# Daily Globe.

BY H. P. HALL.

NO. 17, WABASHAW STREET, ST. PAUL.

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ST. PAUL, WEDNESDAY, MAY 8, 1878.

The niggardly majority by which Mr. Wood yesterday succeeded in getting his tariff bill before the House is a rather strong augury that the measure will not be favorably considered in the end.

The Senate yesterday, by the significant vote of 33 to 25, agreed to take up for a second reading the bill to prevent the further retirement of greenbacks. There seems to be no doubt that the bill will pass the Senate.

THE *Pioneer Press* very unjustly assailed J. G. Donnelly on Tuesday morning. The result was, Mr. Donnelly was triumphant at the polls yesterday by a handsome majority. Mr. D. has been too long and favorably known in this community to be affected by any such malicious assaults.

There continues to be an enormous demand for the magnificent map of the burnt district in Minneapolis published in last Saturday's *Pioneer Press*. So great is the rush for this splendid specimen of Minnesota's art resources and enterprise, that our contemporary finds it necessary to run twenty-seven twelve-cylinder presses night and day. Cablegrams are constantly received from the crowned heads of Europe giving orders for large numbers of this wonderful map.

The President, I think, is a little worried by these Florida stories. It must be unpleasant for any man, not a villain, to think it possible that he got his high office by fraud.—*Springfield (Mass.) Republican*

"Think it possible!" "A little worried!" Stuff and nonsense! Hayes knows as well as any other man in the land that he owes his position to fraud, pure and simple. He knew about the frauds from their inception, and did what he could to help them along by promising to reward the active agents with offices. And as to his being worried, the only thing that troubles him is the possibility that he may be expelled from office, and deprived of his $50,000 salary and the perquisites before the expiration of the four years of a Presidential term.

### *THE CITY ELECTION.*

The election yesterday attracted less attention than usual, owing to the fact that the voting was confined to ward tickets only. The result was one upon which the city is to be congratulated, there not having been an objectionable candidate elected, either for the council or school board. It is very rare that such a comment can truthfully be made upon an election in St. Paul, and it shows that our local affairs are upon an excellent basis.

Party lines were drawn very lightly, and in two districts only one ticket was in the field. Republicans united with Democrats in the Fifth ward to defeat Fisher, the Republican nominee, and the work was well done. In the Fourth Ward, first precinct, Democrats aided Republicans in defeating the Democratic nominee, while in the First Ward the contest lay between Allen and Davidson, both Democrats. Col. Allen's success is complimentary to him without being disparaging to his opponent. The Colonel has made a most excellent Alderman, and if he had originally allowed his name to be used, would have had no opponent. When he finally took the track, it was too late to give him a clear field, but his personal popularity and good record would have carried him through against any man in the ward independent of party considerations. Politically, the Republicans gain one member, the new council standing nine Democrats to three Republicans.

In the Fifth ward the school book and some other interests assailed Albert Scheffer, but they might as well have attempted to swim Niagara, as to have defeated him. In the Second ward the Merrill book ring were especially active against J. G. Donnelly, but suffered ignominious defeat.

St. Paul can consider herself happy if she never has any more occasion to complain of a result than that afforded by the election of yesterday.

### *THAT FENIAN INVASION OF CANADA.*

Good citizens, without regard to their places of birth, should unite in frowning with severity upon all such movements as that which is said to be on foot among certain Irishmen, with a view to an "invasion" of Canada in the event of an Anglo-Russian war. There is here involved no question at all of the rights or wrongs of Ireland. The whole subject simply concerns the duties of this nation towards a power with whom we are at peace, and especially towards one of that power's dependencies, with whom it is an exceedingly important interest that we should cultivate most friendly relations. The United States government is bound by every consideration of self-interest, as well as of obligation to a friendly power, to crush in its incipiency any attempt to assault by force of arms our neighbors to the north of "the line." No one in his senses can believe that this government will falter should occasion call for a display of authority to the end aforesaid. If there be any who hold otherwise, they are either fools of the first water or wickedly designing men who are aiming to lead others astray for purposes of their own.

No movement against Canada by any force that the Fenian leaders could possibly bring to the field would have the slightest chance of success. The Canadians themselves are amply able to cope with any body of "invaders" that might be rallied by the holders of the "skirmishing fund," and with the United States troops assailing them in the rear, the misguided Irishmen who might be drawn into the mad contest would be involved in hopeless ruin. The worst enemies of the Irishmen in America could hope for no greater evil to befall them than that they should be induced to undertake another of those "raids" that have hitherto only brought misery and ridicule upon the participants.

At all events, if there be Irishmen so devoid of sense, and so devoid of care for the interests of their adopted country, as to concoct hostile movements against a neighboring people with whom we are on amicable terms, the world should know that such breaches of the peace are condemned by all respectable members of this community.

### *PACKARD'S MOUTH GAGGED.*

The confessions of McLin, Dennis, and others in Florida, and the rumors that somebody in Louisiana was about to "squeal" concerning the frauds at the Presidential election in that State have evidently frightened Hayes and the members of his fraudulent cabinet not a little. Rumor had settled upon Packard as the coming "squealer" in New Orleans, and Hayes has hastened to clap a gag in the ex-Governor's mouth by appointing him to the most lucrative foreign place in the gift of the government. The position is that of consul at Liverpool, and the income to the holder of the office is something like $15,000 a year. Thus does virtue receive its reward. Packard was the head of the gang of conspirators who diverted the vote of Louisiana from its rightful owner. He was also the Republican candidate for Governor, and by the returns which gave the vote of the State for President to Hayes, Packard was counted in by a much larger vote and larger majority than Hayes was credited with. But the Democrats in Louisiana evinced in no uncertain manner their determination that not the fraudulently elected Packard, but the rightfully elected Nichols should be inaugurated as Governor. In order to gain the consent of certain southern Democrats to the counting of the electoral vote of Louisiana for Hayes, the latter bargained to withdraw the federal support by which the Republicans had up to that time held control of the State government. This was virtually to exclude Packard from the office to which he had a much better claim than had Hayes to the Presidency; for without the backing of federal troops Packard had not the ghost of a chance of maintaining the semblance of a government. This betrayal of Packard by Hayes gave the former a solid grievance. He has turned that grievance to material account by holding it over Hayes's head as a continual menace. A word from Packard would bring the whole structure of fraud tumbling around Hayes' ears, and Hayes has been in perpetual hot water to devise means of appeasing the wrath of Packard and his friends. The screws have doubtless been applied a little more vigorously of late, and Hayes has been scared into throwing the Liverpool consulship as a sop to his tormentors.

We do not much blame Packard for his share in this matter. That Hayes acted towards him with abominable selfishness and ingratitude is unquestionable, and, according to the standards of a man like Packard, he was justified in recouping himself as best he might.

Hayes has displayed some shrewdness in sending Packard out of the country. In Liverpool he will be far from surroundings which would keep the remembrance of his betrayal by Hayes green in his memory. He will be separated from men who would now and again instigate him to make demands, either for his own or their benefit, upon the fraudulent President. With this thorn removed from his side, Hayes will breathe more freely. He will feel more secure in the office he holds. Of all the men concerned in the great conspiracy Packard was the most to be feared. He had lost more than any of the others by Hayes's bargain with southern Democrats, and it required more to soothe his irritation. But his final appeasement was only a question of time. Hayes has not forgotten one of the instruments by which the great fraud was accomplished. From Pirate Sherman, Index Noyes, and others of their prominence, down to the smaller rascals of McLin's and Dennis's calibre, not one has been neglected. If any of them have not reaped the full reward of their villainy, it was by the fault of the Senate in refusing to confirm the appointments made by Hayes, and not by the oversight of that swindler. Nevertheless, the whole truth, in all its details, about the fraud will yet be made patent as the noonday sun.

### *FRANCO-AMERICAN TREATY.*

**M. Leon Chatteau Explains the Wishes of France in the Matter to the St. Louis Board of Trade and Leading Citizens.**

ST. LOUIS, May 7.—M. Leon Chatteau, a delegate from France sent to this country to secure the co-operation of American merchants in a plan for a Franco-American congress to meet in Paris this coming summer for the purpose of fixing a basis for a Franco-American treaty of commerce, and effecting, if possible, a modification of the tariff on interchangeable commodities, addressed a large number of members of the merchants exchange yesterday afternoon setting forth the object in view, and urging co-operation of the merchants of St. Louis. His address was warmly received, and President Blair of the Merchants Exchange will appoint a committee to act in connection with committees already organized in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati and New Orleans, and the central committee at Washington which is composed of influential members of Congress and others. M. Chatteau left last night for Chicago and San Francisco.

**Indignation Over the Delay in Opening the Welland Canal.**

PORT DALHOUSE, Ont., May 7.—A fleet of one hundred vessels is here. A strong feeling of indignation exists on account of the reported postponement of the opening of the Welland canal. One vessel owner with four cargoes of ice has entered an action against the board of public works to recover damages for his loss through the delay.

ST. CATHARINES, May 7.—Locking commenced on the Welland canal to-day, but only for vessels of light draft, there being at present but eight feet of water on the metre sill at Port Dalhouse.

## TARIFF---CONTRACTION.

### *THE TWO IMPORTANT QUESTIONS BEFORE CONGRESS YESTERDAY.*

**The Senate, by a Decisive Vote, Takes Up the House Bill Prohibiting the Further Retirement of Legal Tenders--In the House the Tariff Bill Was Taken Up by a Bare Majority of One--Banks Speaks Briefly in Opposition, When It is Laid Aside---The Senate Materially Amends the Pension Bill and Passes It--Other Business of the Two Hours.**

*Senate.*

WASHINGTON, May 7.—Senator Dorsey, from the committee on appropriations, reported back the postoffice appropriation bill with sundry amendments. Placed on the calendar.

He also reported from the same committee an amendment submitted Thursday last by Senator Macy, from the committee on postoffices and post roads, granting a subsidy for Brazilian mail steamship service, without recommendation, and said he reported it back that the committee on offices and post roads might submit it with the postoffice appropriation bill when the Senate should take up that bill. The committee on appropriations had not formerly expressed any opinion as to it—certainly not adverse to it.

Senator Morrill, from the special committee on census, reported a resolution authorizing the special committee to act concurrently with a like committee on the part of the House. Agreed to.

Senator Howe, from the committee on foreign relations, reported with amendment the Senate bill relating to telegraphic communication between the United States and foreign countries. Placed on the calendar. He also reported, from the same committee, as a substitute for the Senate joint resolution in regard to Chinese immigration, a concurrent resolution on that subject. Placed on the calendar.

Senator Voorhees presented a petition of citizens of Camden, N. J., favoring the passage of a law making six hours a legal day's work for all workmen employed by the government.

Senator Cockrell moved to take up the House bill to forbid further retirement of United States legal tender notes, which was read the first time yesterday, and said he moved to take it up now, that it might be read the second time. The motion was agreed to, yeas 33, nays 25, as follows:

YEAS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Bailey*, | Gordon, | Merriman, |
| Beck, | Harris, | Morgan, |
| Booth, | *Hereford*, | *Oglesby*, |
| Butler, | Hill, | *Plumb*, |
| Cockrell, | *Ingalls*, | Ransom, |
| Coke, | Johnston, | *Saunders*, |
| Davis, Ill. | Jones, Fla. | *Spencer*, |
| Davis, W. Va. | Lamar, | Thurman, |
| *Dorsey*, | McCreery, | Voorhees, |
| Eustis, | McDonald, | Wallace, |
| Garland, | Maxey, | Windom, —33. |

NAYS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Allison*. | *Hoar*, | *Paddock*, |
| *Anthony*, | *Howe*, | Randolph, |
| Bayard, | Kernan, | *Rollins*, |
| *Cameron, Wis.* | *Kirkwood*, | *Sargent*, |
| *Conkling*, | *McMillan*, | Saulsbury, |
| *Dawes*, | *Matthews*, | *Wadleigh*, |
| Eaton, | *Mitchell*, | Whyte, |
| *Edmunds*, | *Morrill*, | Windom, —25. |
| *Ferry*, | | |

The bill having been read a second time Senator Morrill moved it be referred to the committee on finance.

Pending discussion the morning hour expired, when Senator Sargeant called for the regular order, and consideration of the pension appropriation bill was resumed.

Senator Sargent, in charge of the pension bill, said he was in error yesterday in stating that 22,225 names had been added to the pension rolls this year. That was the number estimated to be added during the whole year; 10,491 had been added up to this time. The pending question being on inserting as a substitute for the second section of the bill the amendment adopted yesterday providing that on the first day of January, 1879, the term of office of all pension agents shall expire, and thereafter honorably discharged wounded or disabled soldiers, or the widows or daughters of such soldiers, shall be appointed to said office, Senator Edmunds said he was opposed to this whole thing. It was against the spirit of the rules of the Senate to have general legislation on appropriation bills. The proposed legislation was contrary to the principles for which these very soldiers fought, and that was a just and equal government. He felt he was expressing the sentiment of the soldiers of Vermont, who would scorn this little method of undertaking to get votes and to tickle their fancy. He would vote against the whole thing, the House provision as well as the Senate amendment.

The Senate then, by a vote of yeas 16, nays 38, refused to insert the amendment above mentioned as a substitute for the second section of the bill.

Senator Edmunds wanted to strike out the second section of the bill, which, as agreed upon, reads: "That from and after the passage of this act, in case of vacancy from any cause, the office of pension agent shall be filled by wounded or disabled Union soldiers, widows or daughters of Union soldiers."

In support of his motion, Senator Edmunds said the true policy was to leave these appointments with the President and his constitutional advisers. That they had not rightfully exercised that responsibility, during the past year, he had good reason to believe. In the New England States, there were seven pension agents prior to the consolidation. Six of them had been soldiers and one was a civilian. In the consolidation of those seven agencies into one, the civilian was retained. He happened to be hit and the six soldiers missed. The constitutional duty of appointing these officers rested with the President, and he (Senator Edmunds) was disposed to let it remain there.

Senator Blaine denied that Concord was a convenient point for the pension agency. There were five trunk lines of railroad leading from Portland, Maine, and not one of them passed through Concord. The secretary of the interior could not have selected a more inaccessible point for the office.

Mr. Voorhees said in this instance, he was in favor of class legislation. There were at least a million of people in this country who had served in the army and a quarter of a million had been wounded. He was willing to vote any minute to direct the President of the United States to fill the offices of pension agent from these wounded soldiers. A more appropriate piece of legislation never occurred in the history of our government.

Senator Ingalls said he had noticed that the Democracy in the other end of the capitol seemed to favor the soldier, but in this end they did not. He thought when a vote should be taken it would be found that nearly all the Democrars here would vote against the appointment of soldiers as pension agents.

The motion of Senator Edmunds to strike out the second section of the bill was rejected, yeas 29, nays 30.

The bill was then reported to the Senate and the amendments made in the committee of the whole were concurred in, and it was read a third time and passed.

Senator Allison called up the Indian appropriation bill, and in explanation thereof said the committee on appropriations had made a very few amendments to the bill as it came from the House. The amendments were not important. He would the five minute be applied to discussion of the amendments. Agreed to. A large number of amendments were reported by the committee on appropriations, increasing the appropriations for some agencies a few hundred dollars, and decreasing a few hundred dollars in other cases, were agreed to. Also an amendment authorizing the commissioner of Indian affairs to employ two special Indian agents at large, at a compensation not exceeding $2,000 each per annum.

Mr. Maxey moved to amend the House bill so as to provide for the removal of the Nez Perces Indians of Joseph's band, now held as prisoners of war at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, to Idaho Territory, instead of to the Indian Territory, as the House proposed.

Senators Maxey, Ingalls, Dorsey and others opposed the removal of these Indians to the Indian Territory upon the ground that wild and uncivilized Indians should not be placed therein where peaceable tribes now lived.

Senator Ingalls argued that the government had no territory in the Indian country which it could use for a reservation for these Indians. It had no right to send them there without the consent of other Indians in the territory.

Long discussion ensued as to whether the Indians preferred to go to the Indian territory or back to Idaho, what the Indian department desired in regard to them, &c.

Pending discussion the Senate went into executive session, and when the doors re-opened, adjourned.

*House of Representatives.*

WASHINGTON, May 7.—Immediately after reading of the journal, the House resumed the consideration of the District of Columbia government bill, Mr. Simpson in the chair.

Mr. Reagan moved an amendment so as to make the government liable for but 25 per cent. of the expenditures of the District. Rejected.

Mr. Eden moved to amend so as to make the United States government liable for forty per cent. of the expenditures instead of fifty per cent., as provided by the bill. Defeated; yeas 71, nays 134.

The committee recommended an amendment to the eighth section of the bill, so as to make it read: Sec. 8. That until otherwise provided by law, the secretary of the treasury shall pay interest accruing on the 3.65 bonds of the District of Columbia, as the same mature, and the amount so paid shall be credited as part of the appropriation for the year by the United States toward the expenses of the District, as herein provided. *Provided*, That nothing in this act contained, shall be construed or considered as an acknowledgment of any liability on the part of the United States, to pay the principal of said bonds, otherwise than is provided in the seventh section of the act of Congress, entitled an act for the government of the District of Columbia and for other purposes, approved June 20, 1874.

Mr. Buckner moved to amend the amendment by requiring half to one per cent. of the amount of the 3.65 bonds to be set apart every year from taxes, as a sinking fund.

Mr. Buckner's amendment was rejected, and the amendment offered by the committee agreed to.

The bill having been gone through by sections, the main question was ordered on the passage of the bill, and it was passed without the yeas and nays.

Mr. Wood then moved to go into committee of the whole on the tariff bill. On a standing vote the speaker announced the result to be 79 to 80. Then a vote by tellers resulted 94 to 97; and finally by a vote of yeas and nays the motion was agreed to—yeas 109, nays 108. There was a good deal of excitement over the vote, and when the roll was called there was a small majority against the motion, but absent Democrats were hustled up and brought in to vote, and at last five of them, Messrs. Reagan, Bouck, Patterson, Cox, and Caldwell of Tennessee, were induced to change from no to aye. In this manner a bare majority was obtained on the motion.

The following is the vote in detail:

YEAS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Aiken, | Felton, | McKenzie, |
| *Atkins*, | Finlay, | McMahon, |
| Banning, | Forney, | Morrison, |
| Beebe, | Fort, | Muldrow, |
| Bell, | Franklin, | Mueller, |
| Benedict, | Fuller. | Patterson, (Col) |
| Blackurn, | Garth, | Rea, |
| Bland, | Gause, | Reagan, |
| Blount, | Gibson, | *Riddle*, |
| Boone, | Giddings, | Robbins, (N.C.) |
| Bouck, | | Robertson (La.) |
| Bright, | Glover, | Saylor, |
| *Bragden*, | Hamilton, | Singleton, |
| Buckner, | Harris (Ga.,) | Slemmons, |
| Burchard, | Harris, Va., | Smalls, |
| Cabell, | Harrison, | *Smith*, |
| Caldwell, Tenn. | *Hartridge*, | Southard, |
| Caldwell, Ky | Harztell, | Sparks, |
| Candler, | Hatcher, | Springer, |
| *Cannon*, | Henkle, | Steele, |
| *Chalmers*, | Henry, | Throckmorton, |
| Clarke (Ky.,) | Hewitt, N. Y. | Townshend, Ill. |
| Clarke, Mo., | Hewitt, (Ala..) | Tucker, |
| Cobb, | Herbert, | Turner, |
| Cook, | Hooker, | Vance, |
| Covert, | Hunton, | Waddell, |
| Cox (Ohio,) | *Kelley*, | Warner, |
| Cox (N. Y.,) | Kenna, | Whitthorne; |
| Cravens, | Kemmel, | Wiggenton, |
| *Crittenden*, | Knapp, | Williams, Mich. |
| Culbertson, | Knott, | Williams, Del., |
| Davis, (N. C.) | Lawlers, | Williams, Ala., |
| Debrill. | Logan, | Willis (Ky.) |
| Durham | Lynde, | Willis, (N. Y.) |
| Eden, | Manning, | Wood. |
| Elam, | Martin, | Yates—109 |
| Evins (S. C..) | *Mayhew*, | |

NAYS,

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Aldrich*, | *Freeman*, | Reilley, |
| *Bacon*, | *Frye*, | *Rice*, Mass., |
| *Baker*, Ind., | Gardner, | *Randoph*, |
| *Bayne*, | Hardenburg, | Roberts, (Md.) |
| Becknell, | *Harmer*, | *Robinson*, Mass. |
| *Blair*, | *Harris*, Mass., | Ross, |
| *Boyd*, | Haskell, | Ryan, |
| *Brentano*. | *Hendee*, | *Sampson*, |
| Brewer, | Henderson. | *Sapp*, |
| *Bridges*, | *Hiscock*, | *Sexton*, |
| *Briggs*, | *Hunter*, | *Shallenbarger*, |
| *Browne*, | *Hungerford*. | *Sinnickson*, |
| Bundy, | *Ittner*, | Stenger, |
| Burdick, | *Jones, Ohio*, | *Stewart*, |
| *Buttler*, | *Jorgensen*, | *Stone, Ia.*, |
| *Calkins*, | *Joyce*, | *Strait*, |
| *Camp*, | Keightley, | *Swann*. |
| *Campbell*, | Kellinger, | *Thompson*, |
| *Caswell*, | *Lapham*. | *Thornburg*, |
| *Claflin*, | Lathrop, | *Tipton*, |
| Clark, (N. J.,) | *Lindsay*, | *Townsend*, (O.,) |
| *Clark, Ia.*, | *Marsh*. | *Townsend*, N. Y., |
| *Cole*, | McGowan, | Turney, |
| Collins, | *McKinley*, | *Van Voorhes*, |
| Conger, | *Metcalf*, | *Wait*. |
| *Crapo*, | *Mitchell*, | Walsh, |
| *Cummings*, | *Monroe*, | *Ward*, |
| Cutler, | Morse, | *Watson*, |
| *Davis*, Cal., | *Neal*, | *Welch*, |
| *Deering*, | *Norcross*, | *White*, (Pa.,) |
| *Dunnell*, | *Oliver*, | *White*, (Ind.,) |
| *Dwight*, | *O'Neill*, | *Williams*, (Wis.) |
| *Eames*, | *Overton*. | *Williams*, (Ore.) |
| *Errett* | *Page*, | Wren, |
| Evans, Pa., | *Patterson*, (N Y,) | Wright—108. |
| *Evans*, (Ind.,) | Peddie, | |

As soon as the result of the vote was announced, a motion to adjourn was made by Mr. Conger, and was defeated; yeas 38, nays 178.

The House then went into committee of the whole, Mr. Snyder in the chair, on the tariff bill, and Mr. Banks spoke in opposition thereto.

Mr. Banks said if the cotton manufacturers of New England should be destroyed, as they might be, by hostile legislation, the cotton section of the country would go back to the point from which it started. They might be destroyed, but they never went down alone. They always took somebody with them, and that somebody was the power that had grown prosperous by cotton which had at once been the source and bound of its history. The Representaves of the South might destroy the cotton manufactures of the country, but if they did they would destroy their own position and their own power, as well. What member from Texas or California would assassinate the wool interests of his State by voting for this bill.

He compared the protection given by this bill to the woolen interest to the idiocy of an engineer who assumed that by making dykes and levees of Holland and Mississippi equal to the height of the sea and river, he thus protected the property of the people. It was no protection at all. The dykes and levees must be made higher than the sea or river or the country would be overflowed.

Mr. Wood called attention to the dividends paid by the Massachusetts woolen mills, as shown by Spafford's almanac, and he quoted the dividends in his own, Banks' district as being in 1870, fifteen per cent, in 1871, seventeen per cent, in 1872, 13 per cent, in 1873, 9 per cent, in 1874, 14 per cent, in 1875, 9 per cent, in 1876, 10 per cent.

Mr. Banks replied that he also had in his hand a copy of the same book, which showed the dividends of the New England Manufacturing company from 1870 to 1876. The dividends in 1870 were large, growing out of the forethought and intellect of the manufacturers, who had laid in large supplies of cotton at the breaking out of the late unpleasantness, but the dividends for 1876, which were those which should be taken into consideration, averaged only 51 3-100 per cent. on an aggregate capital of fifty-two million dollars, and there were thirty-four of the companies that had paid no dividends at all. How was that for high? [Laughter.] He characterized the proposition of the bill on woolen goods, and which Mr. Wood had spoken of as a gentle reduction, as assassination of the most important national industry. But the fact was that the committee on ways and means did not know what it was doing in the woolen sections of the bill, and that reminded him of a war anecdote with which he finished his speech. It was that of a chaplain who had volunteered to distribute the soldier's mails, but who found that in consequence of the bad roads, the interruption of mails, presence of the enemy, etc., it was a bigger job than he had any notion of, and when one morning the soldiers came to him one after another with the inquiry, "Mr. Chaplain, when will the mail arrive?" he got tired of answering thh question, took a board, nailed it on a tree, and with a piece of chalk wrote on it, "The chaplain does not know when the mail will arrive," and a little fellow crept in behind him and added the words, "Neither does he care a damn," and so said Mr. Banks the committee did not know what harm it was doing to the industries of the country, neither did it care a damn. "I will finish my speech some other time." (Loud laughter.)

The committee rose, and Mr. Singleton made a conference report on the bill to regulate the advertising of mail lettings. Agreed to.

Senate bill for the distribution and sales of the new edition of the revised statutes was taken from the speaker's table and passed.

Mr. Butler introduced a bill to provide for a tariff commission. Rererred.

Adjourned.

## STILLWATER NEWS.

The Golden Gate left to-day for Beef Slough.

Seagrave Smith, of Minneapolis, was in the city yesterday.

The Aunt Betsey left last night with two barges of wood for St. Paul.

There has been a fall of two inches in Lake St. Croix since Monday noon.

Bell of Bellevue went out yesterday with a raft for the St. Croix lumber company.

The G. A. R. have secured the services of the Great Western band for Decoration day. If the Stillwater band had the support that it was justly entitled to, we would not be compelled to go outside for a band.

Reports from the drives are very encouraging. Sauntry & Casey, Ellison & Bates, and Mallet Bros., were by Snake river last night, at a good driving stage. Ann river drive is in the dead water, with a good prospect of a clean drive.

William Diamond was up before Judge Norgord yesterday, charged with using abusive language to Howard Packard. Fined $20 and costs, and in default of payment was hired out to the street commissioner for 23 days—$1 per day and board.

The funeral services of Mrs. Hannah Greeley, the death of whom we noticed yesterday, took place at Ascension church this afternoon. There was a large attendance of her many friends. The services were performed by the Rev. T. J. Brooks, and were very solemn and impressive.

The dental parlors of Dr. B. G. Merry are elegantly fitted up, and would be a credit to any city. Dr. Merry has all of the latest improvements in dentistry, among which is the patent atmospheric disc. Doctor, if ever we have occasion to use a false set of molars, grinders, &c., you may depend on it, we will have nothing but your atmospheric disc.

Business in the municipal court was quite lively yesterday, although of a civil nature. The first case on the calendar was Nicholas Schnell against David C. Gaslin. Argued and submitted. O. H. Comfort against Frank Keep and Isaac Staples, garnishee; disclosure taken and garnishee discharged. James H. Kennedy against Henry Cooper and Isaac Staples, garnishee; disclosure of garnishee taken, defendant defaulted, and judgment rendered. O. H. Comfort against H. L. Pevy, went by default, defendant not appearing. J. P. Lundall against H. C. Farmer; L. E. Thompson appeared for defendant, and asked leave to file an answer; case set for to-day.

### *ENGLISH GRAIN TRADE.*

**Market Quiet with Home Stocks Offered Sparingly--Fair Imports of American and Russian Wheat, with Prices Steady.**

LONDON, May 7.—The Mark Lane *Express* says the farmers continue to market wheat very sparingly in spite of the promising appearence of the growing crops, doubtless in the hope of obtaining better prices for reduced stocks still in their hands, should the market rise under the influence of a possible war. English wheat advanced a shilling in many important provincial markets, but the trade has disappointed the London factors, as sales have only been practically at former rates.

Imports of foreign wheat into London have been fair, the bulk of the supply consisting of American and Russian descriptions, upon which the milling demand has principally turned during the last fortnight. Of Calcutta wheat there is little remaining in our market. Sellers for future delivery have shown reserve, as this branch of trade may be seriously affected by the rise which will doubtless occur in freights should the government continue to charter extensively for transport of troops from Inoia.

Maize ruled steady for sound lots of new corn, and also for the limited stocks still remaining of old, but the demand for cargoes on passage, and for shipment, was cheeked by fears regarding their condition upon which the near approach of warm weather has begun to tell, nearly all cargoes that arrived off coast being in a damaged state. There is little quotable alteration in values of barley or oats, but the trade in feeding corn has been animated and prices eased slightly with moderate arrivals at ports of call. The floating cargo trade for wheat is quiet, and prices declined a shilling owing to the fine weather and more pacific aspect of political affairs. Maize advanced three per cent for perfect cargoes, which are scarce. Barley steady.

### *COLD WATER DRINKERS.*

**Annual Meeting of the National Society--Work of the Year.**

NEW YORK, May 7.—The thirteenth annual meeting of the National Temperance society was held here this afternoon, Wm. E. Dodge, president, in the chair. The annual report says that in many State legislatures, as well as in Congress, the liquor traffic has occasioned much discussion, but there have been few important changes in the statutes. The liquor problem is becoming more and more recognized as a paramount question of practical politics. The annual report shows receipts for subscriptions to the National Temperance *Advocate* of $17,924; for books and tracts, $28,973. Total receipts, exclusive of donations for the year, $7,182. Total expenses for the same period, $54,070. Wm. E. Dodge was re-elected president.

**Aniline Exposes a Spirit Materializer.**

KEOKUK, Ia., May 7.—Mott, the spirit materializer, of Memphis, Mo., whom thousands have flocked to see, was exposed Monday by J. H. Pattee, of Monmouth, Ill., who attended the seance and squirted aniline through a syringe he had prepared for that purpose into the face of one of the spirits, which appeared at the aperture of the cabinet. The face at once disappeared. Lights were brought in, and Mott was found with his face covered with the aniline stains. The affair created great excitement.

### ALL AROUND THE GLOBE.

Eighty thousand persons visited the Paris exposition Sunday.

Mayor Ely, of New York, has nominated Geo. Jones, of the *Times*, for police commissioner.

Geo. K. Davis, a real estate broker of Portland, Me., has filed a petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities $160,000.

Frederick Finkle, a Bohemian peddler, has been arrested at Toronto, charged with the murder of Robert Ankled.

The directors of the reorganized Charter Oak life insurance company have elected George M. Bartholomew president of the company.

The syndicate has subscribed for an additional five million 4½ per cent. bonds, making twenty-five millions taken of the fifty millions contract.

The Pensacola & Louisville railroad has been purchased under foreclosure sale by J. C. Sullivan, a holder of first mortgage bonds amounting to $6,000,000.

Rev. W. D. Morgan, pastor of the Third Baptist church, North Stonington, Conn., returning from a Masonic communication early yesterday morning, was thrown from a wagon and killed.

A fire at Leetonia, Ohio, yesterday morning destroyed $30,000 worth of property, consisting principally of the machinery and stock of the Grafton furnace company, and freight cars. Insured for $15,000 in Pittsburgh companies.

The Associated Press, in session at New York yesterday, expressed deep regret at the death of Hon. Wm. Orton, president of the Western Union Telegraph company, characterizing the calamity as second only to the death of one of their own number.

The Massachusetts savings bank commissioners have applied a restrictive order to the Bristol county savings bank of Taunton, permitting the payment of 15 per cent. of the deposits the first six months, and 15 per cent. the second six months.

The new hunting park at Philadelphia was formally opened Monday with a hurdle race, in which the horse ridden by Peter Morris fell and had his neck broken, and falling over upon Morris fatally injured him, when the remainder of the race was postponed.

## WRY RYE.

### *THE REASON WHY COLLECTOR WEITZEL WAS ASKED TO RESIGN.*

**Government Officials in Collusion With Crooked Distillers in Cincinnati—Frauds as Extensive as Those of the Grant Whisky Ring.**

[Washington Telegram Chicago Tribune.]

In announcing the demand for the resignation of Collector Weitzel, at Cincinnati, it was stated in these dispatches that some "recent events" had hastened this request. In reply to a letter from Collector Weitzel making inquiry on this point, Secretary Sherman has seen fit to state, over his own signature, that the action of the department had not been taken because of "recent events." This necessitates a partial relation of the facts upon which the very mild version of the case thus flatly denied by the Secretary was based. For several months previous to the conference which resulted in the decision to demand the resignation of Col. Weitzel, officers of internal revenue had been on the track of

ENORMOUS WHISKY FRAUDS

in Cincinnati and vicinity. The task was a very difficut one. The evidence that frauds on a large scale were practiced were clear, but the methods of perpetrating them were so carefully concealed that, for a considerable time, it seemed impossible to detect them. From the first there was a feeling that the collector's office as organized would not afford such aid as the officers at work in the matter had a right to expect. This want of confidence was throughout a most serious embarassment. So far as Collector Weitzel was concerned, the difficulty seemed to be

AN APPARENT INDIFFERENCE

to a close examination of affairs in his district, so far as allegations of frauds were concerned, based upon his declared belief that such frauds as were suspected by the department did not exist. It cannot be ascertained how far he was trusted with the details of the investigation in progress, but it is known that many things were kept from him, not because it was feared that he himself would do anything to delay or hinder the investigation if all the facts ascertained were put into his possession, but there was a conviction that some of his subordinates would play false and expose the matter. In fact, it would have been impossible for the great frauds that were discovered to have taken place if all the subordinates of his office had been faithful. But, in spite of all the difficulties,

IT WAS AT LENGTH ASCERTAINED

to the full satisfaction of those at work in the matter, that frauds on a most extensive scale were being practiced by five or six of the largest establishments in Cincinnati. It required more than two months' active and skillful work to discover this, and, when ascertained, there were certain points of legal evidence wanting, the procurement of which was impossible unless the full force of the collector's office could be depended upon for the work which remained to make the case complete. The knowledge of the various methods of fraud employed by the whisky rings in different parts of the country, which was obtained by the department at the time of Secretary Bristow's movements, had made the invention of

NEW METHODS NECESSARY,

and so, after the fact was ascertained that frauds were being committed, it required great patience and skill to trace them. The evidences collected on this head, while conclusive, cannot be stated for prudential reasons; but enough is known to justify the statement that at least six prominent whisky houses in the Cincinnati district, have been engaged in frauds which will favorably compare, in bad eminence, with those of St. Louis and Chicago during the last administration. Part of the operations only, were concealed under new methods. For those committed by old methods, the gaugers and storekeepers were responsible, either through carelessness or direct collusion, and some of the frauds discovered were such as to preclude any other theory than that of collusion somewhere among subordinates.

ONE OF THE BOLDEST METHODS

of the old frauds was found to be practiced, namely, the reuse of stamps which, through the neglect of subordinates, were continually allowed to go uncanceled. Large lots were also taken off by night, and the packages refilled and sold without paying any tax whatever. The frauds were on a scale that threw the method of the "liberal gauge" quite into the shade, and appears to be by the barrel the wagon-load and the lot. After the certainty that such things were in progress in Cincinnati was established those engaged in the search became exceedingly anxious to have such changes in the collector's office as would give confidence to all the people prosecuting the inquiry, and remove the danger of discovery. This did not seem to be an easy thing to accomplish, and toward the last, the signs were clear that the whole movement was in danger, because of the organization of the collector's office. Finally, this became so apparent that action could not be any longer delayed. It was then determined that Collector Weitzel should be asked to resign, but this decision came too late. The movement of the government had been sufficiently exposed by some one under the collector, and those chiefly involved were suddenly found to be

ON THEIR GUARD

in all directions and to have had sufficient notice to cover up the evidences which were needed to make the government's case complete. It has not been charged that Collector Weitzel is personally involved in the matter, but that the frauds became possible through the carelessness of some of his subordinates and the corruption of others there can be no doubt, nor is there any doubt that, had the entire force of his office, efficiently directed by himself, been such that it could be trusted to take hold with the government agents and work earnestly and honestly to help detect these frauds, one of the most extensive whisky rings ever exposed, would have been at the mercy of the treasury whenever the latter concluded to strike it. This is an outline only of the facts tnat were compressed into the mild term, "recent events," in the first dispatch announcing that Col. Weitzel's resignation had been asked for. The demand, as will be seen, was made because the government found itself unable, through the present organization of the collector's office, to put its hand upon the Cincinnati whisky ring.

### *A DEADWOOD SENSATION.*

**A Suspected Treasurer Refuses to Increase His Bonds, and is Given the Grand Bounce by the Sheriff.**

[Special