Daily Globe.

VOLUME I. ST. PAUL, FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 24, 1878. NUMBER 130.

CONGRESSIONAL.

A DULL SENATE, BUT INTERESTING HOUSE SESSION.

Hewitt's Army Bill Amended in Committee of the Whole--The Force to Remain at Twenty-Five Thousand Men--A Solid Republican Vote Eked Out by a Few Democrats--Startling Statement by Mr. Ellis--A Plot to Bulldoze the South With Troops--Pirate Sherman Charged by Mr. Robertson With Instigating Fraud--The Senate Opposed to House Economy--Nominations to Office Confirmed.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—Senator Windom, from the committee on appropriations, reported the legislative, judicial and executive appropriation bill, with several amendments. Placed on the calendar.

Senator Davis (Ills.,) called up the Senate bill to provide for service of process in cases of interpleader in courts of the United States. Passed.

Senator Davis (W. Va.,) called up the resolution authorizing a select committee to investigate the finance reports, books, etc., of the treasury department to continue the investigation and sit during the recess of the Senate.

On motion of Senator Allison the resolution was amended by striking out the words "and sit," it being understood that the investigation should be continued so far as to allow the experts now examining the books of the treasury department to continue that work, and as amended the resolution was agreed to.

Senator Plumb called up the Senate bill authorizing the secretary of war to have erected headstones over the graves of Union soldiers interred in private cemeteries. Passed.

The morning hour having expired, the Senate resumed consideration of the bill providing a permanent form of government for the District of Columbia, the pending question being on the amendment of Senator Bayard, submitted yesterday, requiring the two commissioners appointed from civil life to give a bond in the sum of $50,000 each, and it was agreed to.

Senator Edmunds submitted an amendment forbidding any officer of the District from becoming surety upon any bond required to be given to the District. Agreed to.

The second section of the bill was then agreed to as amended.

The third section, providing for assessment and collection of taxes and for expenditures was read and amended so as to provide that commissioners may borrow in anticipation of collection of the revenue for the first fiscal year after the act shall take effect, not to exceed $200,000, at a rate of interest not to exceed 5 per cent, and the money shall be repaid out of the revenues for that year.

Senator Bayard opposed the clause providing that the rate of taxation in any one year shall not exceed $2 on every $100 of real and personal estate, not exempt by law, according to the cash valuation thereof. He moved to amend so as to provide that the rate of taxation shall not exceed $1.50 on every $100 of real estate, and on personal property of residents $1 on every $100, according to cash valuation, &c.

Senator Hamlin gave notice that he would call for discussion of the question on the amendment of Senator Bayard, so as to have a separate vote on each tax.

The first part of Senator Bayard's amendment, reducing the rate of taxation on real estate from two dollars to one dollar and fifty cents on each $100 was agreed to, yeas 29, nays 21.

Senator Sargent moved to amend the second part of the amendment, so as to tax personal property one dollar and fifty cents on each $100 of cash valuation thereof, instead of one dollar on each $100. Agreed to.

Pending discussion, the Senate went into executive session, and soon afterwards adjourned.

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—Mr. Garfield called up the resolution reported by him some days ago from the committee on rules, amending the rules of the House. The first amendment is to rule 112, and provides that all bills coming to the House from the Senate appropriating money, land or other property of the United States shall have their first discussion in committee of the whole, and all Senate amendments to the House bills not germain to the subject matter of the bills as originally passed by the House shall have their first discussion in committee of the whole.

Mr. Mills opposed the proposition as tending to defeat the will of the majority.

He intimated, as Conger had done, that this was a strategical attempt to kill the river and harbor bill, made by a few gentlemen who were mad because that bill had passed by a large majority.

Before a vote was reached on the first resolution, Mr. Garfield also called up the resolution amending the rules so as to provide that bills or resolutions touching the revenue or public debt reported from the committee on ways and means may be made special orders by a majority vote of the House.

Mr. Banks opposed the resolution. The result of it would be to make a special order of the tobacco tax, of the whisky tax, of the income tax, of the tea and coffee tax, and of the bill for suspension of the sinking fund.

The whole matter was, on motion of Mr. Conger, laid on the table.

Mr. Robertson, rising to a question of personal privilege, stated that charges had been made against citizens of the parishes of East and West Feliciana which, if true, would compel him to retire in shame from his seat. He sent to the clerk's desk and had read that portion of Secretary Sherman's lefter to Clarkson N. Potter in which he refers to the election in those parishes.

Mr. Burchard raised the point of order, that nothing contained in that paragraph reflected on the gentleman from Louisiana (Robertson.)

Mr. Hale stated that Secretary Sherman had been charged personally in the resolution appointing an investigation committee, and had simply denied his guilt and affirmed his innocence.

The speaker *pro tem* ruled that unless the gentleman from Louisiana could state that the letter reflected upon him he could not claim the floor on a question of personal privilege. The chair could not, however, decide before having heard the gentleman say whether he was connected in any way with the statements made in the letter.

Mr. Robertson then proceeded to make a general statement as to the election in East and West Feliciana, but was interrupted by the speaker *pro tem*, who reminded him that all that was remote from a question of privilege.

Mr. Burchard—Unless the gentleman connects himself with the frauds he spoke of. (Laughter.)

Mr. Robertson—I do connect myself with those frauds by denouncing them, and by branding the charge in that letter as a vile calumny. There was a conspiracy in those parishes, and I believe that John Sherman was connected with it.

The House then went into committee of the whole on the army appropriation bill, Mr. Springer in the chair, the pending amendment being to fix the strength of the army at 25,000, instead of 20,000 men.

Mr. Ellis, in opposing the amendment, said he had been informed on reliable authority that some twenty districts in the South were already marked for the tread of soldiers in the next election.

Mr. Banks—What twenty districts are marked out?

Mr. Ellis—I can tell the gentleman—three in Mississippi, two in South Carolina, two in Louisiana, and for the balance I will furnish him with that information hereafter.

Mr. Banks—Who does that information come from?

Mr. Ellis—I will not tell the gentleman now, but he will hear shortly, and when he does he will think an earthquake has broken around his ears.

Mr. Cox, New York, offered an amedment reducing the army to 15,000 men. Rejected.

Mr. Debrell moved to fix the number at 23,000. Rejected.

The question then recurred on Mr. Throckmorton's amendment increasing the strength of the army from 20,000, as provided in the bill, to 25,000, its present force, and it was agreed to, 115 to 107.

The following Democrats voted with the solid Republican vote in the affirmative: Cutler, Patterson, Williams, (Mich.), Robertson, (La.), Wigginton, and all the Texas members except Reagan, who voted in the negative.

Mr. Foster moved to strike out all of the bill after the paragraph just disposed of, and to substitute a provision providing for a board of three major generals to examine and report on the organization, practical working and efficiency of the various branches of the line and staff of the army, and to make suggestions to increase the usefulness or reduce the cost of the army.

Points of order were made against the amendment. After a long discussion, the amendment was excluded, and the reading of the bill was proceeded with by clauses for amendments.

The appropriation for the pay of the army was, on motion of Mr. Hewitt (New York), increased from $8,390,000 to $9,090,000, to correspond with the increase of force from 20,000 to 25,000 men. The item for subsistence was also increased in the same proportion. After disposing of twelve pages of the bill, the committee rose and the House took a recess.

At the evening session the House went into committee of the whole (Mr. Springer in the chair) on the army appropriation bill, resuming its consideration at the second section, which reduces the number of cavalry regiments to six and infantry regiments to 15, and requires the consolidation of regiments and companies for that purpose.

Mr. Hale made the point of order that the section was new legislation, and was not in order on an appropriation bill.

After long discussion the point of order was overruled.

Mr. Hewitt (N. Y.) having charge of the bill, moved to amend the section by making the number of cavalry regiments and the number of infantry regiments 18, so as to make the section conform to the total force of 25,000 men, reserving, however, if the House determine to reduce the force to 20,000 men, to restore sections of the bill as originally reported. In the course of discussion the charge of disingenuousness was made by Mr. Hewitt against Mr. Hale, and thrown back by Mr. Hale against Mr. Hewitt, and Mr. Townsend (Ill.) attributed what he called extravagant legislation to the fact that so many chairs on the Democratic side of the chamber were vacant. Mr. Hewitt's amendment was agreed to—97 to 75.

Mr. Foster then moved to strike out the whole of the second section. Rejected—87 to 90

Mr. Hewitt (N. Y.) moved to amend the fourth section, which limits cavalry companies to 100 privates, by making the limitation 125. Agreed to.

Mr. Foster (O.) moved to strike out the seventh section reorganizing the adjutant general's department. Agreed to—94 to 79.

The same motion was made in respect to section 8 reorganizing the inspector general's department, to be followed by a like motion in regard to the bureaus of military, justice and pay departments.

As it was apparent that all these sections of the bill were in the present temper of the committee bound to be sacrificed, Mr. Atkins, chairman of the committee on appropriations, but who has heretofore taken no active part in the management of the bill, moved that the committee rise, an inference which seemed to give umbrage to Mr. Hewitt, who declined to vote on the motion. The motion, however, was defeated—85 to 90; and then a motion to strike out the eighth section was voted on by tellers. The tellers reported 91 in the affirmative, and when the negative vote was called for the Democrats put in practice the Republican policy in regard to Potter's resolution, and the hint went around on the Democratic side not to vote. Only thirty-two of them did vote, and then the objection of no quorum was raised.

The chairman then directed the roll to be called, when 201 members answered. Tellers again took their places, and this time reported the vote to be 93 to 79. So the eighth section was struck out.

Mr. Hewitt then moved that the committee rise.

The motion was resisted by the whole Republican force, as if resolved upon completing their victory, but they were not backed by their few Democratic allies, and so the motion was carried, 96 to 93, and the committee rose.

The Republicans, flushed with their triumphs of the evening, seemed determined to keep the House in session, or at least to goad their political adversaries, and so they voted down on a division the motion to adjourn, and when the vote was taken by yeas and nays all the Republicans who voted at all answered in the negative, and several Democrats, also in a defiant humor, voted no. Many Republicans, however, with held their votes, so that the result was, yeas 97, nays 77, and the House adjourned.

No Economy for the Senate.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, as reported from the Senate committee on appropriations to-day, is amended in a great number of particulars, the united effects of which is to restore to the existing basis, the grades and pay of clerks, messengers, watchmen, etc., of the executive departments, which were reduced by the bill as it came from the House, and to non-concur in the House provisions for abolishing the offices of fourth and fifth auditors of the treasury. The committee agreed to the reduction proposed of the compensation of members and employes of territorial legislatures, and recommend non-concurrence in the provision limiting the number of members to nine for each council and eighteen for the lower branches.

When the Music Will Begin.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—Representative Potter has received a telegram from Representative Hiscock stating it will not be convenient for him to return to Washington before Saturday. Potter says the investigating committee will probably not meet earlier for organization.

The National Democratic Committee.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—Tde national Democratic committee were to-night in session more than two hours at the Arlington hotel. They discussed the political situation, generally declining to declare that the present investigation by the House was not intended to impair the President's title, but adopted the following resolution, which it was thought would be sufficiently explicit to show the object of the investigation:

Resolved, That the action of the House of Representatives, in appointing a committee fully empowered to investigate and report upon the frauds alleged to have been committed in the late Presidential election, to the end that the truth may be made known to the people and a repetition of such frauds be prevented in the future, meets the approval of this committee.

The committee did not take any action on the subject of an address to the people. A committee was then appointed to co-operate with the congressional committee in regard to the congressional fall election as follows: Senator Barnum, chairman; Senator Ransom, Ne.; Representatives Ross, New Jersey, and John G. Thompson, Ohio. The National Democratic committee then adjourned *sine die*.

Miscellaneous.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The national Democratic committee were in session several hours this morning, members confining themselves to expression of their views concerning the political situation.

Representatives Herbert, House and Hunter, of the committee charged with the consideration of the method of electing President and Vice President, dissent from the plan proposed by the majority.

The Senate to-day confirmed the following nominations: John A. Smyth, North Carolina, as minister resident and consul general to Liberia; Timothy C. Smith, vice consul at Galatz; F. W. Oakley, United States marshal western district of Wisconsin; Roger S. Green, of Washington territory, associate judge of the supreme court of Washington territory; Wm. B. Chandler, of Illinois, surveyor general of Idaho. As receiver of public money, Edward M. Burn, Bismarck, D. T.

The Senate rejected the nomination of Jno. B. Frothingham as assistant appraiser of merchandise for the district of New York.

Subscriptions to 4 per cent. loan to-day $366,100.

IS IT PEACE, JEHU?

EUROPE SPECULATING ON THE RESULT OF SCHOUVALOFF'S MISSION.

Signs that Russia Weakens, and That a Congress Will Be Held--Austria Favoring English Views--The "Times" Lays Down the Law for Russia---The Czar's Army Crowding Around Constantinople.

THUNDER.

LONDON, May 24.—The *Times*, in its leading article, says: It becomes every day a matter of more and more imperative necessity for Russia to obtain recognition by other powers some modified arrangement under which she will be relieved from what is practically a state of war. This can only be done by full discussion of the San Stefano treaty in a European congress. Russia already knows the simple condition on which alone England can enter into such a congress. It may be modified possibly in form, but in substance it must be be conceded.

AUSTRIA SIDES WITH ENGLAND.

A Vienna correspondent says Count Andrassy and his colleagues have come round to England's view about the terms on which the congress should meet, as well as on many other points. Germany is distrusted. Prince Bismarck, whose influence here was once omnipotent, now frequently tenders advice which is unheeded.

A Pera correspondent says the embassies there are hopeful of peace. It is believed the party of conciliation is gaining the supremacy in the councils of the Sultan, also.

ROME AND GERMANY.

A correspondent at Rome telegraphs that the Vatican, in its negotiations with Germany, having refused to recognize the Folk law, proposes instead to come to an agreement on the basis of the bull *de salute animorum* issued in 1871 to regulate the relations between church and non-Catholic States. The Vatican, however, entertains little hope that the proposal will be accepted.

CONSTANTINOPLE QUIET.

A Pera correspondent says Constantinople is tranquil. A momentary excitement was caused by Ali Suavis' proceedings on Monday, but has disappeared, and apprehensions of a Russian *coup de main* have been soothed by an arrangement now under negotiations, for establishing a line of demarcation between the two camps.

RUSSIANS CROWDING IN.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 23.—The Russians have again advanced their entire line slightly, without, however, violating the neutral zone. Immense quantities of war material continue to reach the Russian camp.

LONDON, May 24.—The *Standard*, discussing the Salisbury-Schouvaloff interview, says it is in a position to state that the sanguine expectations entertained of late, are, according to present appearances, fairly justified. Nothing is settled, but unless very untoward accidents intervene, the congress will meet, and it will then be found that the elements of an agreement have been reached. The Czar has made many concessions. Although many difficulties must be surmounted, we are justified in saying that if the present temper of the Russian cabinet continues, we may anticipate a pacific arrangement. Count Schouvaloff's communication will be laid before the cabinet to-day.

The *Post* publishes the following in semi-official form: Count Schouvaloff brings the assurance that the disposition in St. Petersburg for peace quite equals that in London. He is also bearer of certain expressions of willingness to meet our views, and of a general scheme of an arrangement for reconstruction.

LONDON, May 23.—It is authoritatively stated that Count Schouvaloff brings from the Czar counter proposals couched in concilatory terms, proposing that all questions pertaining to European Turkey be submitted and treated by the proposed European congress, and that all questions relating to Turkey in Asia be made the subject of a separate convention between England and Russia.

Count Schouvaloff had an interview with Lord Salisbury, foreign secretary.

CHIN MUSIC AT ST. PETERSBURG.

A St. Petersburg correspondent says: As we are still far from the certainty of peace, though the general conviction and sentiment is in favor thereof, powerful military preparations are being pushed forward energetically. Even if war is avoided it is thought these will be useful as a make weight for Russian influence at the congress. Gen. Todleben's activity and his importunity about fortresses must not therefore be regarded as indications of a failure of Count Schouvaloff's mission.

PREPARING FOR THE WORST.

A correspondent at Vienna telegraphs: It is true the result of Count Schouvaloff's efforts will probably turn out to be that he has secured a basis for further negotiations. Meantime the preparations before Constantinople continue energetically. The Russians continue to exhibit a tendency to gradually creep up towards the capital, keeping the Turks constantly on the alert. Fresh reinforcements are constantly going to Bulgaria and Roumania. Odessa is swarming with soldiers and shipping. Troops and guns and stores are going thence to Burgas on the Black Sea, or by the Bender railway to Roumania and Bulgaria. The Turks are not idle. They have brought troops across the Bosphorus from Scutari until one hundred and thirty battalions now man the northern lines. Heavy siege guns have been moved from the Bosphorus batteries into these lines, while the batteries on the Asiatic side have been strengthened so as to form, in conjunction with the fleet, a line of defense to which they might retire in case of need—though they now are, more than ever, confident of their ability to hold their positions.

OSMAN THE DEFENDER.

The *Vakit* and *Bassaret*, newspapers of Constantinople, publish a letter from Osman Pasha denying that he said Constantinople was not susceptible of defense against a considerable Russian force, and declaring that he would never be a party to the disgrace of retiring before an enemy much weakened by illness and fatigue. The Vienna correspondent says this letter expresses the feeling pervading the army at Constantinople.

THE PIPER'S FEE.

The supplementary army estimate for expense of the Indian expeditionary force has been issued. The amount fixed is £1,750,000. The navy estimate for transportation of the Indian troops, was also issued to-day. The amount is £1,000,000.

THE POSITION IN ARMENIA.

A dispatch from Trebizond states that the Russians at Erzeroum have received reinforcements of 10,000 men. Putrid fever is ravaging the garrison at that place. The insurrection in Lazistan against the Russians is spreading. It is estimated that between 10,000 and 15,000 Lazis are under arms. They are prosecuting a guerilla warfare against the Russians about Antivan and Batoum.

FIRE IN THE TURKISH CAPITOL.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 23.—A fire last night within the precincts of the public porte, destroyed the greater part of the buildings, including those of the ministers of justice, council of state, and ministry of foreign affairs. The grand Vizierate and archives were saved. The origin of the fire is unknown, but it is believed accidental.

SAMMY DIDN'T CHEAT.

But He got Cheated By the Rascals Himself.

CHICAGO, May 23.—The answer of Governor Samuel J. Tilden for himself and others to the bill in chancery filed by the Chicago & Alton railway, about the time of the meeting of the St. Louis convention in 1876, was filed here in the United States circuit court to-day by his attorneys.

The answer is long. It denies all fraud in reorganization of that road and claims that his services were very valuable, in as much as the new bonds with which the old ones were replaced, have a very much greater market value. For his services in the case he received only $20,000. The full amount still due the reorganization trustees, as Mr. Tilden claims, is $200,000.

BUCK TAIL DEMOCRATS.

Ringing Resolutions in Denunciation of Fraud and Republican Mismanagement by the Pennsylvania State Convention—The Nominees for Governor and Other Offices.

PITTSBURGH, May 23.—The Democratic State convention re-assembled at 9 o'clock this morning. The report of the committee on contested seats having been made and the contestants seated, a permanent organization was effected by the election of Hon. Chas. A. Buckalew permanent president.

Mr. Snowden, of Lehigh, obtained recognition, and moved that after the nomination of governor the convention proceed to ballot for lieutenant governor. This being contrary to the regular order of nominating, was objected to, and the yeas and nays being ordered, the motion was defeated, ayes 121, nays 125.

Mr. Snowden then moved to lead the nominations with that of supreme judge. Rejected, and the chair announced that the regular order would be adhered to, and that the convention would proceed to ballot for governor; but that he would first recognize the chairman of the committee on resolutions, and Mr. Wallace, ascending the platform, made his report, which was as follows:

The Democrats of Pennsylvania unanimously declare that the Republican party, its measures and its men, are responsible for the financial distress, the misery and want that now exist. It has had control of the legislation of the country and has enacted and perpetrated a policy that has enriched the few and impoverished the many. Its system of finance has been one of favors to moneyed monopolies, of unequal taxation, of exemption of classes, of high rates of interest and of remorseless contraction, which has destroyed every enterprise that gave employment to labor. Its present hold upon federal power was secured by fraud, perjury and forgery. Its laws are unjust and its practices are immoral. They distress the people and destroy their substance. The only remedy for these evils is an entire change of policy and the dethronement of those in power; and we resolve:

That further contraction of the United States legal tender notes is unwise and unnnecessary. They should be received for customs duties and reissued as fast as received. Gold, silver and United States legal tender notes at par therewith, are a just basis for par circulation. A close connection of the federal government with the business interests of the people, through national banks tends to monopoly and centralization; but in changing the system uniformity of notes, security of the note holder and protection of the capital invested should be provided for. Treasury notes issued in exchange for bonds bearing a low rate of interest is the best form in which the credit of the government can be given in paper currency.

Labor and capital have equal demands upon and equal responsibilities to law. Commerce and manufactures should be encouraged so that steady employment and fair wages may be yielded to labor, whilst safety of investment and moderate return for its use belong to capital, violence or breaches of order in support of the real or supposed rights of either should be promptly suppressed by the strong arm of the law.

The Republican party by its legislation in 1872, which reduced the tariff upon bituminous coal from $1.25 to 75 cents per ton and upon iron, steel, wool, metals, paper, glass, leather and all manufactures of each of them, 10 per cent., struck a fatal blow at the industries and labor of Pennsylvania.

The public lands are the common property of the people and they should not be sold to speculators nor granted to railroad or other corporations, but should be reserved as homesteads for actual settlers.

Our public debt should be held at home and the bonds representing it ought to be of small denominations in which the savings of the masses can be safely invested.

Thorough investigation into the electoral frauds of 1876 should be made. Fraud should be exposed, truth vindicated and criminals punished, but we oppose any attack upon the Presidential title as dangerous to our institutions and fruitless in the results.

The Republican party, controlling the legislation of the State, has refused to execute many of the reforms of the new constitution. Among other things it has neglected and refused to compel the acceptance of all its provisions by the corporations of the State, to prevent undue and unreasonable discrimination in charges for transportation of freights and passengers, and without abatement or drawback to any to give to all equal means for transporting the raw material of the State, in such manner and to such points as they may prefer, and to publish in good faith monthly statements of where the money of the people was kept.

The Republican party creates new offices and adds enormous perquisites to others, and fills them with favorites whose chief duty is to manage its political machinery. Its administration of the State governments grows more expensive with each year of its rule. Legislation has been directed by Republican lobbyists, who in turn manipulate and control the nominations of the Republican party, and the candidates are the creations of a junta whose decrees are accepted as the irreversible mandates of absolute power.

We denounce these measures and these men as unworthy the support of an honest and a free people and we invite all of every political opinion, to unite with us in delivering the commonwealth from their hateful rule.

The report of the committee on platform was unanimously adopted and the convention proceeded to ballot for Governor. The following names were placed in nomination: Andrew H. Dill of Union; James H. Hopkins of Allegheny; George A. Jenks of Jefferson; Wm. McCandless of Philadelphia; Levi Maish of York; Robert E. Monaghan of Chester; and Victor E. Piolette of Susquehanna.

The first ballot resulted as follows: Whole number 250; necessary to a choice 126. Dill 22; Hopkins 5; McCandless 47; Jenks 14; Piolette 16; Maish 11; Monaghan 12. There being no choice a second ballot was ordered.

On the second ballot Maish was withdrawn and it resulted as follows: Dill, 115; Hopkins, 56; McCandless, 40; Jenks, 13; Piolette, 13; Monaghan, 12. There being no choice the name of William McCandless was withdrawn and a third ballot ordered, which resulted: Dill 136, Hopkins, 89; Jenks, 13; Monaghan, 6; Piolette, 5.

Dill having received a majority of all the votes cast was declared nominated, and on motion of Malcolm Hoy, of Allegheny, the nomination was made unanimous.

For supreme judge three names were put in nomination—H. P. Ross, of Montgomery; Freeman Shephard, of Philadelphia; and E. Golden, of Armstrong. First ballot: Ross, 162; Shephard, 71; Golden, 10. Ross was declared the nominee of the convention.

Presbyterian General Assembly, South.

KNOXVILLE, May 23.—The Presbyterian general assembly, south, appointed Dr. B. T. Lacy principal delegate to the next meeting of the general synod of the reformed church. A report endorsing the colored institute at Tuscaloosa, Alabama, and suggesting measures for its interest and progress was adopted. A resolution offered by Dr. Dobney, thanking the Presbyterian general alliance which met at Edinburgh, Scotland, for kindness, etc., affirming that the principles of this assembly remain unchanged as to slave holding, etc., and that the unqualified recognition of the commissioners implies such reconciliation and withdrawal forever of the charges and aspersions by different bodies now in the alliance, against the assembly, was postponed for further consideration.

Strange Episode in the Vosburg Trial.

NEW YORK, May 23.—The trial of Rev. Mr. Vosburg on the charge of wife poisoning was becoming uninteresting under the testimony of the medical experts, when new zest was added yesterday by the discovery that Mrs. Vosburg had disappeared. The stronger impression gained from many conflicting rumors was that she had gone to the house of a friend to avoid the necessity of testifying in the case.

Lunatics, Ahoy.

CHICAGO, May 23.—Base ball; Cincinnatis 7, Chicagos 3.

MILWAUKEE, May 23.—Base ball; Indianapolis 9, Milwaukee 3.

THE LOVES OF THE DOVES

"THREE CARD MONTE" CALLS OUT THE OPINIONS.

What the Newspapers are Saying About Stewart's Attempt to Forestall Washburn by the Convention Call—Stewart Ought to Have Waited Until Congress Adjourned in Order to Give Washburn Time to Work Up the Canvass.

All Alike.

[Minneapolis Mirror.]

The Fletcher-Washburn-Marshall-Stewart crowd all seem to be "in a —— of a fix."

More Petitions Coming.

[Detroit Record—Rep.]

Major C. M. Wilson, of St. Paul, was in town Wednesday.

Calls Him a Liar.

[St. Peter Tribune—Rep.]

Fletcher, the chairman of the committee, and Gov. Marshall, a member of the committee, have got into a newspaper controversy over the matter, and the latter does not hesitate to call the former a liar in the plainest terms. This won't do, boys. Let us have peace.

Disgraceful Quarrel.

[Owatonna Journal—Rep.]

The Republicans of the Third Congressional district seem to be meeting with eminent success in getting up a disgraceful quarrel. So far as we can observe it is entertaining nobody but the Democrats, who alone are likely to benefit by the squabble.

Underhanded.

[Faribault Republican—Rep.]

Gov. Marshall and the friends of Dr. Stewart claim that the committee were not called together in a regular and formal manner, and that the entire management of the convention was underhanded and dictated with a view to securing the inside track for Wasburn in the nominating convention.

Telling Each Other the Truth.

[Hastings Union—Dem.]

Ex-Gov. Marshall politely tells "hell of a fix" Fletcher he lies and "hell of a fix" politely tells Marshall "he's another." This is laying the foundation for a harmonious campaign in the Third district. If the Democrats go to work as they should they may leave the Republican candidate feeling as Fletcher did in Manitoba.

Fair Play a Jewel.

[Sauk Rapids Sentinel—Rep.]

While the friends of Mr. Washburn have been successful in this movement, as far as the carrying out of their plan is concerned, it is a matter of doubt whether he will reap any benefit therefrom, or whether it will not work to his positive injury. Fair play is a jewel, and we are inclined to think that Dr. Stewart will receive strength from the apparent defeat of last week.

"Three Card Monte" Marshall Caught on a Pin Hook.

[Wabashaw Sentinel—Rep.]

H. O. A. Fix Fletcher, of Minneapolis, played a sharp game on Ramsey county, when he laid the plan for apportionment in the Third Congressional district. He captured ex-Governor Marshall very easily with a pin hook, and covered Hennepin county all over with muddy glory, when he gave her 24 delegates to Ramsey's 12. It would be a joke, however, if a triangular campaign should be inaugurated in the populous Third district this fall. In such an emergency the name of Hon. Eugene M. Wilson, or some other able Democrat, might be placed upon the roll of the 46th Congress.

Brands Them All.

[Plainview News.]

But when it, (the *P. P.*,) wants to assert its independence between the two office-seekers who have money and influence, it comes out and says:

"The *Pioneer Press* is not for Stewart. It is not for Washburn. It will insist on raising politics above the level of the low cunning of the three-card monte tricksters who have so long too largely controlled it."

We would infer that "it" means the *P. P.* and not the politics. Not so with the GLOBE, a kind of a Democratic-red-hot-raise-h—l-and-sell-papers sort of an organ. It jumps up and at thirty or forty different breaths it associates "Shang" with Stewart, Strait, Dunnell, Pillsbury, Marshall, Horace Thompson, Averill, Washburn, Drake, Fletcher, Blakely, Johnson, Pusey, Knute Nelson and the editor of the *Pioneer Press*, Joe Wheelock, together with the Republican party, and brands it all as "a sweet scented lot of 'three-card monte tricksters.'"

Ignatius Warms Up "Three Card Monte" Bill with a Reminiscence.

[Anti-Monopolist.]

Whenever a Washburn wants anything he "wants it bad," and his first step is to resort to some dirty trick to obtain it. Thus, when Bill wanted to go to Congress in 1868, he got his big brother Elihu to assail the incumbent with a lot of foul and slanderous charges, so that over his prostrate body and ruined reputation William might stride to greatness. And now as Elihu is no longer in Congress, but is utterly played out, as an exposed and disgraced demagogue, Bill gets control of the district Congressional committee and makes an apportionment so that his county obtains several more delegates in the convention than it is fairly entitled to, and then he has the time for holding the convention fixed for July 10th, so that Stewart will not be home to canvass the district. The result is a storm of considerable magnitude in the Republican ranks.

History repeats itself. We hope that Bill will make the same movements made by his friends in 1868. Let him get up bogus delegations in half the counties carried for Stewart; let his friends on the district committee then issue a notice that no delegate shall enter the hall of the convention unless he has a ticket signed by their secretary; then let him place policemen on the stairs, with orders to arrest and carry off enough of Stewart's delegates, if they attempt to enter the hall, to give his side the organization of the convention. In this way he may secure the nomination and he will be elected—as Andrews was.

CYCLONE IN WISCONSIN.

Houses Demolished and Persons Killed and Wounded.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

MADISON, May 23.—During the prevalence of a very heavy rain storm here this afternoon, the air was suddenly observed to be filled with falling leaves, small twigs of trees, shingles, laths and large sticks, one piece of board that was picked up being eight feet long and a foot wide. It seemed to have been wrenched from a house. Hail as large as a hazelnut also fell. The common solution of the phenomenon is that a heavy whirlwind has taken place west of here, the clouds, which were very heavy, coming rapidly from the west. No reports of any damage have been received yet. During the storm the lightning, which was very frequent, struck the corner of the court house, running down the water-pipe, passing through a stone wall into the county treasurer's office, tearing off the plaster for a couple of feet square, but fortunately injuring no one.

LATER.—News has just reached the city that a cyclone struck the large frame house of Mrs. B. F. Brown, in the town of Fitchburg, four miles from this city, demolishing the house and carrying the debris of it and a straw-stack into the air. By a miracle almost, the family were absent from the house when the storm struck it and no one was injured. It is reported that the storm has done considerable damage at Oregon, ten miles south of Madison. Several houses were torn down, and a number of the inmates injured and two killed.

HE DIDN'T DO IT.

A Jury of Twelve Peers Come to This Conclusion.

The case of the State vs. George Anderson charged with a felonious assault upon his daughter, a child of nine years, was concluded yesterday in the district court. The court room was pretty nearly filled with colorod people, who exhibited great interest in the testimony, as the defendant is well known among that race.

Lucinda Anderson, the defendant's daughter, a little girl less than nine and small for her years, was questioned closely by Judge Wilkin as to her idea of the nature of an oath, and finally decided to admit her evidence. She told a staight forward story of the occurrence alleged to have taken place. She was followed for the prosecution by Mrs. Rachel McWilliams, Dr. Roy, Mrs. Taylor, Miss Nellie Coombs, Mrs. Adeline Coombs, Mrs. Slate and Dr. Mattocks, The testimony was nearly all of the most disgusting nature, entirely unfit for publication.

Mr. C. D. O'Brien, counsel for the defense, opened the case briefly for his client, and then placed him on the stand. Anderson told his story glibly, denying specifically and indignantly the commission of the crime imputed to him. Frank Gill, James Mullins, Mr. T. C. Flowers, R. J. Stockton, Robert Bangs, Andrew Jackson, D. Edwards, E. Wright, Anderson Peters, Nathan Walker, James A. Henry, and Mrs. Perkins, gave evidence, mostly as to the good character of the defendant, and the reputation for truth and veracity of the witnesses against him.

Neither of the counsel wished to argue the case and it was submitted to the jury at 5:30 P. M., after a clear, impartial charge and exposition of the points of law governing evidence in such cases, by Judge Wilkin.

The court immediately adjourned with directions to summon all interested if an agreement was arrived at before 10 o'clock. It did not take the jury long to agree, however, for in ten minutes they returned with a verdict of not guilty. The prisoner was then discharged and received the congratulations of his friends.

The Workingmen.

Owing to an erroneous announcement that Mr. Donnelly would address the workingmen of Minneapolis instead of St. Paul, but a small number assembled at Turner Hall last evening. Mr. R. Prendergast resigned his position as president, owing to his business duties. Speeches were made by Messrs. E. A. Cramsie, T. A. Clark, and Mr. Hodsdon, of Minneapolis, and J. P. Mumford and A. Steinbach, of St Paul. Anti-communistic resolutions were passed, setting forth that the workingmen's organization was only to use free speech and meet for discussion, and appeal to the ballot box for any desired redress.

THE NEXT PRESIDENT.

What He Says About the Investigation—Hayes' Title Not to be Disturbed.

[Boston Herald.]

Your correspondent sought an interview with ex-Gov. Hendricks (Dem.) this afternoon on the action of Congress in the adoption of Potter's investigation resolution. He declined peremptorily to be interviewd when the reporter first stated his errand. "Tell the *Herald*," said he, "that I have nothing to say on the subject. I have already stated my views on this question to you in person, and I do not care to cheapen my opinion by a repetition."

"Yes," said the reporter, but that was several months ago, and the recent action of Congress has put an entirely different phase on the matter. May not your opinions have undergone some change, too?"

"I do not see," was the reply, "that the question has changed in the least; in any event my views remain substantially as before."

The next remark of the Governor led the reporter to believe that he thought affairs had assumed a different complexion, for, in response to an incidental remark that things were torn up at Washington, he said excitedly: "Torn up! Well, I should think they would be torn up. When prominent government officials are charged with a high crime, involving the title to the Presidency, the matter becomes one of the gravest importance. I, in common with every citizen, will watch with interest the progress of the investigation ordered by Congress.

"But is not this order simply a prelude to active revolutionary measures, as the Republican committee directly charges?"

"Pooh!" said Mr. Hendricks; "that document was issued simply to break the force of the threatened exposure of election frauds."

"Then you do not anticipate revolutionary action to follow the investigation?"

"I am not in communication with parties in Washington or elsewhere who could or would give information on this score, and am consequently utterly unable to state what the Congressional action portends beyond what appears on the face. I must presume, therefore, that the order for an investigation is precisely what it pretends to be, and nothing else; but, as I said before, I am not informed on the subject, and cannot give any authorized statement in regard to it. I must, therefore, decline to be interviewed."

The interview referred to above was published in the Indianapolis *Journal* February 28, and was called out by a sensational dispatch in the New York *Herald* that Tilden and Hendricks were about to institute proceedings in the form of a writ of ousted and deprive Mr. Hayes of the Presidency and seat Tilden. On that occasion Mr. Hendricks declared himself as emphatically opposed to extreme measures affecting the Presidential title, saying: "I think that, when Congress adopted the report of the electoral commission, that was a final settlement. It was not the commission, but Congress, that gave Mr. Hayes the Presidency. I am opposed to exciting strife and discussion by reopening that question." These may, therefore, be considered his views to-day.

Indian Raid in Montana.

DIAMOND CITY, Montana, May 23.—A *Husbandman* extra, dated the 20th, says: This morning a small band of unknown Indians raided two ranches in Smith river valley, driving off a band of horses. Soldiers from Camp Baker pursued, and with some citizens had a fight with the Indians. Two Indians are reported killed. The others were driven into the mountains. The third infantry started this morning for their summer camp on Marias river north of Fort Benton.

Weather.

WASHINGTON, May 24—1 A. M.—Indications for the upper Mississippi and lower Missouri valleys: Rising barometer, west to north winds, cooler and clear, partly cloudy weather, except possibly rain areas is Missouri.

ALL AROUND THE GLOBE.

The determination of the national liberals, advanced liberals, and ultramontanes in the German Reichstag to oppose the anti-socialist bill seals the fate of that measure.

Matthew Merfield, worsted manufacturer at Bradford, England, has failed, with liabilities about one million dollars.

The Bennett Polar ship will soon sail from London for Havre where a temporary crew will be shipped, when she will leave for San Francisco. Mr. Bennett hopes the expedition will sail for the north in June, 1879. It will go by the route through Behring's straits.

A Performance arranged by Miss Kate Field was given at the Gaiety theatre, London, yesterday in aid of the Shakespeare Memorial theatre, library and gallery at Stratford-on-Avon.

The Delaware & Hudson Canal company has fixed the prices of coal for June as follows: Lump and grate, $3.60 per ton; egg, $3.75; stove, $4.10; chestnut, $3.50.

An honest money league was organized at Davenport, Ia., last night, a large number of prominent citizens being enrolled.

Cyrus W. Field has resigned the office of director of the Wabash railroad company.

How Elizabeth Will Mount the Golden Stairs.

[Pomeroy's Democrat.]

When Mrs. Tilton enters Heaven she will be dragging Beecher in by the slack of his trousers, and shouting, "I've got him—I've got him!" And the old angels will drop their daily papers, look up over their round, blue-glass spectacles, and hold their breaths in horror.

CITY COUNCIL.

Special Meeting Last Night—Approving Contracts—Incendiarism.

A special meeting of the common council was held at 6 o'clock last evening, at which were present Ald. Dawson—in the chair—Allen, Dowlan, Dreis, Grace, O'Connor, Rh