

EMMA MINE SWINDLE.

Laying Open the Schenck Scandal—Starting Developments.

A Complete History of the Scandal that has Vexed Two Continents—The Paris Played by Senator Stewart, Jay Cooke & Co., Gen. Schenck, Prof. Silliman, and Others.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.

The famous Emma Mine scandal, which has for several years vexed two continents and brought ineffable disgrace upon the good name and character of the American people abroad, was to-day given a new lease on the public mind. A short, thick-set gentleman, with florid complexion, scant, dark-colored hair, and heavy, closely trimmed, jet black beard, appeared in Washington this morning, in obedience to a summons to appear before the House committee on Foreign Affairs. He is James E. Lyon, one of the original owners of the Emma Mine, and has told the committee a startling story. That story comprehends the betrayal of a client by his counsel, and that counsel a United States Senator; the prostitution of professional scientific opinion; a gigantic scheme of stock jobbing corruption; the open bribes of a United States minister, and a national disgrace. The outline of James E. Lyon's story, told reverently upon a kissed Bible, and frankly as the statement of an honest man, is this:

He was formerly a resident of Racine, Wis., and has for years been engaged in Western mining interests. He was the original owner of the only patent which the Emma Mining Company had or has. Three years before the Emma Mine was thought of, he had located and worked the old Monitor lode, which was later christened the Emma Mine. Squatters, during his absence, set up rival claims. A great lawsuit resulted, in the course of which Lyon engaged William M. Stewart, late United States Senator from Nevada, with many others. The mine had grown valuable. The pocket, or "filled eggshell," as he called it, had yielded two million dollars of ore. Mr. Stewart came in to save Mr. Lyon's rights, with contingent fees ranging from 5 to 25 per cent. of the amount recovered, according to the services rendered. Mr. Stewart went to Nevada with Mr. Lyon, and there, as Mr. Lyon said, met Senator Oliver P. Morton. Utah then seems to have been in a condition of judicial anarchy. If Mr. Lyon is to be believed, Chief Justice McKean and his associate justices were sitting in judgment on mining cases, while holding stock and acting as directors in one of the corporations litigant. The United States Marshal held stock likewise, and was certain to select jurors who were represented to Senator Morton by Senator Stewart. The former said it was all wrong. Mr. Stewart told Mr. Morton that if he would assist in securing the removal of Judge McKean, and in the case generally, he would give him \$20,000. To this Mr. Lyon says Senator Morton agreed. He was going to Indianapolis, and wanted to be advised of progress. Senator Stewart did soon after telegraph to Morton to come to Salt Lake immediately, as the case was very important, and Lyon had been abused. Morton does not seem to have gone, and although great influence was brought to bear, Judge McKean was not removed. The Methodists were too much for Senators and litigants. Stewart wanted Lyon to go to trial in Utah. He refused to long to the Marshal, who was interested with the opposite party, could pack a jury.

TOO MUCH SWELL.

"I don't so much wonder at it," said Senator Bayard to a New York World correspondent: "I own my house in Delaware; I own my house here; I have no rent to pay; but I cannot afford to dress my wife as these Cabinet ministers' wives are dressed. I cannot afford to give such magnificent entertainments, and they cannot do it out of their salaries."

That was and is the secret. There is too much display. Women as well as men become dishonest to keep up the style, to out-dress and out-fete and out-drive their associates. That brought Belknap's disgrace, and that has ruined others, and if not stopped will ruin many more. It is time officials were learning the lesson which they must ultimately learn of sad experience—that extravagance which gilds the hour will scorch the fair fame in its furnace.

EXIT THE POKER-PLAYER—ENTER THE TRAVELLER.

The historian Motley gave way to the poker-player Schenck; now the deft shuffler of cards makes room for the advent of the lawyer and traveller Dana. England is to be congratulated—perhaps. We shall see. Schenck's infamy is elsewhere recorded. It seems that the list of high criminals of the Grant Administration will stretch out till the crack of doom. Certainly there will never be time for a Democratic Administration to bring them all to the bar of justice. The story is getting so old and yet so foul by continued accretions that we have no heart to dwell upon it. Yet it is due the public interests that scoundrels who have prostituted their positions to base gain should be exposed, and that their aiders and abettors be driven from power by an indignant people.

THE TRUTH AND HOW IT HURTS.

The New York Tribune says: "Every man who has been in any way conspicuous leader of the Republican party is to-day put upon his proof. He must show that he is not a thief."

That is it. He must show that he has neither stolen anything himself nor helped to keep in office men of dubious reputations and profligate careers. How many Republican leaders can show such a clear record?

No; the party itself is corrupt, because this cry for reform was raised years ago, and has not yet been heeded. It must fall to the ground like other rotten fruit.

ANOTHER STILL.

They are falling like decaying leaves of autumn. Here is W. J. Pearman, a Republican Congressman from the Land of Flowers, fair Florida, who, witnesses say, has been increasing his worldly possessions by the sale of a naval cadetship, and also some of the Federal offices in Florida; that he has received bribes for appointments, and has made his Congressional position pay very well. Gov. Stearns, of Florida, and Martin, the keeper of the State penitentiary, were the witnesses.

Pretty general information from Washington is that three of the seven members of the Cabinet will be impeached. These are Belknap, Robeson and Pierpont. There is strong evidence going to show that the two latter are as impeachable as the Secretary of War.

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understood that the services of minister Schenck were meant.

A contract of adjustment was then made between Park and Lyon, which Senator Stewart signed for Lyon without authority. That contract Lyon supposed secured to him \$500,000. As it turned out Senator Stewart made it mean something very different. Stewart went to London under express instructions from his client not to associate himself with Park in putting the Emma Mine upon the market. Stewart violated his instructions. Park undertook his work, saying to Lyon, "I propose to sell this mine for what has come out of it, not for what is in it," and Stewart helped him to do this. It was accomplished by a wholesale system of corruption. The mine was first prepared for scientific investigation, and then Prof. Silliman was engaged to report it. He did this for \$20,000. In that report he said that the Emma Mine was one of true mineral wealth, and of great power, and that he placed it among the great mines of the world. This was placed in the prospectus, and helped the sale. When this report was received, Stewart wrote to Lyon that it had done great good, and that everything was very hopeful and "homogeneous." Albert Grant was selected as the "promoter" of the enterprise.

A vast system of bribery was then begun. Among the promises were to Albert Grant, \$100,000; to Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co., \$25,000, paid for the use of their name; John Puleston, of that firm, \$10,000; R. S. Schenck, United States Minister, 50 shares, with a guarantee that it should net \$20 per share; Lewis & Sons, metal brokers, \$18,000; Lent, mining claimant of San Francisco, \$12,000.

Mr. Lyon, in continuing his testimony, said that about the 1st of December, 1871, he saw in Mr. Park's hands a letter written by General Schenck, in which he resigned his position as one of the directors of the Emma Mine Company. In this letter Gen. Schenck assigned no reason for his resignation except his desire not to give his political enemies cause to criticize him. Mr. Park remarked to Lyon that he would have a better letter than that from Gen. Schenck yet. Subsequently, before it was sent to the Emma Mining Company, Lyon saw Gen. Schenck's letter of resignation, which was afterward published on the 12th of January. After Lyon had read it, Park said that the commendation of the mine which it contained was better than Gen. Schenck's name as a director. Subsequently, when Gen. Blair introduced in the Senate a resolution of inquiry regarding the conduct of certain foreign ministers of the United States, which was interpreted in London to refer to Gen. Schenck, Lyon saw Park, who told him that he had fixed the matter up with Gen. Schenck. He said he had taken Gen. Schenck's note and the stock as security, and that Gen. Schenck said that if that was not satisfactory, he would give a mortgage on his house and lot in Washington. He said that this statement was sent to the United States. Lyon asked Park if he had sworn to it, and Park replied, laughing, that he had not, but he had certified to it and sent it to Senator Stewart to certify to, and that he believed "it would dry up the Blair resolution." The impression made upon Lyon's mind was that this note had been just taken after hearing of the Blair resolution.

Mr. Lyon then related some of the circumstances attending the sale of 8,500 shares of new stock. He said that this sale was made in order to get a quotation of the stock in the market. At that time he saw the famous telegram from Utah, announcing the discovery of 8,000 tons of new ore, which was sampled at the rate of \$2,000 a ton, which would be equal to \$16,000. This sale was made through the London and Westminster Bank, the price of the stock being \$23 per share, par value \$20 per share. On the 6th of April, 1872, Mr. Park asked Mr. Lyon to take his check for \$2,500, drawn on the London and Westminster Bank, and subscribe for 500 shares of this new stock for Gen. Schenck. He told Lyon not to take the check directly to the London and Westminster Bank, as it would then be possible to trace it, but to get it cashed at Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co., and then take the Bank of England notes to the London and Westminster Bank, and make the subscription. He asked Lyon to do it early in the morning, in order that it might have a good effect. Lyon did as he was requested, and when he went to the London and Westminster Bank he saw Park there and a number of other persons, and Park told him that the thing was working well; that the persons standing around were subscribing freely. A short time after he heard of the sale by Fisher of stock owned by Mr. Park and Gen. Schenck. Mr. Park asked Fisher how many shares he had sold for him. Fisher replied 900. Mr. Park said he did not mean to sell as much, but Fisher said he would let him have some of his shares.

Mr. Lyon testified that some English shareholders in the Emma Mine had come to him and said that they thought the United States Government was looking the concern. He also explained the manner in which Park removed all suspicion in regard to the character of the title to the property. Mr. Ewart gave an opinion, which simply was that the United States patent was good, and Park himself guaranteed it. Park subsequently remarked in a playful way that he had simply guaranteed the validity of a patent from the United States. The witness related that in a conversation between Park and himself Park said it was hard for Gen. Schenck to live on \$17,000 a year. He had to buy dresses for members of his family which cost

THE FIELD,

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E. P. Goe's Super Phosphate OR BONE MANURE.

THIS WELL KNOWN STANDARD FERTILIZER we are prepared to supply in limited quantities at a low price for CASH.

\$700 a piece, to go to Queen Victoria's drawing-room, and the dress could be worn only once.

Park did not blame Gen. Schenck for wanting to make money. At another time Park said he was going to have a little game with the General, who was a good poker player. The witness testified that Albert Grant, the promoter of the Emma speculation in England, informed him that he gave Senator Stewart 2,000 shares of the stock to become a director himself, and to assist in getting Gen. Schenck's name on the board. Park informed the witness that Mr. Fisher, of Vermont, an intimate friend of his, owed Gen. Schenck \$3,000 for services rendered in a land grant, which, perhaps, was disposed of in Holland. Park wanted Gen. Schenck to give Fisher an opportunity to make something, and Schenck afterwards said he found Fisher a very valuable man. Fisher wrote articles for the London Morning Journal, paying very large prices for their publication, and they were extravagant in praise of the richness of the Emma Mine, and of a most extraordinary character as to representation.

On June 4th, 1872, the Emma Mine literally caved in, or collapsed, and has not been since repaired. When Stewart was asked how they could satisfy the English stockholders for the non-production of ore, he replied that that was easily managed—they could say that the "snows of Utah were so deep as to prevent hauling, but they could make up for lost time during the summer."

NEWSPAPER OPINION.

N. Y. Herald: "We repeat that Belknap is a symptom of the disease, not a sporadic case of personal dishonesty."

Savannah News: "The Democrats of the House may well tremble in their boots, for when Mr. Hill is around there is no telling when the gascutus—figuratively speaking—will break loose."

N. Y. Tribune: "No, Republicans! this will not be passed as an exceptional case. Grantism has come to judgment at last. This infamous abuse of the public service for personal and partisan gain has borne its inevitable fruits."

Baltimore Gazette: "But now another wave is gathering, compared with which the one of two years ago was but a ripple. The storm signals are out, and the deep growl of the tempest is already sounding. Morton, Conkling, Grant, and Blaine are doomed to shipwreck, and the lesser craft seek safety in the nearest cove. On the fourteenth of this month the sea wave will commence operations in New Hampshire."

STAR-DUST.

—Now, Nast, sharpen up your pencil!

—The Reformed Episcopalians are not going to abolish Lent after all.

—San Francisco tradesmen seek to draw custom by offering to take silver at par.

—Pierpont was called "pipe" in the Babcock cipher. He is getting "colored up" rapidly.

—Friends of Gen. Babcock state that he is not pleased at leaving the White House and will resign from the army.

—Mrs. General Burnside remains in a critical condition, requiring the constant presence of the surgeon at her side.

—Gov. Walker and Congressman Hancock have gone to New Hampshire to canvass for the Democracy.

—Why doesn't the President save the country by making his brother Orville Secretary of War? asks the Baltimore Gazette.

—Belknap was a candidate for the Senate in Iowa four years ago. He is a candidate for the penitentiary to-day, and his prospects are splendid.

—The news comes that several lady leaders of fashion in Washington are exulting over the social ruin of the elegant and beautiful Mrs. Belknap.

—Mrs. Belknap states as her opinion that Marsh ought to kill himself, or be killed, and he was perhaps about on this hint when he jumped off the train the other day.

—On Thursday afternoon, just before dark, a little white girl was outbraged by a black villain, named Andrew Mims, in Lexington, within six miles of Columbia, S. C.

—Two Spencer county gentlemen have married their pretty step-daughters, and two others have married their sons'.

—There's a geared genealogical tree for you.—Indianapolis News.

—There is said to be a young lady in Texas named Kittle Feweloches. If we were in her place we'd change that name if it took all the calico in the State, or even if we had to do it by marrying a member of the Legislature.—Courier-Journal.

OLD NEW YORK.

Illustrated papers on American Cities, &c. The "Old New York" series of the Magazine will remain in the hands of Dr. Holland, who will contribute each month editorial on current politics and social conditions.

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