS, April 29.—The body of a
young man, named Bernard Bailey, was
found in his room with a pistol shot wound
in his side. He was very respectably con-
nected, and had been clerk of a large busi-
ness house in this city. He leaves a
rather remarkable letter, for the benefit of
physicians, which describes the mental
and moral feelings of a suicide. He also
intimates that unrequited love caused the
deed.

Tilden's Prospects for the Presidency.

NEW YORK, April 29.—Tilden's
prospects for the Democratic Presidential nom-
ination are considerably improved by the
action of the New York State convention.
The ripple of factious opposition amounts
to nothing as affecting the decision at St.
Louis. Tilden is clearly the choice of his
party here, and it is nominated at the
national convention will get the entire party
vote of the State. In this respect his case
is the reverse of Conkling's, whose
nomination would divide and not unite the
Republicans. Bayard says he cannot expect
much from New York, when it has Tilden
to offer, whom he regards as a man of un-
questionable ability and believes him to
be so regarded by the country. Various
journals in the South heretofore hostile,
now admit that though Tilden is not their
first choice, he is most available candidate.
The ringing declarations of the Utica
convention and terse Syracuse platform of
1875 and 1876 are understood to be the
work of Manton Marble, editor of the
World.

Blaine's campaign continues to progress
favorably; as Carl Schurz says of Bristow,
he emerged from his mud bath of scandal
stronger than before. Even the editors
who originally were sure that the bottom
facts in the Little Rock bond case were
discreditable to Blaine, now recant, includ-
ing Medill of Chicago; Richard Smith, of
Cincinnati, and Sam Bowles.

Conkling develops little added strength;
but if Casey, Packard & Co. succeed in
their pending efforts to secure him the
Louisiana delegation, its reactionary effect
in the North may prove more disastrous
than a failure South.

Judge Davis for the Democratic nomina-
tion is less talked of since the New York
convention presented Tilden.

The Morton \$250,000 Scandal.

WASHINGTON, April 29.—The friends
of Senator Morton express themselves as con-
fident that he is able fully to meet the re-
cent charges against his integrity. In con-
nection with the \$250,000 he received from
the government in the spring of 1863. Of
this amount he expended, as Governor, in
behalf of the State, \$133,300 for military
purposes, for which the State settled with
him, and this amount was paid back to the
government by the settling of a like
amount from the payment of the entire
sum to Indian war advances made to the
government in the beginning of the war.
The balance of the \$250,000—namely,
\$115,600—he did not use, but returned it
to the government. The settlement was
entirely closed with the government in
November, 1864, and Senator Morton has
now the original papers which show this
fact. It appears that a few days ago Rep-
resentative Springer called at the Treasury
Department and wished to examine the
war accounts of Senator Morton while he
was Governor of Indiana. The Secretary
declined to permit such examination un-
less Senator Morton, or some friend for
him should be present, and informed Sen-
ator Morton of these facts. Senator Mor-
ton called on Springer and said to him that
he had no objection to have an examina-
tion of his entire war expenditures, be-
cause he desired to be represented in such examina-
tion by a friend. Morton immediately
telegraphed to General Sturm, who was
chief of ordnance, and General Terrell,
who was his military secretary, to come
to Washington, and both of these gentle-
men are now here. Morton will take an
early occasion in the Senate to fully ex-
plain the transaction regarding it, and will
afford all necessary facilities for a com-
plete examination of the subject.